ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR

1905-1906

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OTTAWA
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1906

[No. 25—1907]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, October 29, 1906.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

1905-6

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, October 27, 1906.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1906, being the thirty-third annual statement of the department since its inception in 1873.

The general result of the work, as evidenced by the returns submitted by the various branches, has, on the whole, been highly satisfactory. In fact, the year has been a record one in the history of the department, both as regards immigrant arrivals and the granting of free homestead entries. There has been further an increase of $697,439.56 in the total gross revenue as compared with the previous twelve months, and the area of land disposed of by the various land companies holding grants from the Crown was nearly double the acreage sold during the year 1904-5.

From a public standpoint, these results are certainly very gratifying, for nothing, at the present stage of our national life, could contribute more largely to the extension of the trade and commerce of Canada, the devolopment of its varied resources, and the consequent general prosperity of the country, than the settlement, by a suitable class of agriculturists, of the vast areas of arable land composing the western provinces. Too optimistic an estimate can scarcely be made of the agricultural wealth of western Canada when its possibilities are gauged by the bountiful harvests resulting from the tillage of what after all is but an insignificant part of the whole, in so far as the extent of the wheat fields is concerned. That the opening to the plough of these western lands has been one of the most potent factors in the ever increasing prosperity of the country during the last decade, should be considered as the strongest possible ground for prosecuting with increased vigour the land and immigration policy to which the satisfactory results now reported are chiefly attributable.

It has been found advisable again this year, in order to expedite the printing of the general report, to publish the report of the Surveyor General separately, and it will,

therefore, except as to the Surveyor General's own portion thereof, appear as a supplementary report under Part III.

The same remark applies to the whole report of the Chief Astronomer, which will appear in monograph form under Part V.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. U. Ryley, who had been employed in the department since 1882, and who for the last twenty-two years was in charge of the Timber and Mines Branch, resigned this office on November 1, 1905, to accept a responsible position with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Ryley, during the many years that he was attached to the permanent staff of the department at headquarters, proved himself to be a highly competent officer, and contributed largely, by his professional knowledge as a Dominion land surveyor, and by the zeal which he displayed in the discharge of his duties, to the present efficient organization of the Timber and Mines Branch.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, who has been a permanent officer of the department since 1887, was appointed on November 7, 1905, to succeed Mr. Ryley as chief of the Timber Branch. Mr. Campbell, who had previous to his promotion been charged more particularly with the administration of grazing lands, and who has a full knowledge of the regulations and of the timber resources and lumber industry of the west, is altogether well qualified to satisfactorily discharge the duties of his new office.

MINES BRANCH.

Reference should be made also to the establishment of a separate branch in connection with the administration of mines and mining lands in the western provinces, in the Yukon, and in the Northwest Territories, where the title to a considerable extent of land, both as regards the surface and under rights, is still vested in the Dominion. In view of the large increase of work affecting this particular service, and the distinctive character of the duties appertaining to the office under which matters of this class are dealt with, it has been deemed advisable, in the public interest, to establish a separate branch at headquarters through which all matters relating to mines and mining lands will in future be administered. The present arrangement, it is felt, will conduce to the more efficient and expeditious transaction of the work connected with this service. Mr. H. H. Rowatt, who has been a member of the department since 1887, and who for the last twelve years had been closely connected with the mining business of the department, was on July 1, last, appointed chief clerk in charge of the new branch. Mr. Rowatt being fully conversant with the laws and regulations respecting mines and mining lands, and thoroughly familiar with the work of the branch, there is no doubt that he is fully competent to render efficient service.

I desire to report also the appointment on May 31, 1906, of Mr. N. O. Coté as chief clerk in charge of the Patents branch, vice Mr. W. M. Goodeve deceased.

Mr. Coté has been in the employ of the department for twenty-eight years, nineteen of which he spent as assistant to the head of the Patents branch. He has on three different occasions held the responsible position of commissioner for the settlement of Northwest Half-breed claims, and his long connection with the department has enabled him to gain a thorough knowledge of the general business of the Patents branch, which specially fits him for the office of chief clerk of patents.

I beg to report also the promotion to chief clerkships of Mr. P. B. Symes and Mr. J. A. Coté. The former is to-day the oldest official of the department, having first been appointed on June 1, 1870. He has for a number of years past been acting as chief assistant to the surveyor general, and it was felt that the importance of his duties, coupled with his length of service, fully entitled him to a chief clerkship.

Mr. Coté has been in the service of the department for twenty-five years, the last fifteen of which he has been attached to the staff of the deputy minister. In view of the large increase in the correspondence and the general work of the deputy's office it was deemed necessary to appoint a responsible officer to be placed in charge of this particular work, and Mr. Coté being possessed of the necessary qualifications for the office was promoted to a chief clerkship on May 31, 1906.

DEATHS.

It is my painful duty to report the death of an old and respected officer of the department in the person of Mr. W. M. Goodeve. Mr. Goodeve first entered the Government of Canada before confederation, namely, on February 8, 1866, being then but seventeen years of age; he therefore had an uninterrupted service of forty years at the time of his death, which occurred on March 31 last. Throughout his long and useful career he proved himself to be at all times a model officer, indefatigable and conscientious in the discharge of his onerous duties as chief clerk of patents, which position he held for twenty-one years, and ever beyond reproach in all his official and public dealings. He was possessed to the full of the most sterling qualities, both of the heart and of the mind, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His demise has been a serious loss to the department with which he was connected for so many years, and which he served so faithfully.

I regret to report also the death of two old and faithful officials, in the persons of Mr. John Satchell and Mr. Joseph Beaudoin. The former, who was first appointed on February 1, 1880, died on November 25, 1905, and Mr. Beaudoin, who was originally employed by the Department of Agriculture since 1885, and who was transferred to this department in 1892, died on April 8, 1906.

STATEMENT showing Gross Revenue (Cash and Scrip) received from all sources during the Fiscal Year 1905-1906, compared with the receipts of the previous year.

Revenue.	Fiscal Year 1905-6. Cash and Scrip	Fiscal Year 1904 5. Cash and Scrip	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion lands	1,709,315 28	1,339,382 35	369,932 93		
School lands	608,960 79	332,914 48	276,046 31		
Ordnance lands	10,893 17	10,346 90	546 27		
Registration fees	180,310 73	123,082 86	57,227 87		
Fines and forfeitures, N.W.T.	3,304 77	10,018 49		6,713 72	
Casual revenue	8,496 09	4,202 14	4,293 95		
Seed grain	12,577 29	16,471 34		3,894 05	
	2,533,858 12	1,836,418 56	708,047 33	10,607 77	697,439 56

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

STATEMENT of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year 1906-1906, compared with the receipts for the previous fiscal year.

Agencies, &c.	Cash and Scrip 1905-1906	Cash and Scrip 1904-1905.	Decrease.	Increase.
Yukon Territory.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sales of land	6,949 29	7,637 04	687 75	
Rentals of land	14,549 92	18,496 93	3,947 01	
Survey fees	100 00	100 00		
Map sales, office fees, &c.	111 50	161 00	49 50	
Timber dues	20,637 69	25,503 97	4,866 28	
Coal lands	550 30	69 93		480 37
Hay lands	194 50	283 00	88 50	
Grazing lands	10 00	9 92		0 08
Mining fees	86,842 75	92,854 00	6,011 25	
Export tax on gold	163,963 25	206,755 87	42,792 62	
Hydraulic leases	9,391 89	6,957 05		2,434 84
Dredging leases	881 70	385 78		495 92
Free miner's certificates	28,118 02	46,022 53	17,904 51	
Free certificates for export of gold	381 50	452 00	70 50	
Royalty on water sold		65 65	65 65	
Suspense account	2,295 75	953 50		1,342 25
	334,978 06	406,708 17	76,483 57	4,753 46
Dominion Lands Agencies.				
Alameda	48,565 37	30,225 25		18,340 12
Battleford	81,154 52	38,397 56		42,756 96
Brandon	15,505 70	11,946 33		3,559 37
Calgary	105,710 00	43,585 27		62,124 73
Dauphin	8,809 35	7,086 07		1,723 28
Edmonton	77,585 97	36,133 56		41,452 41
Kamloops	24,423 57	13,095 36		11,328 21
Lethbridge	184,345 08	63,305 95		121,039 13
Minnedosa	5,456 19	5,586 59	130 40	
New Westminster	4,994 60	4,431 85		562 75
Prince Albert	25,815 07	25,128 30		686 87
Red Deer	43,811 74	24,953 77		18,857 97
Regina	164,027 79	107,939 13		56,088 66
Winnipeg	47,262 22	26,925 00		20,337 22
Yorkton	56,513 55	55,326 56		1,186 99
	893,980 82	494,066 55	130 40	400,044 67
Carried forward	1,228,958 88	900,774 72	76,613 97	404,798 13

NOTE.—Decrease in Yukon Revenue, $71,730 11.
Increase in Land Agencies, $399,914.27.

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DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

STATEMENT of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year 1905-1906, compared with the receipts for the previous fiscal year.

Agencies, &c.	Cash and Scrip 1905-1906.	Cash and Scrip 1904-1905.	Decrease.	Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,228,958 88	900,774 72	76,613 97	404,798 13
Crown Timber Agencies.				
Alameda	86 00	143 00	57 00	
Battleford	134 75	561 80	427 05	
Brandon	115 85	764 75	648 90	
Calgary	16,940 18	16,443 09		497 09
Dauphin	11,126 38	9,398 26		1,728 12
Edmonton	18,759 74	37,255 14	18,495 40	
Lethbridge	1,057 30	623 62		433 68
Minnedosa	1,083 08	890 60		192 48
New Westminster	82,482 97	70,979 27		11,503 70
Prince Albert	28,327 61	38,057 77	9,730 16	
Red Deer	337 66	1,017 68	680 02	
Regina	500 25	292 55		207 70
Winnipeg	110,154 02	64,689 16		45,464 86
Yorkton	941 05	330 80		610 25
	272,046 84	241,447 49	30,038 53	60,637 88
Miscellaneous.				
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada	18,883 83	14,059 55		4,824 28
Irrigation fees	528 25	303 00		225 25
Map sales, office fees, &c.	5,032 94	3,908 48		1,124 46
Survey fees	115,995 80	122,668 22	6,672 42	
Patent fees	426 25	560 00	133 75	
Examination fees, D. L. S.	474 00	906 50	432 50	
Refunds of refunds	154 44	285 50	131 06	
Mining fees	965 00	1,147 00	182 00	
Hay lands	2,685 55	2,152 99		532 56
Dredging leases	942 92	6,730 12	5,787 20	
Grazing leases	51,653 89	41,372 76		10,281 13
Coal lands	1,735 88	698 90		1,036 98
Rent of water power	115 93	49 77		66 16
Rentals of land	191 24	115 74		75 50
Assay charges	1,111 17	1,480 67	369 50	
Suspense account	6,652 14			6,652 14
Miscellaneous	760 33	720 94		39 39
	208,309 56	197,160 14	13,708 43	24,857 85
	1,709,315 28	1,339,382 35	120,360 93	490,293 86
Refunds	33,418 36	25,786 90		7,631 46
Total	1,675,896 92	1,313,595 45	120,360 93	482,662 40

NOTE.—Increase in Crown Timber Agencies, $30,599.35.
" Miscellaneous, including refunds, $3,517.96.
Net increase, $362,301.47.

STATEMENT of Receipts of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906, compared with the Receipts for the previous year.

(NET CASH REVENUE.)

Particulars.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Homestead fees	417,834 25	304,806 25	113,028 00		
Improvements	31,795 19	21,571 25	10,223 94		
General sales of land	442,588 69	154,128 04	288,460 65		
Map sales, office fees, &c	6,042 34	4,879 13	1,163 21		
Timber dues	292,684 53	266,951 46	25,733 07		
Grazing lands	51,583 89	36,145 32	15,438 57		
Coal lands	2,286 18	768 83	1,517 35		
Hay permits	2,880 05	2,435 99	444 06		
Mining fees	87,807 75	94,001 00			6,193 25
Hydraulic leases	9,391 89	6,957 05	2,434 84		
Dredging leases	1,824 62	7,115 90			5,291 28
Export tax on gold	163,963 25	206,755 87			42,792 62
Free miner's certificates	28,118 02	46,022 53			17,904 51
Rent of water power	115 93	49 77	66 16		
Royalty on water sold		65 65			65 65
Free certificates for export of gold	381 50	452 00			70 50
Patent and interchange fees	976 25	1,205 00			228 75
Survey fees	116,095 80	122,768 22			6,672 42
Irrigation fees	528 25	303 00	225 25		
Extra assay charges	1,111 17	1,480 67			369 50
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada	18,883 83	14,044 55	4,839 28		
Yoho Park					
Rentals of lands	14,980 97	18,694 48			3,713 51
Fees *re* examinations of D.L.S	474 00	906 50			432 50
Suspense account	8,947 89		8,947 89		
Miscellaneous	284 47	1,976 94		1,692 47	
	1,701,580 71	1,314,485 40	472,522 27	85,426 96	
Refunds	33,418 36	22,184 26	11,234 10		
Totals	1,668,162 35	1,292,301 14	461,288 17	85,426 96	375,861 21

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

REGISTRATION FEES, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

STATEMENT of Registration Fees from commencement to June 30, 1906.

Fiscal Year.	Assiniboia (Regina.)	North Alberta (Edmonton.)	South Alberta (Calgary.)	East Saskatchewan (Pr. Albert.)	WestSaskatchewan (Battleford.)	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1879-1880					190 00	190 00
1880-1881					271 00	271 00
1881-1882					194 50	194 50
1882-1883	343 75					343 75
1883-1884	396 45				50 00	446 45
1884-1885	983 65			177 42	3 00	1,164 07
1885-1886	1,161 90		254 35	212 00	10 80	1,639 05
1886-1887	2,499 29	497 60	216 40	421 85		3,635 14
1887-1888	3,527 75	531 27	2,876 44	1,696 71	99 17	8,731 34
1888-1889	3,601 62	381 97	3,133 86	956 27	105 69	8,179 41
1889-1890	4,901 26	475 62	4,580 12	1,018 79	107 19	11,082 98
1890-1891	5,332 16	585 82	5,554 35	2,021 37	89 61	13,583 31
1891-1892	4,810 89	1,160 56	4,090 52	1,409 34	156 32	11,627 63
1892-1893	6,042 15	1,982 33	4,146 02	1,157 21	110 27	13,437 98
1893-1894	6,236 41	2,722 74	2,852 44	1,049 65	86 29	12,947 53
1894-1895	5,161 74	2,653 97	3,219 50	730 22	89 23	11,854 66
1895-1896	4,489 29	2,713 66	2,097 61	728 20	73 20	10,101 96
1896-1897	5,339 55	1,900 76	1,991 90	848 75	123 78	10,204 74
1897-1898	7,411 33	2,485 45	3,526 85	737 50	102 37	14,263 50
1898-1899	9,275 55	3,553 73	3,608 90	1,151 95	31 75	17,621 88
1899-1900	11,222 65	5,395 50	4,078 44	1,354 10	189 15	22,239 84
1900-1901	14,317 20	6,995 50	5,207 43	1,662 70	51 13	28,233 96
1901-1902	18,893 55	11,700 70	8,190 78	3,081 73	71 18	41,937 94
1902-1903	36,355 00	20,849 90	11,298 55	6,131 90	206 99	74,842 34
1903-1904	55,539 60	23,930 28	18,031 45	7,508 70	456 35	105,466 38
1904-1905	63,645 40	23,836 55	22,673 38	10,389 35	772 58	121,317 26
1905-1906	90,466 65	35,574 70	35,210 01	14,377 85	2,963 97	178,593 18
	361,954 79	149,928 61	146,839 30	58,823 56	6,605 52	724,151 78

STATEMENT of the Rocky Mountains Park Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906, as compared with the revenue for previous year.

Particulars.	Fiscal Year 1905-1906	Fiscal Year 1904-1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Rent	4,520 59	4,155 75	364 84		
Timber dues	3,294 69	1,405 57	1,889 12		
Water rates	840 00	200 00	640 00		
Cave and basin (tickets)	2,356 50	1,885 75	470 75		
Hot springs (tickets)	2,332 25	719 50	1,612 75		
Dog licenses	155 00	132 00	23 00		
Livery licenses	335 00	284 00	51 00		
Peddler's licenses	10 00	14 00		4 00	
Billiard licenses	70 00	100 00		30 00	
Boat licenses		80 00		80 00	
Butcher licenses	30 00	20 00	10 00		
Camping permits	7 00	9 00		2 00	
Transfer fees	72 00	94 00		22 00	
Grazing lands	322 50	165 00	157 50		
Coal lands	4,361 30	4,223 83	137 47		
Rent of old office		45 00		45 00	
Quarry permits	177 00		177 00		
Fines		100 00		100 00	
Sale of vacant buildings		405 25		405 25	
Miscellaneous		5 90		5 90	
Totals	18,883 83	14,044 55	5,533 43	694 15	4,839 28

STATEMENT showing yearly the Gross Revenue (in cash only) received from all sources during the twenty years ending June 30, 1906.

Fiscal Year.	Dominion Lands (Cash).	School Lands.	Seed Grain.	Ordnance Lands.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Registration Fees.	Casual Revenue.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1886-1887	183,114 78	35,707 41	.....	21,676 57	3,249 25	3,317 16	90 15	247,155 32
1887-1888	223,360 73	42,045 11	.....	36,239 88	1,267 05	7,212 02	372 79	310,497 58
1888-1889	243,046 84	52,354 94	26,146 13	42,072 07	739 25	6,543 53	1,075 36	371,978 12
1889-1890	224,770 16	45,188 57	5,017 44	29,921 61	958 75	8,866 39	261 63	314,984 55
1890-1891	268,751 35	38,826 33	3,385 60	54,229 69	1,595 02	10,866 65	627 81	380,282 45
1891-1892	337,106 07	136,131 80	5,957 65	42,360 80	788 92	9,302 11	532 14	532,179 49
1892-1893	303,550 86	82,615 22	5,866 21	33,776 90	777 00	10,750 38	1,331 96	438,668 53
1893-1894	214,540 30	47,574 11	2,339 16	22,318 20	864 15	10,358 02	1,982 04	299,975 98
1894-1895	171,085 48	47,665 10	2,752 56	22,645 97	693 85	9,811 77	875 36	255,530 09
1895-1896	174,509 38	56,584 32	8,748 05	17,550 28	502 00	8,737 87	1,929 66	268,552 56
	2,343,835 95	584,692 91	62,212 80	322,791 97	11,435 24	85,765 90	9,069 90	3,419,804 67
1896-1897	187,424 19	24,292 43	9,887 13	9,831 27	1,316 00	8,997 24	2,683 05	244,431 31
1897-1898	980,313 10	52,410 82	12,351 71	22,537 17	529 06	14,263 50	260 92	1,082,666 28
1898-1899	1,563,020 74	41,249 77	12,388 69	12,349 65	2,801 03	19,220 73	2,620 91	1,653,651 52
1899-1900	1,410,883 48	220,874 78	15,271 84	11,043 53	1,452 92	21,751 90	3,664 00	1,684,942 45
1900-1901	1,533,197 07	48,049 83	15,711 63	14,604 47	1,977 96	33,979 77	1,587 57	1,649,108 30
1901-1902	1,254,333 56	193,410 75	20,293 06	16,967 36	1,955 61	50,854 99	3,900 62	1,541,715 95
1902-1903	1,716,597 20	392,206 93	28,789 97	17,612 79	5,220 88	81,404 18	2,230 26	2,244,062 21
1903-1904	1,478,106 33	233,769 62	26,122 30	30,494 34	5,911 92	109,233 73	3,402 94	1,887,041 18
1904-1905	1,314,485 40	332,914 48	16,471 34	10,346 90	10,018 49	123,082 86	4,258 14	1,811,577 61
1905-1906	1,701,580 71	608,960 79	12,577 29	10,893 17	3,304 77	180,310 73	8,496 09	2,526,123 55
	13,139,941 78	2,148,140 20	169,864 96	156,680 65	34,488 64	643,099 63	33,104 50	16,325,320 36
	15,483,777 73	2,732,833 11	232,077 76	479,472 62	45,923 88	728,865 53	42,174 40	19,745,125 03

STATEMENT showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1906.

Fiscal Year.	Homestead Fees.	Preemption Fees.	Improvements.	Sales.		Map Sales, Office and Registration Fees, &c.	Surveyor's Examination Fees.	Miscellaneous, including Trust.	Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees.	Timber Dues.
				Cash.	Scrip.					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872-73	6,960 00			19,170 20						109 25
1873-74	7,310 00			19,834 75				125 50		2,710 55
1874-75	11,510 00			13,666 90		129 00				2,335 25
1875-76	4,680 00			3,478 94	320 00					387 00
1876-77	2,250 00			1,085 86	136,955 16	4 00		100 00	40 00	320 00
1877 78	14,540 00			2,794 86	120,159 54		180 00		290 00	1,620 00
1878-79	17,690 00			4,998 39	210,904 84	81 00	310 00	13 70	410 00	325 00
1879-80	41,255 00	10,241 43		45,708 97	81,685 86	245 40	580 00	183 25	1,789 00	25,121 46
1880 81	20,450 00	10,801 75	269 00	71,170 17	70,828 30	985 40	420 00	37 58		32,028 34
1881-82	54,155 00	39,843 90	1,758 00	1,240,328 27	50,590 84	3,036 45	890 00	58 10		58,753 14
1882-83	73,015 00	54,725 00	7,114 91	516,092 21	33,638 40	3,109 50	890 00	501 77		90,066 46
1883 84	41,580 00	28,810 00	2,596 11	424,863 36	40,919 67	1,289 55	530 00	45,766 53	1,713 45	147,983 10
1884-85	25,645 00	17,100 00	2,328 75	199,275 32	45,875 60	1,621 82	370 00	50,068 57	2,685 00	87,474 99
1885 86	26,110 00	14,371 00	1,101 50	76,140 41	214,657 97	1,339 34	360 00	20,070 00	5,025 00	64,820 31
1886 87	19,614 00	6,887 93	1,971 55	48,175 76	337,640 19	1,171 39	240 00	44,561 00	7,778 40	65,111 74
1887-88	23,691 00	4,830 00	1,918 35	52,238 36	313,522 67	1,660 75	240 00	20,591 41	12,078 53	94,964 55
1888 89	39,460 00	10,550 00	4,128 48	57,513 16	318,238 57	1,410 16	220 00	10,389 57	20,402 50	90,290 00
1889-90	35,920 00	8,580 00	3,250 54	54,896 85	228,744 47	2,099 07	190 00	3,316 23	20,232 50	84,642 95
1890-91	29,164 10		6,302 61	91,664 98	171,425 14	1,854 78	88 00	7,951 05	14,712 50	102,902 71
1891 92	46,994 00		6,472 31	108,901 01	97,822 41	2,147 31	135 00	29,898 49	23,104 50	106,461 35
1892-93	37,689 74		7,113 50	93,671 67	77,231 18	975 20	82 00	18,509 35	22,014 00	105,865 24
1893-94	36,462 26		3,497 76	53,254 71	27,840 96	973 11	40 00	13,457 09	11,097 00	81,290 51
1894 95	29,664 88		3,567 90	37,293 71	23,269 62	695 99		6,271 77	6,566 90	74,079 20
1895-96	18,278 00		3,163 15	46,373 98	46,929 65	610 78	50 00	21,679 31	6,810 50	61,923 47
1896-97	21,179 00		3,737 01	49,335 53	16,929 38	795 05	70 00	19,421 98	8,527 50	68,992 82
1897 98	34,780 00		5,649 63	80,178 64	28,918 14	1,987 40	10 00	21,242 66	10,042 00	119,313 78
1898-99	58,235 00		4,297 62	116,598 35	21,307 58	1,262 05	20 00	75,085 95	13,549 50	155,360 63
1899 1900	72,690 00		4,835 81	103,247 58	88,756 22	1,258 85	190 00	38,072 54	14,937 00	126,345 82
1900 1901	79,910 00		5,213 32	40,360 93	326,270 03	3,874 14	165 00	70,970 54	12,722 00	209,399 32
1901 1902	144,425 00		8,481 46	66,950 21	169,767 13	5,792 96	370 00	71,997 30	663 00	207,790 90
1902 1903	320,409 65		11,829 08	155,507 59	158,452 66	5,911 96	365 00	125,158 56	595 00	470,916 93
1903 1904	255,772 36		15,119 47	196,750 15	188,424 22	5,549 13	463 50	81,550 46	1,081 00	397,344 33
1904 1905	304,806 25		21,571 25	154,128 04	19,644 59	4,879 13	906 50	144,924 31	1,205 00	266,951 46
1905 1906	417,834 25		31,795 19	442,588 69	7,654 57	6,042 34	474 00	141,948 55	976 25	292,684 53
	2,374,129 49	206,741 01	169,084 16	4,688,238 51	3,675,325 56	61,793 01	8,849 00	1,083,923 12	221,039 03	3,696,687 09

STATEMENT showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1906—*Concluded.*

Fiscal Year.	Grazing Lands.		Hay Permits, Mining, Stone Quarries, &c.		Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	Colonization Lands.		Gross Revenue.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.
	Cash.	Scrip, &c.	Cash.	Scrip.		Cash.	Scrip.			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872-73								26,239 45		26,239 45
1873-74								29,980 80		29,980 80
1874-75								27,641 15		27,641 15
1875 76								8,865 94		8,865 94
1876-77								140,755 02		140,755 02
1877 78								139,584 40		139,584 40
1878-79								234,732 93		234,732 93
1879-80								206,801 37	4,636 08	202,165 29
1880 81								206,990 54	5,038 22	201,952 32
1881-82	2,245 00		40 00			354,036 17		1,805,734 87	10,687 55	1,795,047 32
1882-83	22,844 43		913 91			248,492 01		1,051,403 60	8,746 05	1,042,657 55
1883 84	11,370 60		640 90			253,713 40		1,001,776 67	9,220 50	992,556 17
1884-85	17,089 75		815 63			1,214 22		451,564 65	12,070 85	439,493 80
1885-86	29,562 51	3,131 08	1,284 83					457,973 95	63,389 12	394,584 83
1886-87	14,242 77	39,487 67	1,570 40	80 00				588,532 80	19,543 16	568,989 64
1887-88	5,922 47	23,023 28	2,273 73	80 00	2,951 58		10,000 00	569,986 68	6,277 66	563,709 02
1888 89	2,207 69	16,802 63	3,946 55		2,528 73		16,000 00	594,088 04	5,226 23	588,861 81
1889-90	1,305 57	9,021 63	9,242 08		1,094 37			462,536 26	8,209 74	454,326 52
1890-91	3,079 55	16,193 77	8,628 44	160 00	2,397 35	5 28	4,460 50	460,990 76	7,195 27	453,795 49
1891-92	3,726 80	17,222 60	5,616 85		3,648 45			452,151 08	15,291 39	436,859 69
1892-93	6,380 80	11,542 39	6,266 13		4,983 23			392,324 43	18,314 97	374,009 46
1893-94	5,740 79	7,687 86	6,243 15		2,523 92			250,069 12	4,544 01	245,525 11
1894-95	5,353 72	8,628 00	5,229 54		2,321 87			202,983 10	4,365 99	198,617 11
1895-96	7,071 86	6,255 90	5,813 51		2,734 82			227,694 93	8,368 79	219,326 14
1896-97	4,715 01	2,500 00	8,518 18		2,132 11			206,853 57	15,010 54	191,843 03
1897-98	4,728 58	510 39	699,334 76		3,045 65			1,009,741 63	4,678 55	1,005,063 08
1898-99	5,245 88		1,130,371 60		2,994 16			1,584,328 32	32,296 39	1,552,031 93
1899-1900	8,382 86	4,083 30	1,038,195 42	20 00	2,727 60			1,503,743 00	23,062 28	1,480,680 72
1900-1961	4,726 28	14,671 99	1,101,808 33	20 00	4,047 31			1,874,159 09	18,368 85	1,855,790 24
1901-1902	7,292 46	8,409 27	737,878 43		*2,861 13			1,432,679 25	27,165 55	1,405,513 70
1902-1903	13,913 33	15,041 33	607,722 05		*5,063 69			1,890,886 83	21,519 84	1,869,366 99
1903-1904	19,790 27	15,202 15	495,579 18		*9,198 48			1,681,824 70	36,721 75	1,645,102 95
1904-1905	36,145 32	5,237 36	364,923 59		*14,059 55			1,339,382 35	25,786 90	1,313,595 45
1905-1906	51,583 89	80 00	296,769 19		18,883 83			1,709,315 28	33,418 36	1,675,896 92
	294,668 19	224,732 60	6,539,626 38	360 00	*90,197 83	857,461 08	30,460 50	24,224,316 56	449,154 59	23,775,161 97

* Including scrip.

REVENUE.

The gross revenue of the department from all sources, as will be seen from the above statement, amounted to $2,533,858.12, which is a net increase of $697,439.56 over the receipts of the previous twelve months.

It will be observed that the largest item of increase was on account of Dominion lands proper, the total revenue under this head for the last decade being $13,139,941.78, as compared with $2,343,835.95 for the preceding ten years. When it is considered that the bulk of this revenue is made up of homestead fees and mining, grazing, timber and hay dues, the enormous increase above mentioned must be accepted as the strongest possible indication of the substantial and rapid development which has been going on in the settlement of western lands during the past few years.

STATEMENT of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government

YEAR.	HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.		CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.		MANITOBA SOUTH-WESTERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY COMPANY.		QU'APPELLE, AND SAS- RAILROAD BOAT
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.
		$		$		$	
1893.....	.....	.....	93,184	295,288	14,164	57,559	1,603
1894.....	7,526	48,225	43,155	131,628	6,312	28,003	640
1895.....	4,431	23,209	55,453	176,950	5,623	22,330	2,391
1896.....	9,299	52,410	66,624	220,360	21,254	88,568	286
1897.....	10,784	53,277	135,681	431,095	63,800	234,644	2,524
1898.....	62,000	310,000	242,135	757,792	106,473	363,982	22,534
1899.....	56,875	274,625	261,832	814,857	58,019	199,458	61,030
(Fiscal Year)							
1900.....	70,196	352,631	379,091	1,152,836	133,507	437,449	18,932
(Fiscal Year)							
1901.....	82,308	399,804	339,985	1,046,665	59,749	214,953	22,266
(Fiscal Year)							
1902.....	269,577	1,412,332	1,362,478	4,440,500	206,411	713,365	39,835
(Fiscal Year)							
1903.....	330,046	1,939,804	2,260,722	8,472,250	250,372	699,210	843,900
(Fiscal Year)							
1904.....	144,857	879,910	857,474	3,516,864	29,522	113,303	.....
(Fiscal Year)							
1905.....	139,721	865,905	411,451	2,045,800	80,342	296,936	.....
(Fiscal Year)							
1906.....	236,191	1,863,375	1,012,322	6,015,060	83,418	360,889	.....
Total.....	1,423,811	8,475,507	7,521,587	29,517,945	1,118,966	3,830,649	1,015,941

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Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Long Lake Saskatchewan and Steam-Boat Company.	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.		Canadian Northern Railway Company.		Great North-West Central Railway Company.		Totals.	
Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
$		$		$		$		$
.....	11,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,211	352,847
.....	11,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,668	207,856
.....	46,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,713	222,489
.....	10,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,016	361,338
.....	9,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,225	719,016
.....	15,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,623	1,431,774
178,517	24,738	53,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	462,494	1,520,792
53,974	46,653	128,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	648,379	2,125,146
74,810	116,719	352,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	621,027	2,088,269
147,365	323,494	1,033,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,201,795	7,746,958
1,476,900	231,800	909,600	183,736	631,503	128,435	522,490	4,229,011	14,651,757
.....	129,007	563,507	64,469	313,575	41,858	177,081	1,267,187	5,564,240
.....	109,191	512,898	231,707	1,221,469	17,593	103,564	990,005	5,046,572
.....	85,784	480,063	204,966	1,014,351	20,003	137,503	1,642,684	9,871,241
1,931,566	1,171,966	4,033,092	684,878	3,180,898	207,889	940,638	13.145,038	51,910,295

The following is a comparative statement of the homestead entries and sales which have been made at the several agencies of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1906, respectively:—

	Fiscal Year, June 30, 1905.		Fiscal Year, June 30, 1906.	
	No. of Entries.	Acres.	No. of Entries.	Acres.
Homesteads	30,819	4,931,040	41,869	6,699,040
Sales		51,789		105,135

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries reported in each year since 1874:—

Departmental Year ended	Number of Entries.
October 31, 1874	1,376
" 31, 1875	499
" 31, 1876	347
" 31, 1877	845
" 31, 1878	1,788
" 31, 1879	4,068
" 31, 1880	2,074
" 31, 1881	2,753
" 31, 1882	7,483
" 31, 1883	6,063
" 31, 1884	3,753
" 31, 1885	1,858
" 31, 1886	2,657
" 31, 1887	2,036
" 31, 1888	2,655
" 31, 1889	4,416
" 31, 1890	2,955
" 31, 1891	3,523
" 31, 1892	4,840
" 31, 1893	4,067
" 31, 1894	3,209
December 31, 1895	2,394
" 31, 1896	1,857
" 31, 1897	2,384
" 31, 1898	4,848
" 31, 1899	6,689
June 30, 1900	7,426
" 30, 1901	8,167
" 30, 1902	14,673
" 30, 1903	31,383
" 30, 1904	26,073
" 30, 1905	30,819
" 30, 1906	41,869

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STATEMENT showing the Number of Homestead Entries by Month for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Fiscal Year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
1902.....	939	773	582	783	762	825	809	928	1,207	2,078	2,199	2,788	14,673
1903.....	2,622	1,904	1,416	2,142	2,482	1,640	1,109	1,165	2,325	5,778	4,109	4,691	31,383
1904.....	3,438	2,288	1,845	1,958	2,406	1,570	1,240	1,128	1,330	2,322	2,948	3,600	26,073
1905.....	3,011	2,360	2,015	2,005	2,652	1,902	1,407	1,169	2,426	3,781	3,916	4,175	30,819
1906.....	3,751	3,040	2,406	2,771	3,468	2,335	1,903	2,036	4,018	6,189	4,583	5,369	41,869

Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and the nationality of the homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia:—

Nationalities.	No. of entries.
Canadians from Ontario	7,584
" Quebec	792
" Nova Scotia	348
" New Brunswick	245
" Prince Edward Island	176
" Manitoba	1,531
" Saskatchewan	470
" Alberta	393
" British Columbia	122
Persons who had previous entry	2,951
Newfoundlanders	17
Canadians returned from the United States	703
Americans	12,485
English	5,897
Scotch	1,657
Irish	543
French	317
Belgians	159
Swiss	56
Italians	14
Roumanians	65
Syrians	29
Germans	1,024
Austro-Hungarians	2,193
Hollanders	75
Danes (other than Icelanders)	109
Icelanders	170
Swedes	589
Norwegians	431
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	534
Mennonites	143

Nationalities.	No. of entries.
Doukhobors	7
Chinese	—
Japanese	—
Persians	1
Australians	14
New Zealanders	12
Canadians from Yukon	6
Turks	2
South African	2
Trinidad	1
Jamaica, 1, Peru, 1	2
Total	41,869

Representing 105,420 souls.

Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, by persons coming from the various states and territories of the American Union:—

Arizona	7
Alabama	2
Alaska	4
Arkansas	28
California	101
Carolina, North	8
Carolina, South	—
Colorado	45
Columbia, District of	—
Connecticut	19
Dakota, North	3,366
Dakota, South	468
Delaware	1
Florida	3
Georgia	1
Idaho	201
Illinois	570
Indiana	222
Indian Territory	46
Iowa	830
Kansas	263
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	2
Maine	39
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	123
Michigan	635

Minnesota	2,990
Mississippi	7
Missouri	158
Montana	346
Nebraska	279
Nevada	8
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	9
New Mexico	23
New York	135
Ohio	255
Oklahoma	171
Oregon	210
Pennsylvania	93
Rhode Island	18
Tennessee	5
Texas	47
Utah	60
Vermont	19
Virginia	32
Washington	653
Wisconsin	634
Wyoming	30
	13,188

STATEMENT showing the Number of Letters Patent issued by the Department of the Interior in each Year since 1874.

Period.	Number issued.
Year ended October 31, 1874	536
" 31, 1875	492
" 31, 1876	375
" 31, 1877	2,156
" 31, 1878	2,597
" 31, 1879	2,194
" 31, 1880	1,704
" 31, 1881	1,768
" 31, 1882	2,766
" 31, 1883	3,591
" 31, 1884	3,837
" 31, 1885	3,257
" 31, 1886	4,570
" 31, 1887	4,599
" 31, 1888	3,275
" 31, 1889	3,282
" 31, 1890	3,273

Period.	Number Issued.
Year ended October 31, 1891	2,449
" 31, 1892	2,955
" 31, 1893	2,936
" 31, 1894	2,553
Year ended December 31, 1894	2,682
" 31, 1895	2,118
" 31, 1896	2,665
" 31, 1897	2,972
" 31, 1898	3,037
" 31, 1899	3,904
Six months ended June 30, 1900	1,970
Year ended June 30, 1901	6,461
" 30, 1902	8,768
" 30, 1903	7,349
" 30, 1904	6,890
" 30, 1905	8,798
" 30, 1906	12,370

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries in the several Dominion Lands Agencies, since January 1, 1900.

Agency.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	792	658	3,384	2,123	1,366	2,031	2,346
Battleford	3	18	487	1,590	2,259	5,183	7,365
Brandon	553	441	1,288	685	396	232	162
Calgary	679	936	1,707	2,383	2,609	2,113	2,067
Dauphin	535	299	407	484	490	499	626
Edmonton	1,309	1,699	2,733	3,244	2,597	3,094	4,584
Kamloops	65	52	110	109	192	113	79
Lethbridge	347	605	1,268	1,543	1,945	1,786	1,751
Minnedosa	290	375	445	417	203	200	257
New Westminster	24	24	33	24	35	29	29
Prince Albert	359	601	1,637	2,869	1,837	1,960	1,888
Regina	985	1,318	4,158	8,134	6,432	9,883	11,944
Red Deer	785	890	1,341	1,489	1,460	2,629	3,861
Winnipeg	610	722	846	1,158	746	629	761
Yorkton	514	470	2,371	6,430	3,946	4,264	4,149
	7,850	9,108	22,215	32,682	26,513	34,645	41,869

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STATEMENT showing the Number of Homestead Entries for the Ten Years ending June 30, 1906, and total Number of Entries made during the same period by persons coming from the United States and British Isles.

Fiscal Year.	Total.	U. S. A.	British Isles.	U. S. A. and British Isles.
1897	2,384	199	404	603
1898	4,848	477	553	1,030
1899	6,689	981	807	1,788
1900	7,426	1,462	928	2,390
1901	8,167	2,191	940	3,131
1902	14,673	5,162	1,580	6,742
1903	31,383	11,841	3,876	15,717
1904	26,073	8,255	4,664	12,919
1905	30,819	9,015	5,930	14,945
1906	41,869	13,188	8,097	21,285
Total	174,331	52,771	27,779	80,550

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND SALES.

The foregoing statements, which are in fact a concise expression of the work done by the department during the year, are most satisfactory. Forty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine entrants, representing a total population of 105,420 souls are positively known to have taken up homesteads in western Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906. When it is considered that 27,251 of these entrants were persons coming from outside of Canada, or who had not received previous entry, it will be seen that approximately over 65,000 of the immigrants who came to Canada last year actually settled on the government free lands. This fact is of interest when considering the question of immigration generally, as it indicates very clearly that from official statistics, of the accuracy of which there cannot possibly be any question, over one-third of the immigrant arrivals for the year ending June 30, last, are known to be located on free homesteads as independent agriculturists.

The total number of entries recorded is the largest by over 10,000 of any year since the inception of the department, and represents a total revenue in fees alone of $417,834.25. During the last five years there were 144,823 entries in all granted, from which a total revenue of $1,443,247.51 has been derived. It will also be observed that out of the 41,869 entries granted last year, 20,582 were made by persons coming from the United States or the British Isles.

Reference should also be made here to the large increase in the number of letters patent issued during the past year. While there were but 2,665 letters patent issued in 1896, the number had risen to 12,370 for the past year. This increase was not unexpected in view of the fact that over 100,000 entries had been granted during the years 1902-3-4 and 1905, and it must follow that within the next few years, when the 144,823 settlers who entered for homesteads during the past five years earn title to their holdings, there will be a still further increase in the number of patents issued. The consideration at headquarters of the applications for patents and the subsequent issue of the title deeds involves a considerable amount of work, and provision should

be made in advance to meet the new requirements in the way of suitable office accommodation, in order to prevent congestion in the work and delay in the issue of the letters patent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following statement shows the number of letters received and sent by the department in each year since its establishment :—

Departmental Year ended October 31.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Total.
1874	3,482	4,120	7,632
1875	1,974	2,189	4,163
1876	2,256	3,097	5,353
1877	3,137	3,677	6,814
1878	4,642	6,009	10,651
1879	5,586	6,179	11,755
1880	8,222	9,940	18,162
1881	13,605	15,829	29,434
1882	25,500	30,300	55,800
1883	27,180	33,500	60,680
1884	27,525	33,386	60,911
1885	33,970	43,997	77,967
1886	60,964	67,973	128,937
1887	47,845	60,890	108,735
1888	43,407	52,298	95,705
1889	48,316	50,500	98,816
1890	36,200	36,008	72,208
1891	38,000	36,267	74,267
1892	41,990	42,203	84,193
1893	50,794	48,145	98,939
1894	48,619	50,840	99,459
1895	49,991	45,898	95,889
1896	47,501	44,238	91,739
1897	65,714	64,147	129,861
1898	88,913	87,845	176,758
1899	95,023	91,876	186,899
1900	121,219	133,177	254,396
1901	144,978	136,348	281,326
1902	167,200	185,548	352,748
1903 (From June 30, 1902 to July 1, 1903)	185,582	223,463	409,045
1904 (From June 30, 1903 to July 1, 1904)	222,316	274,675	496,991
1905 (From June 30, 1904 to July 1, 1905)	245,470	302,723	548,193
1906 (From June 30, 1905 to July 1, 1906)	407,794	529,465	937,259

The number of registered letters during the Departmental year 1906 was : Received, 6,993; Sent, 32,447.

CORRESPONDENCE AND OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

I desire to draw particular attention to this matter, as I consider it one of very grave importance in connection with the proper transaction of public business and the general administration of the department. The correspondence has assumed such proportions of late years, as shown from the foregoing statement, that it has become physically impossible with the limited space at the disposal of the department to handle the same with the efficiency and promptness which the importance of the subjects dealt with would demand in the public interest. When it is considered that nearly one million letters were handled through the registration branch during the past twelve months alone, over 400,000 of which were letters received from all parts of the world from persons making inquiry in a large proportion of cases about

matters which had already come up for consideration, one scarcely realizes the enormous amount of work required to attach each letter to the file to which it properly belongs. With the limited accommodation now provided in the Langevin Block, and owing chiefly to the fact that it has been found necessary to transfer some of the most important branches of the department to rented quarters in other parts of the city, the greatest difficulty is being experienced in having the official documents properly recorded. Steps are now being taken to rearrange the offices of the Patents and Registration branches, consequent upon the moving of the Timber and Mines offices to the Canadian building, but nevertheless it is felt that such arrangement can only be of a temporary character, for there is no doubt that with the rapid development of western lands the business of the department will continue to increase for many years to come. The question, therefore, of providing adequate quarters for the department is one of serious moment, and one which should receive careful and early consideration.

DOMINION LANDS.

Under Part I. will be found the report of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon the operation of his office during the past year.

Particular attention is called to the statements accompanying this report from the inspector of Crown timber agencies, and the chief clerk of the Timber and Mines branch, as they contain full details as to the general result of the work performed in this important division of the department, as well as in each agency and sub-agency.

SPECIAL INSPECTION WORK.

As will be observed from the report of Mr. Leech, Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, a special inspection of all unpatented homesteads entered for prior to September 1, 1905, was undertaken early in the spring of the year. This step was deemed advisable in view of the large demand for free homesteads from incoming settlers, and in order to ascertain whether lands held under entry were actually occupied by the holders thereof. This inspection, as stated by Mr. Leech, entailed considerable work, but the result was highly satisfactory. It relieved 885 homesteads to which the entrants had forfeited their rights through non-occupation, and it helped to demonstrate the fact that the bulk of the 15,834 homesteads inspected were duly occupied by the bona fide settlers who had made entry therefor.

It may be stated also in this relation that although the various offices in the outside service have been taxed to their utmost capacity, owing to the rush of land seekers desirous of securing information respecting suitable homesteads open for entry, and the largely increased number of applicants for entries or patents, the work on the whole has been performed in a highly satisfactory manner, no complaints of a serious character from the public having reached the department.

IRRIGATION AND CANADIAN IRRIGATION SURVEYS, 1905.

The development of irrigation works continues steadily through Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. The larger schemes of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are being pushed on

steadily to completion, and these companies will be in a position in a short time to supply water for irrigation purposes to large areas of land.

The Commissioner of Irrigation has, since his appointment, been making an inspection of numerous small irrigation schemes, and these are now being put into proper order. The irrigation of lands for the production of fodder crops to be used in connection with stock-raising will be one of the most important objects that will be served by the smaller schemes which are projected.

In the province of Alberta the number of ditches constructed is 159, the length of canals and ditches is 832·36 miles, and the area of land to be irrigated by these canals and ditches 2,880,056 acres.

In the province of Saskatchewan the number of ditches constructed is 110, the length is 189·68 miles, and the area to be irrigated by these ditches as constructed 36,916 acres.

In connection with the diversion of water from the St. Mary's river, however, there is a danger of complications owing to the proposed diversion of the waters of that river by the government of the United States. It is desirable that some arrangement should be reached with the United States which would conserve the vested interests of the irrigation companies, and of those persons in Canada who are dependent on the St. Mary's river for a supply of water for irrigation purposes.

A contract was entered into during the present year with the Robins Irrigation Company, of London, England, for the irrigation of a tract of 380,573 acres lying to the west of Medicine Hat. The sources of water supply will be the Bow and Belly rivers, and the carrying out of the scheme will involve a large expenditure for the construction of the necessary diversion canals and other works, but it will greatly assist the progress in agriculture of a district which requires irrigation to develop its full possibilities.

IMMIGRATION.

COMPARATIVE statement of arrivals at inland and ocean ports during the ten years ending June 30, 1906.

ARRIVALS.

Year.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Other Countries.	United States.	Total.
1896-7	11,383	7,921	2,412	21,716
1897-8	11,173	11,608	9,119	31,900
1898-9	10,660	21,938	11,945	44,543
1899-00	* 5,141	* 10,211	* 8,543	23,895
1900-01	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-02	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
1902-03	41,792	37,099	49,473	128,364
1903-04	50,374	34,785	45,171	130,330
1904-05	65,359	37,255	43,652	146,266
1905-06	86,796	44,349	57,919	189,064
	311,747	248,250	272,609	832,606

* Arrivals for six months on y

The report of the Superintendent of Immigration and of the various officers under his control, will be found under Part II. of the general report. Last year's immigration has been the largest in the history of Canada. One hundred and eighty-nine thousand and sixty-four arrivals in all were recorded during the twelve months ending June 30, last, being an increase of 42,798 over the previous year.

The detailed statements as to the nationality, occupation and destination of immigrant arrivals which accompany the superintendent's report, have been prepared with the greatest possible care, and the figures given may, therefore, be accepted as being strictly accurate. From these statements it will be seen that of the total arrivals 131,268 came via ocean ports, and that the remainder, namely 57,796 persons, came direct from the United States.

It will be seen from the tables that apart from the British Isles and the United States of America there were arrivals from fifty-four different countries of the world, representing the chief races of the five continents. It is interesting to note in this relation that 46 immigrants came from South Africa, 171 from the West Indies, 340 from Newfoundland, 89 from New Zealand, 7 from Persia and 18 from Egypt. These figures are given here simply to show that the opportunities offered by Canada to capital and labour have aroused the attention of persons in the most remote parts of the world who are desirous of improving their social and material condition by removing to a new country.

The one aim and well established policy of the department during the past few years has been to make Canada better known in the outside world, so as to attract capitalists and desirable settlers to develop her vast natural resources. That this policy has been productive of the desired results is amply demonstrated by the fact that during the past ten years 832,606 persons landed in Canada from every part of the world; of these 584,356 came from the British Isles and the United States. During the same period 174,331 free homesteads were taken up in the western provinces by actual settlers, 80,550 of which were made by persons coming from the British Isles and the United States. The record is certainly a very extraordinary one and should be accepted as most conclusive evidence that the methods adopted and followed by the department are based on sound principles, and are conducive to the best possible results.

BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

Attention is called in this relation to the reports of the High Commissioner for Canada and of the Commissioner of Emigration in London, and also to the reports of the various agents operating in the British Isles and in France and Belgium. As will be seen, the result of the work in the Old Country has been highly satisfactory. Reference has already been made to the large increase in the number of British arrivals during the past year. The time would appear to be most opportune for continuing with increased vigour the propaganda which has been conducted in Great Britain during the past few years. With the increase in the amount of bonus to the booking agents which was decided upon some time ago, and the renewed efforts that are being put forth on the part of our agents as a result of your recent visit to the Old Country, there is no doubt that Canada will continue to receive a still greater share of the emigration from Great Britain to North America. It is, therefore, proposed to follow

with increased energy the methods already employed in the way of advertising, and of properly educating prospective emigrants as to the advantages offered by Canada as a suitable field for settlement.

CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION.

The total immigration from countries other than Great Britain and the United States numbered 44,349, as compared with 37,255 for the previous year. The termination of the arrangement with the North Atlantic Trading Syndicate and the withdrawal of the bonus system in connection with bookings from the continent will make it necessary to adopt some new plan for carrying on our work in European countries where restrictive laws regarding emigration are in force. So far as France and Belgium are concerned, the present methods followed by our agents there would appear to be quite satisfactory, and settlers who reach Canada from these two countries belong as a whole to a very desirable class. As for the other continental countries, however, where an open propaganda is not permissible under existing laws, it is recommended that such methods be devised to carry on the work as the circumstances in each different country may warrant.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The work in the United States, which for a number of years past has been under the immediate direction of Mr. W. J. White, inspector of agencies, has been attended with highly satisfactory results. It will be observed by reference to the comparative statement of arrivals that the total number from the United States during the past decade was 272,609, of which 57,919, or nearly one-fifth, came during the twelve months ending June 30 last. The information contained in the inspector's report with regard to the methods employed in inducing members of the farming community in the Western States to move to Canada, as well as his observations with respect to the opposing influences with which our agents have to contend, will no doubt be read with interest.

IMMIGRATION OFFICES IN WESTERN CANADA.

Special attention is also invited to the very exhaustive report submitted by the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg upon the work of the service under his control. Winnipeg being the chief distributing point for incoming settlers, it necessarily follows that with the increased arrivals the work devolving upon the commissioner and his staff has been unusually heavy during the past season. It is gratifying to note in this relation that, as pointed out by the commissioner, the general business of his office would appear to have been performed to the entire satisfaction of the immigrants and of the public generally.

Much valuable information will be found in the commissioner's report as to the present standing of some of the chief colonies that have been established in the west by incoming foreigners within the last few years. These colonies, although founded within a comparatively recent date, are reported to be making substantial progress, the settlers composing them being on the whole prosperous and contented. The summary of the seventy-two district reports embodied in the commissioner's statement will also prove of much interest to persons seeking information in concise form with

regard to the various points at which new settlers start for their homesteads, as well as to the existing conditions and prospects of each locality reported upon, many of which are but the nuclei of what will no doubt in a few years become prosperous towns.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

The report of Mr. G. Bogue Smart, chief inspector of British immigrant children and receiving homes, will, I am sure, be read with special interest. The work of inspection in connection with juvenile immigration has, since the organization of this particular branch of the department, been so systematized that accurate and reliable information is readily obtainable as to the actual condition of every child sent out to Canada under the auspices of the Home Government Board at London, and placed in homes throughout the country. This system of inspection, under the control of the government, has done more to remove the prejudice which at one time existed against this class of immigration than any other means that could have been devised. There is to-day, as pointed out by the chief inspector, an ever increasing demand for this class of immigrant, and such of them as have been placed in private homes are reported on the whole to be giving very good satisfaction.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

The report of Dr. H. P. Bryce, the chief medical officer, will be found to contain very interesting statistics with regard to the inspection of immigrants at the various ports of landing. There were in all 480 deportations effected, which is not a large percentage when compared with the total number of arrivals. Special attention is called to the striking statements contained in the following paragraph which appears in Dr. Bryce's report, from which it will be seen that not only should the country be thankful for the large increase in the number of desirable immigrants who landed at our ports during the past season, but that from a physical and mental standpoint these additions to our population were of the most desirable character:—

'It would be improper to conclude this report without again referring to what may be called the immunity little short of marvellous of the whole country during this year from outbreaks of acute contagious diseases, directly traceable to the movements of immigrants over thousands of miles and going into hundreds of municipalities and thousands of homes. Practically not a single outbreak has been brought to the attention of the department. . . . . .

'Looking over the whole field of operations for the year, however, whether on the one hand as regards the number and quality of immigrants admitted to Canada and their freedom, whether from contagious disease or from more serious, deep-seated maladies, and on the other hand to their reception in all the provinces, shown by their ready distribution and abundant employment amongst our people, and the mutually satisfactory results measured whether by statistical results or common report, it may fairly be said, comparing the present with the past history of large immigration whether to Canada in the early years of the last century, or of the large immigration in more recent years to the United States, that never have so many persons of a good class relatively come to any country in a single year, and nowhere have so many immigrants been so cordially received or more generously treated.'

SURVEYS.

During the calendar year of 1905, forty-nine parties were engaged on the survey of Dominion lands. Of these, six were located in Manitoba, eight in Saskatchewan, twenty-six in Alberta, three in British Columbia, one in the Yukon Territory, and five were engaged partly in one province and partly in another. Two of the parties were in charge of inspectors, examining surveys made under contract.

During the first six months of the present year fifty-three parties were at work. Of these, twelve were working in Manitoba, ten in Saskatchewan, twenty-four in Alberta, four in British Columbia and three partly in one province and partly in another.

The following table shows the distribution of parties paid by the day, and of those working under contract:—

Parties.	In Manitoba.	In Saskat-chewan.	In Alberta.	In British Columbia.	In the Territories.	Partly in one Province and partly in another.	Total.
1905—Paid by the day..	5	4	12	3	.....	5	29
Under contract ..	1	4	14	.....	1	.....	20
1906—Paid by the day..	4	7	11	4	.....	3	29
Under contract ..	8	3	13	.....	.....	.....	24

The total mileage of the forty-six parties engaged on surveys in 1905 was 16,523 miles, an average of 359 miles for each party. Owing to the nature of their work the parties of Messrs. Wheeler, Belleau and Laurie are not included in the statement of mileage.

Survey operations this year, 1906, are on about the same scale as in 1905. It is expected that about 200 townships will be subdivided.

In view of the probable construction at an early date of railways through the country lying to the north and west of Edmonton, it has been deemed advisable to establish base lines and principal meridians so as to be prepared to subdivide townships anywhere when wanted for settlement. The lines run through a country which is wooded, generally very rough and at a considerable distance from settlements. Pack horses are used for transport and trails have to be opened for them. Surveying such a country is a difficult and expensive undertaking. A number of parties have been kept at this work for several years; although the surveyors in charge are among the most competent in the service, and have displayed great energy, the progress has been slow. The fifth meridian has still to be produced northward to the Peace river and base lines extended from it westerly.

Apart from the subdivision of new territory, the department is frequently called upon to retrace and restore old surveys. When twenty or thirty years have elapsed since the original subdivision of a township was made, it is often found that the posts have disappeared or the mounds have become obliterated. In wooded country, where no mounds or pits were formerly made, the corners being marked by wooden posts and bearing trees, all marks of the survey disappeared after the first forest fire. When

the lands are taken up, the new settlers naturally ask that the section lines be properly marked so that they may know the limits of their lands. Every effort is made to meet their wishes, and several of the survey parties are constantly engaged upon this work.

Errors in old surveys are a great source of trouble. Formerly the surveys of Dominion lands were not made with the degree of care and precision now prevailing. Townships were subdivided under contract as at present, but a rigid system of inspection on the ground and of examination of the plans and field notes had not yet been organized. Without proper inspection it was unavoidable that bad surveys should now and then escape detection and be accepted. The most frequent error is one of ten chains in the position of a quarter-section corner. It is suspected that the surveyor measured only half of the section line and that his chainman made an error of one tally. The whole mile not being measured, the error passed unnoticed. The result is that the quarter-sections, instead of being 160 acres each, are 130, 150, 170 and 190 acres respectively. When the settler who is complaining of an error in his lines has no neighbours there is nothing to prevent the correction of the survey, and this is done by one of our surveyors at the first opportunity. Generally, however, several settlers are interested; some wanting the error corrected while others object to any change being made. Such cases are very troublesome; notwithstanding the efforts of our surveyors to bring the parties to agree to a fair adjustment of their boundary lines, a satisfactory arrangement is seldom reached.

A few surveys were made last year at remote places. Lots were laid out to accommodate settlers at Cumberland House and Le Pas, on the Saskatchewan. Parts of several townships were subdivided west of Lesser Slave lake, beyond the limits of the old settlement. Lots were also laid out at Vermilion, on the Peace river: it will, no doubt, surprise many people to learn that a large and flourishing settlement exists there, 350 miles north of Edmonton.

The triangulation of the railway belt in British Columbia, undertaken for establishing reference marks for the subdivision of the belt, was continued by Mr. P. A. Carson. The work is being taken up where it was left by Mr. W. S. Drewry, and will be extended westward. The main object of the season's operations was to establish permanent marks at the stations to be occupied, to erect signals for observing angles next season and to select a place for measuring a base line.

Mr. J. A. Macdonell, with his assistant, Mr. J. A. Belleau, has continued the exploration of the lands in the Peace river district of British Columbia lying immediately to the west of the province of Alberta, and out of which are to be selected the three and one-half millions of acres granted by the province to the Dominion as compensation for the lands in the railway belt alienated prior to the transfer of the belt to the Dominion. The land has not yet been finally selected.

Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., has completed under contract a survey of the Klondike region of the Yukon Territory, the object being to locate canals for conveying to the gold district the waters of the Klondike and its tributaries. No great progress can be made by the district without sufficient water for hydraulic mining and sluicing. Several projects are submitted by Mr. Thibaudeau, whose report, with estimates of cost, is appended to the report of the surveyor general.

Mr. A. O. Wheeler, topographer of the department, made a topographical survey of the Cougar valley in the Selkirk range. Remarkable natural caves, to which the name of Caves of Cheops has been given, have been discovered in this valley; a plan and an interesting description of the caves have been prepared by him, and are appended to the report of the surveyor general. Mr. Wheeler has also made good progress with the survey of the Rocky Mountains Park, upon which he has been engaged for the last two years.

Surveys in the Yukon Territory are being continued under the supervision of the director of surveys at Dawson. The surveys of thirty-six group lots were confirmed during the year ending June 30, 1906. In addition to these, returns have been received of the Frooks hydraulic concession on Flat creek, and of the surveys of base lines on Caribou creek and Lion gulch, on Eureka creek, right and left forks, on Flat creek and Isaac's gulch and on Bullion creek.

In November, 1905, Mr. John Stocks, late Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, was reappointed Chief Engineer of Irrigation and the irrigation office was removed from Regina to Calgary. Mr. John Stewart, D.L.S., was subsequently appointed Commissioner of Irrigation in succession to Mr. John Stocks. During the first six months of 1906, three parties in charge of Messrs. R. J. Burley, P. M. Saunders and J. F. Hamilton were engaged on irrigation surveys. Gauge readings on a number of streams were continued as in former years.

The office work at headquarters has unfortunately not kept pace with the progress of the surveys in the field. From the beginning of 1905 to date, no less than forty-four men left the office staff or were transferred to other offices. These changes and the substitution of untrained men in the place of those who left, have seriously interfered with the business of the office. Some 500 plans of townships in which surveys have been made remain unissued, and other work is equally in arrears.

Hereunder is the usual table of subdivision or settlement surveys work completed each year since the commencement of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added:—

—	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,507	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	8,147,000	50,919
1882	10,186,000	63,662
1883	27,234,000	170,212
1884	6,435,000	40,218
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620
1887	643,710	4,023
1888	1,131,840	7,074
1889	516,968	3,231
1890	817,075	5,106
1891	76,560	476
1892	1,395,200	8,720
1893	2,928,640	18,304
1894	300,240	1,876
1895	406,240	2,539
1896	506,560	3,166
1897	428,640	2,679
1898	859,840	5,374
1899	1,022,720	6,392
1900 (first six months)	735,480	4,596
1900-1901	1,603,680	10,023
1901-1902	2,553,120	15,957
1902-1903	6,173,440	38,584
1903-1904	12,709,600	79,435
1904-1905	10,671,520	66,697
1905-1906	4,973,920	31,087
Total	120,484,455	753,023

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES AND OPERATIONS OF THE ASTRONOMICAL BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The re-survey and re-demarcation of the international boundary along the 49th parallel has been continued this year by the commissioners, Dr. W. F. King for Great Britain, and Mr. O. H. Tittmann and Dr. C. D. Walcott for the United States. The Canadian part of the field work is under the direction, as heretofore, of Mr. J. J. McArthur, D.L.S.

This season's work has been in the Cascade mountains and the Fraser River valley. Good progress was made, but, owing to delays due to smoke, the hopes, which were expressed in my last annual report that this section would be completed this season, have not been fully realized. A small portion remains to be completed next year.

Dr. R. A. Daly, geologist to the survey, has completed the field work of his investigations along the 49th parallel between the summit of the Rocky mountains and the sea. Collection of the fauna of the region has been continued under the direction of Mr. J. M. Macoun, of the Geological Survey Department.

The demarcation of the Alaska boundary under the award of 1903 and the supplementary agreement of March 25, 1905, has been continued by Commissioners King

and Tittmann. There have been four Canadian parties at work, one under Mr. J. D. Craig, D.L.S., at Port Snattisham and Whiting river, one under Mr. W. F. Ratz, D.L.S., at Taku river, one under Mr. A. J. Brabazon, D.L.S, in the neighbourhood of Alsek river, and one under Mr Geo. White-Fraser, D.T.S., who was working in conjunction with the United States parties in the region of the passes from Lynn canal to the Yukon river. On behalf of the United States, one party has been at work between Alsek river and Yakutat bay, three about the Chilkat river, the Dyea and White passes and the mountains south therefrom, besides two representatives of the United States Commissioner accompanying Messrs. Craig and Ratz.

An agreement has been entered into with the government of the United States for the re-survey and re-marking of the international boundary line between Richelieu river and St. Croix river.

The course of this portion of the boundary was defined by the first article of the treaty of 1842, and was surveyed by a joint commission in 1843 to 1845. The necessity of renewal arises from the fact that the line has been in many places overgrown by timber, many of the monuments have been broken or have disappeared, and the placing of marks additional to those of the original survey has become necessary at many points, including railway and highway crossings, and places where the original monuments are not intervisible.

Dr. King was appointed commissioner for the performance of this work by order in council of July 7, last. Mr. Tittmann, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been appointed commissioner on behalf of the United States.

The field operations are in charge of Mr. G. C. Rainboth, D.L.S., of Aylmer, Que., and Mr. J. B. Baylor, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Operations were begun about the end of July at Hall's Stream, on the boundary of the state of New Hampshire, and carried westward along the northern boundary of the state of Vermont, and the southern boundary of the province of Quebec. It has been determined to reset the old cast-iron monuments, where they are in good condition, in solid cement bases, and to use granite or concrete for the new monuments.

The boundary between Alaska and Canada rests upon the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. In this treaty the line of demarcation between the territories of the two contracting powers upon the continent of North America and adjacent islands was defined as commencing at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, passing along Portland channel and thence following the mountains within a certain distance of the coast as far as the 141st meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and thence following this meridian northward to the Arctic ocean. By the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, the Russian territories were transferred to the United States, retaining the same definition of the boundary line with the British possessions.

This definition may be divided into two parts: the first part of the line follows natural features, while the second, the 141st meridian, is a line independent of such, and to be determined by the processes of astronomy and geodesy merely.

The line from the southern point of Prince of Wales island to the 141st meridian presented difficulties both in the identification of the natural features by which the

line was defined, and in the legal interpretation of the descriptive clauses of the treaty. As a consequence of diverging views on these points a wide strip of territory was claimed by both countries. To determine the natural features a joint topographical survey was made in 1893 to 1895 under the convention of July, 1892. The questions of interpretation of the description and of final identification of the natural features intended by the treaty were determined by the London tribunal of 1903. A small portion of the boundary line as regards which the tribunal failed to identify the mountains intended by the treaty of 1825 was settled by the supplementary agreement of 1905.

All this had reference only to the line east and south from the initial point of the 141st meridian. As regards the latter there was no dispute; it was recognized by all that it was a fixed geographical line only needing accurate survey to mark it on the ground.

In 1887 Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S., took a series of lunar observations at a point on the Yukon river near the 141st meridian, and determined therefrom the position of the meridian.

Lunar observations, however, cannot give determinations of longitude at all comparable in accuracy with latitude observations. These last may give results with a probable error of but a few feet. The relative want of precision of longitude determinations by lunar observations (the only method available in the circumstances in which Mr. Ogilvie was placed) is shown by the fact that some two years later another determination, by the same method, at the same place, was made by an officer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, with a result differing from Mr. Ogilvie's by nearly 1,000 feet. In 1895-96 Mr. Ogilvie took a second series of observations at this point, and surveyed the meridian north and south for several miles.

This survey, though not made under international agreement, has been in practice accepted for customs and local purposes, pending a final determination of the boundary.

In January, 1897, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, providing for the appointment of commissioners to survey and mark the line, was agreed to and signed, but failed of ratification by the United States Senate.

A few years afterwards the Canadian government built their telegraph line through British Columbia and along the course of the Yukon river to, or near, the 141st meridian, thus rendering possible a determination of longitude by the accurate method of telegraphic exchange of time.

Negotiations for the treaty to provide for the demarcation of the meridian were not, however, resumed until after the London tribunal had, by their award, terminated the controversy over the boundary line of the Alaska coast strip.

As a result of the resumed negotiations a convention was signed on April 21 last, duly ratified, and ratifications exchanged on August 16.

The convention provides that each government shall appoint one commissioner, and that these commissioners shall determine by the telegraphic method a convenient point on the 141st meridian, and shall trace and mark a north and south line passing through said point. The line is to be marked by intervisible objects, natural or

artificial, and the line, when or where thus marked, in whole or in part, shall be deemed to define the 141st meridian permanently for all international purposes.

Dr. W. F. King has been nominated as H. M. Commissioner under this convention. Mr. O. H. Tittmann represents the United States.

The commissioners at once proceeded to have the necessary telegraphic determination made, in order that survey operations may be begun next spring. A short account of how the longitude determination was carried out will be found in Dr. King's report, which forms appendix No. V. to this report.

In Dr. King's report, with its appendices, will also be found a statement of the work done by the Astronomical Branch of the department including the astrophysical and other work at the observatory, the determination of geographical positions of points in Canada, and the service for the distribution of time in the government buildings, together with an account of the progress of the trigonometrical survey of Canada.

The purpose of this survey is, as was stated in my last annual report, to afford an accurate basis for the control of existing surveys, and of the detail surveys which are in progress under various departments of the public service. A conference of representatives of the departments interested will be advisable in order to ensure proper co-ordination by means of the trigonometrically determined points, and to avoid duplication of work.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

The report of the Superintendent of the Park forms Part VI. of the general report.

According to the statements submitted by the superintendent, 30,136 persons visited the park during the past season, which is an increase of 10,298 over the previous year. From this it will be seen that this national resort is steadily growing popular favour, not only in Canada, but amongst health-seekers and tourists fr other countries. In connection with this increased attendance it is gratifying to no that the revenue derived from the park is now more than double the amount required for current expenditure and maintenance. The total receipts under this head during the past fiscal year amounted to $18,883.83, being an increase of $4,824.28 over the previous twelve months.

The superintendent's recommendation that the northern limit of the park reserve should be extended to the Saskatchewan river, is one worthy of careful consideration. As pointed out by Mr. Superintendent Douglas, the present northern boundary is altogether theoretical, and the adoption of a natural boundary, such as the Saskatchewan river, would afford much better facilities for the protection of game, and would add to the park a district the marvellous beauty of which is reported to be unsurpassed.

The suggestion of the superintendent with reference to the establishment of permanent quarters within the park for caged animals, would also appear to be a very timely one. The specimens of birds and wild animals now in captivity are proving to be a source of great attraction to visitors, and there is no doubt that the establishment, on a permanent basis, of a zoological garden in which would be shown specimens representative of the bird and other animal life within the park reservation, would add a most attractive feature to our great national resort, and prove of much interest to the tourist and student of natural history.

As will be observed from the superintendent's report, the construction of a system of waterworks and sewerage at Banff, reference to which was made in the last annual report, has now been almost completed. This will supply a long-felt want, as the residents of Banff have had to contend with serious difficulties in this relation in the past, and the abundant water-supply which will thus be afforded will be conducive to the further beautifying of the town.

The superintendent's report on the whole is most satisfactory, and the information which it contains with regard to the park generally will be read, no doubt, with much interest.

I wish to call particular attention also to the superintendent's statement with regard to the herd of buffalo now kept within the animal paddock in the park. The herd now numbers 61 head in all, there having been a natural increase of ten head during the year. All the animals are reported to be in a healthy and thriving condition. When it is considered that this herd of buffalo is the only one of any extent in Canada, and that it will, no doubt, before many years be the largest herd in the world, it is fortunate that steps were taken some years ago to preserve the few specimens that remained of the noble animals that roamed in countless numbers over the western prairies in the early seventies. A small remnant of these is known to be still in existence in one of the far northwestern districts, and it has been suggested that an effort should be made to capture a few of these animals for the purpose of improving the breed of the buffalo now in captivity in the park. The suggestion is one which in my opinion should be acted upon. The cost of capturing a few of these wild animals would be small when compared with the benefit to be derived to the herd, which must be considered to-day as forming a very valuable asset of the Dominion.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The report of Mr. Checkley, the chief clerk in charge of the School Lands Branch, will be found under subdivision 30, of Part I. of the general report. As will be observed there were important sales of school lands held in both the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan during the past season, the average price obtained for lands sold in the former province being $11.55 per acre, and in the latter $14.32. In Alberta there was in all an area of 120,692.32 acres of land sold, the amount realized therefrom being $1,394,316.16, and in Saskatchewan the total acreage disposed of was 26,662.93 acres, for the sum of $381,714.40.

Statements will be found accompanying the chief clerk's report giving full particulars with regard to the present position of the various school lands funds.

THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory will be found under Part VII. of the general report.

The gold yield for the past year amounted to $6,539,402.85, as compared with $8,227,200 for the previous year. The commissioner attributes this decrease to the exceptionally dry summer and to the fact that operations on many mining properties have been suspended pending the installation of dredges and hydraulic plants. The affairs of the territory on the whole would appear to be in a very satisfactory con-

dition, but as to this you have been able to fully inform yourself as a result of the visit which you made to Dawson in the month of August last. It is gratifying to note that, owing to the economy which has been exercised in the administration of the territory, the commissioner is in a position to report a surplus of $62,627.02, as compared with a deficit of $24,530.37 for the fiscal year 1904-5.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

The report of Dr. Eugene Haanel, superintendent of Mines, which forms Part VIII. of the general report, contains much interesting and valuable information upon the operations of his office during the past season. As will be observed, special attention has been given to the investigation of the iron industry of Canada. The matter, from a commercial point of view, is one of more than ordinary importance, and the result of the systematic investigation which has been commenced under the direction of the superintendent of mines in Nova Scotia, western Ontario, and the country along the Ottawa valley, will be awaited with interest.

It is satisfactory to note also that the results obtained from the electric smelting experiments that were conducted at Sault Ste. Marie last winter would appear to have demonstrated the practicability of the process for the successful smelting of Canadian iron ore, of which there are such inexhaustible deposits in various sections of the country.

Reference is also made by the superintendent to the appointment of the commission for the investigation of the zinc resources of British Columbia. The commission, which was composed of Mr. Walter Renton Ingalls, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal,* New York city, as chief of staff, Mr. Philip Argall, M.E., of Denver, Colorado, and Mr. A. C. Carde, of Nelson, B.C., completed its work during the past season, and the report upon the result of its investigation has been issued separately.

I wish to call attention also to the appendix to the superintendent's report in which is reproduced a description of the Heskett-Moore process for treating ferruginous ore for the manufacture of iron and steel. It is a most interesting paper, in which is explained the process for the direct conversion of iron ore into malleable iron or steel, and thus rendering unnecessary the intermediate process of pig iron.

FORESTRY.

The reports of the superintendent of forestry and of the officers working under his direction, will be found under Part IX. of the general report.

The result of the past year's operations would appear to have been most gratifying. The various branches of this service have now been established on a satisfactory basis.

The Act that was passed at the last session of parliament establishing permanent forest reserves, will somewhat enlarge the scope of the forestry branch, inasmuch as it provides that the fish and game within these reserves shall be looked after by that branch. While it may be necessary to frame some new regulations with regard to

these particular subjects, it is not proposed to make any change in the general mode of operation of this service, as at present organized.

Detailed statements and full particulars with regard to tree-planting, forest protection, and the fire-guarding service, will be found in the reports of the various officers who are charged with these particular duties.

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

PART I

DOMINION LANDS

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, September 29, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1906, on the Dominion Lands Branch of this department, together with the reports of the Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies and the agents of Dominion lands for the several districts.

STATEMENT OF WORK.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Files dealt with	24,611	26,527	31,153	35,877	54,784	76,426	90,474	116,338
Correspondence—								
Letters sent	16,284	18,897	21,620	25,954	37,169	52,458	66,411	91,408
Triplicates	8,884	10,585	16,978	18,887	28,271	35,865	44,573	60,311
Total	25,128	29,482	38,598	44,841	65,440	88.323	110,984	268,057
Applications for Patent—								
Number examined	4,418	5,464	5,456	6,929	8,051	8,961	9,482	14,363
New applications	2,500	2,373	2,202	3,116	4,062	5,039	6,443	9,279
Certificates issued	2,740	2,895	2,131	3,686	4,071	4,854	5,849	8,452

It will be observed that the volume of work has increased in a remarkable manner, and there is every prospect of it continuing to do so for some years to come. Some additions have been made to my staff in consequence, but in order to keep pace with the work more assistance will be required.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

No. 2.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES,
BRANDON, August 21, 1906.

J. W. GREENWAY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the departmental year ending June 30, 1906.

I am pleased to be able to report that the past year has, in respect to progress, development and general prosperity, been the banner year for the Canadian west. In the matter of homesteading and settling upon the lands, this also applies. The new settlers, too, are of the enterprising, industrious class, and are fast converting the bald prairies into waving grain fields and thrifty well-stocked farms. Land values have advanced materially, especially in newly settled districts and along the lines of railway. Work in most all the lands offices has increased rapidly; some offices showing an increase of over 50 per cent upon the business transacted the previous year. Regina office made a new record, when 1,796 homestead entries were granted in June. Battleford office had granted 1,615 entries in April. When it is remembered that for the year ending June 30, 1896, just ten years ago, the total homestead entries for the year granted in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia only amounted to 1,857, some idea can be gained of the rate of business increase.

The increase in homestead entries over 1904-5 amounts to..	11,015
The increase in applications for patent over 1904-5 amounts to..	3,476
The increase in cancellations of land entries over 1904-5 amounts to..	3,428
The increase in letters received at local offices over 1904-5 amounts to..	99,836
The increase in letters sent out by local offices over 1904-5 amounts to..	79,469
The increase in homestead inspections made over 1904-5 amounts to..	22,800

SPECIAL INSPECTION WORK.

Special inspection of all unpatented homesteads entered for prior to September 1, 1905, was undertaken in April last, in the Alameda, Battleford, Regina and Yorkton land districts, with a view to cancelling summarily all entries which had stood for one year and over, where no improvements had been made upon the homestead, and no residence performed, in order that the land should be made available for re-entry. This entailed an enormous amount of work for the homestead inspectors, and much additional work for the land offices affected. It has, however, made available for re-entry many desirable quarter sections, and cleared up most effectually any homestead blanketing which had been attempted. This work was not completed at the close of the fiscal year, but at that time the following work had been accomplished:—

	Inspections Reported.	Summary Cancellations made.
Alameda district	1,516	42
Battleford district	1,259	60
Regina district	8,469	397
Yorkton district	4,590	386
Total	15,834	885

SALE OF STOCK WATERING RESERVES.

In June last I held six sales by public auction of stock watering reserve lands. Those sales were well attended, and the prices ranged from $3 to $16.50 per acre. The following is a list of the places at which sales were held, with dates, numbers of parcels sold, number of acres sold and the price realized:—

		Parcels sold.	Acres sold.	Prices realized.
				$ cts.
Calgary,	June 1	11	1,539	9,768 00
High River,	" 4	57	7,524.17	44,186 58
Pincher Creek,	" 6	38	4,661.64	18,511 85
Macleod,	" 8	36	4,010.85	19,293 35
Lethbridge,	" 11	18	1,774.25	5,384 40
Medicine Hat,	" 13	3	476	1,508 00
Total		163	19,985.91	98,652 18

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARKS.

The tourists and visitors to the parks are coming in increasing numbers, so much so that the present hotel accommodation is quite inadequate. Increased accommodation is required at the government baths. The government roads out from Banff, Laggan and Field are very popular. The completion of the waterworks system now under construction at Banff will be a great boon. The buffalo herd is doing well, and increasing rapidly. The completion of the bridle trail to the 'Caves' in Cougar mountain will make that an interesting point for mountain tourists.

My duties being spread over the four western provinces, and very close and constant supervision being required, have entailed a great amount of travel, a statement of which is as follows:—

		Miles by rail.	Miles driven.	Total.
July,	1905	2,745	100	2,845
August,	"	1,889	60	1,949
September,	"	2,509	80	2,589
October,	"	3,210	75	3,285
November,	"	2,871	90	2,961
December,	"	2,599	65	2,664
January,	1906	4,990	20	5,010
February,	"	120	.....	120
March,	"	6,408	20	6,428
April,	"	3,057	22	3,079
May,	"	4,651	55	4,706
June,	"	2,829	75	2,904
	Total	37,878	662	38,540

Statement 'A' attached hereto shows the principal transactions for the year by the Dominion lands agents.

Statement 'B,' a list of sub-agents and a statement of the principal work performed by them.

Statement 'C,' a list of the homestead inspectors, and a statement of the principal work performed by them.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. A. LEECH,
Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

A.—Dominion Lands Agencies, principal transactions for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Agencies.	Homestead Entries granted.	Land Sales.	Applications for Patent received.	Land Entries cancelled.	Timber Permits issued.	Hay Permits issued.	Letters.		Revenue.		No. of Staff.	Expenditure.	
							Received.	Sent.	Scrip.	Total Scrip and Cash.		Salary.	Contingencies.
									$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Alameda	2,371	25	1,072	783	201	119	19,010	17,304	.....	30,520 27	4	3,640 69	638 19
Battleford	7,373	15	113	1,657	149	62	35,393	29,576	.....	80,263 66	9	4,480 91	881 87
Brandon	162	47	637	119	233	17	11,514	10,357	620 40	21,301 27	4	4,096 96	424 92
Calgary	2,082	141	895	971	922	104	40,087	39,749	385 00	101,133 54	9	8,119 73	825 28
Dauphin	621	13	268	222	1,386	131	7,725	5,248	30 00	21,101 16	2	2,299 92	509 87
Edmonton	4,601	105	1,384	1,302	1,393	84	26,978	24,664	766 65	70,984 81	11	7,688 40	1,181 32
Kamloops	79	90	47	42	.....	13	5,800	4,007	40 00	17,818 05	2	1,710 01	117 05
Lethbridge	1,751	245	598	900	599	101	23,290	19,370	.....	49,565 52	5	3,891 58	970 91
Minnedosa	259	14	204	94	224	155	5,073	3,595	.....	7,157 07	2	2,200 00	225 53
New Westminster	29	13	5	5	.....	.....	2,068	1,890	.....	2,707 42	1	1,400 00	196 20
Prince Albert	1,888	28	627	749	1,352	69	12,474	11,548	457 60	45,815 77	6	4,689 63	562 32
Red Deer	3,859	26	616	924	481	33	16,180	13,775	.....	44,386 08	6	3,190 00	475 99
Regina	11,942	225	1,948	4,191	1,316	290	74,938	64,950	1,826 71	148,937 06	av. 20	15,550 68	2,654 65
Winnipeg	761	66	404	259	960	223	18,423	15,064	1,041 21	87,585 77	15	15,655 00	3,258 29
Yorkton	4,161	114	975	1,794	569	30	46,340	29,157	160 00	61,652 47	9	6,831 29	715 61
	41,939	1,167	9,793	14,012	9,785	1,431	345,293	290,254	5,327 57	790,929 92	105	85,444 80	13,638 00
Compared with year 1905	30,924	759	6,317	10,584	10,024	1,213	245,457	210,785	12,600 42	566,251 69	88	73,992 53	12,516 84
Compared with year 1901	8,167	954	2,269	2,328	5,344	5,291	96,391	77,288	197,416 44	422,373 50	47	Sal'ies & Conti'gncies. $51,056 62	

R. E. A. LEECH,
Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

B.—List of Sub-Agents of Dominion Lands and Statement of Principal Work performed by them during the Year ended June 30, 1906.

Name.	Place.	Applications for Homestead Entry taken.	Applications for Patent taken.	Applications for Timber Permits taken.	Applications for Hay Permits taken.	Amount remitted to Land Office.	Salary.	Expenses, Postage, Exchange, and Commission.	Remarks.
						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Barschel, J. F. P.	Canora, Sask.	321	71	104	6	3,379 65	275 00	25 28	11 months, Aug., 1905, to June 30, 1906.
Bailey, Chas. H.	Estevan, Sask.	344	247	20	16	3,948 70	300 00	35 55	
Baetz, Geo. O. / Walker, F. A.	Ft. Saskatchewan.	214	42	112	20	3,464 04	300 00	23 93	8 months, Nov. 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906. / 4 " July 1, 1905, to Oct. 31.
Bender, J. M.	Nanton, Alta.	358	66	85	.....	4,325 63	300 00	32 13	
Bunn, J. R.	Milestone, Sask.	165	81	1	15	1,498 35	300 00	17 07	
Bobier, Joshua.	Dubuc, Sask	35	107	.....	3	363 60	300 00	7 40	
Carroll, J. W.	Saddle Lake, Alta.	82	.....	40	6	919 45	180 00	5 20	
Cox, A. E.	Pincher Creek, Alta.	162	86	53	10	3,846 22	300 00	28 51	
Cochran, L. B.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	375	56	242	17	5,372 40	900 00	63 43	
Cook, Robt. H.	Arcola, Sask.	143	158	288	23	2,185 00	300 00	19 46	
Caldwell, John	Sprague, Man.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Appointed April 26, 1906. No business transacted.
Dubois, M. J.	Duck Lake, Sask.	114	70	60	25	1,463 30	300 00	12 25	
Elton, D. H.	Cardston, Alta.	53	34	27	.....	621 75	300 00	7 05	
English, J. J.	Maple Creek, Sask.	334	37	35	41	3,868 75	350 00	33 12	
Edgson, John A.	Edison, Alta.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....	Appointed June 15, 1906.
Flamank, Geo.	Lloydminster, Sask.	1,092	50	11	6	10,995 85	375 00	52 10	
Gregory, J. A.	North Battleford, Sas	169	14	1	13	1,544 48	120 00	4 80	From April 4 to June 30, 1906.
Goodwin, A. H.	Vegreville, Alta.	233	65	3	1	2,267 25	300 00	13 69	
Gwynn, J.	Kutawa, Sask.	134	7	27	2	1,385 85	300 00	9 67	
Gray, W. B.	Stettler, Alta.	275	35	16	3	2,822 50	50 00	16 05	2 months, May and June, 1906.
Gunn, Peter	Lac Ste. Anne, Alta.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....	Appointed June 15, 1906.
Harley, H	Swan River, Man.	184	55	374	35	3,334 92	300 00	24 56	
Holmes, W. E. G.	High River, Alta.	271	102	137	3	3,678 78	300 00	32 01	
Hauser, F. I.	Humboldt, Sask	1,209	45	94	4	12,662 70	600 00	69 44	
La Pointe, Jos	Willow Bunch, Sask.	53	2	9	.....	565 25	180 00	1 99	
Malcolm, H. A.	Innisfail, Alta.	221	87	105	17	2,718 86	600 00	17 21	
Moore, O. S.	Olds, Alta.	426	190	94	17	4,584 05	600 00	37 26	
Milburn, Wm.	Swift Current, Sask.	793	5	40	30	8,249 20	420 00	48 19	
McKay, O.	Leduc, Alta	93	46	16	6	997 00	275 00	9 82	
McGregor, D. S. / Langley, Geo.	Rosthern, Sask.	412	211	173	16	5,026 40	655 00	29 41	From Sept. 9, 1905, to June 30, 1906. / From July 1 to Sept. 8, 1905.
McGregor, A. B	Davidson, Sask.	813	.....	44	6	8,248 60	330 00	47 38	
McDonald, D. J.	Kamloops, B.C.	1	30	70	.....	634 91	.....	8 83	
McIntosh, Robt.	Saskatoon, Sask.	1,980	216	69	70	20,494 40	900 00	118 06	

McKernan, Jas	Athabaska Landing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Appointed June 8, 1906.
Newth, Reg	Lipton, Sask.	470	97	10	16	4,925 95	360 00	44 11	
Oxley, R. W.	Hanley, Sask.	791	11	91	1	8,541 55	300 00	51 39	
Palmason, P	Pine Valley, Man.	18	6	56	4	318 05	180 00	.....	
Page, Spencer.	Wapella, Sask	79	37	7	12	1,781 63	300 00	8 21	
Paul, S. B.	Moosomin, Sask.	102	83	1	3	1,325 35	300 00	18 41	
Plaxton, G. P Fysh, O. B.	Moosejaw	736	108	19	24	7,415 50	600 00	55 46	From Nov. 5, 1905, to June 30, 1906. From July 1 to Nov. 5, 1905.
Reed, C. C.	Ponoka, Alta.	299	128	38	24	5,457 43	350 00	37 43	
Ross, Paul	Belvedere P.O., Alta.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....	Appointed June 15, 1906,
Stephen, A. M.	Redvers, Sask	17	345	1	4	270 05	390 00	7 96	
Stewart, Robt.	Whitford, Alta.	175	50	29	13	1,847 95	300 00	34 84	
Shenfield, H. E.	Bowden, Alta.	113	14	22	17	1,251 75	135 00	12 59	
Small, S. L.	Strassburg, Sask	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Appointed June 16, 1906.
Taylor, R. B.	Grenfell, Sask.	117	139	34	20	1,729 60	300 00	21 80	
Thom, A. K.	Quill Lake, Sask.	73	1	.....	.....	730 00	.....	1 05	Returns for March and April only.
Thomson, W. M.	Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask.	131	24	11	9	1,345 70	360 00	21 60	
Twomey, D.	Daysland, Alta.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Appointed April 27, 1906. No returns.
Vickerson, F.	Lacombe, Alta.	716	155	78	21	8,764 71	480 00	46 51	
Wilson, H. G. W.	Indian Head, Sask.	139	57	.....	2	1,. 47 50	300 00	17 67	
Wakefield, A. G.	Ranchvale, Man.	38	28	2	2	389 25	300 00	5 11	
Ward, D. A.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	1,192	86	46	19	12,563 25	600 00	67 49	
Waddell, A Moffet, Frank.	Weyburn, Sask.	1,293	525	.....	25	13,106 00	600 00	67 96	From Oct. 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906. From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1905.
Wild, A. E.	Melfort, Sask.	471	105	237	10	6,084 75	300 00	43 99	
Wilson, D. R.	Macleod, Alta.	183	90	53	10	3,398 15	575 00	25 31	
Yeo, J. W.	Stuartburn, Man.	50	18	169	10	717 70	300 00	3 98	11 months only.
		18,262	4,322	3,254	657	208,779 66	18,077 50	1,443 72	
Compared with year 1905		13,617	2,691	3,108	500	155,869 73	14,673 95	1,064 60	

R. E. A. LEECH,
Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

C.—Statement showing work of the Homestead Inspectors for the Year ended June 30, 1906.

Name.	Headquarters.	Land Inspections made.	Applications for Patent taken.	Miles travelled by Wagon.	Miles travelled by Rail.	Travelling and Living Expenses, self and team.	Expenses for new and on old travelling Equipment.	Remarks.
						$ cts.	$ cts.	
Bannerman, J. A.	Red Deer, Alta.	1,187	197	5,193	3,853	841 36	43 45	
Bell, Geo. A.	Alameda, Sask.	1,017	160	3,761	687	654 14	156 95	
Borthwick, Thos.	Duck Lake, Sask.	1,258	152	3,494	3,449	799 20	92 60	11 mos. Resigned May 31, 1906.
Brooke, A. W.	Moosejaw, Sask.	1,490	91	4,253	1,500	901 37	47 80	
Bryant, T. W.	Calgary, Alta.	523	192	3,939	1,806	849 24	403 15	
Buchanan, D.	Minnedosa, Man.	2,202	127	5,807	1,522	764 70	160 75	
Clouston, Geo. H.	Battleford, Sask.	617	74	3,838	.....	351 18	41 50	
Dunbar, D. C.	Estevan, Sask.	262	145	3,031	495	526 01	520 10	
Duggan, L	Selkirk, Man.	447	.....	559	429	63 90	.....	Appointed June 1, 1906.
Gibson, Jas. S	Brandon, Man.	551	91	2,381	4,222	715 42	18 45	
Gladstone, W. E.	Prince Albert.	1,030	32	3,352	1,395	772 61	223 25	Statement for 11 mos. only.
Holden, J. B.	Vegreville, Alta.	1,894	359	5,797	1,313	1,224 37	460 45	
Jonasson, S	Winnipeg, Man.	130	97	2,019	1,557	414 10	19 25	Resigned May 1, 1906. Statement for April not received.
Kennedy, F.	Whitewood, Sask.	1,285	634	6,402	1,265	903 67	115 50	
Lagimodiere, Wm.	Winnipeg, Man.	1,252	111	4,381	2,093	830 93	68 20	
Link, Adam	Lethbridge, Alta.	346	167	5,760	960	772 95	452 00	
Magee, W. D.	Lamerton, Alta.	357	122	5,528	754	870 05	523 85	
Moffat, Jas.	Marcelin, Sask.	618	.....	698	166	162 09	.....	Appointed June 1, 1906.
Oliver, Edward.	Regina, Sask.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Appointed June 1, 1906. No return.
McCallum, N. G.	Yorkton, Sask.	1,640	370	4,936	416	499 12	248 85	
McDiarmid, Jas.	Edmonton, Alta.	344	313	6,725	364	773 55	48 70	
McDonald, D. J.	Kamloops, B.C.	98	20	1,687	4,959	703 30	.....	(For 10 mos. only; figures for May and June not received.)
McDonald, P. R.	Regina, Sask.	425	139	3,408	1,433	492 75	32 75	Sept. 2, 1905, to June 15, 1906. Resigned.
McGregor, R. E	Gilbert Plains.	177	91	3,658	933	532 23	152 85	
McLeod, D.	Yorkton, Sask.	514	44	1,814	298	230 12	294 50	From January 1 to June 30, 1906.
McMillan, Wm.	Treherne, Man.	1,027	74	4,382	2,363	813 24	5 60	
McNab, D. C.	Brandon, Man.	1,193	76	2,483	3,077	637 20	.....	
Pollock, J. R.	Regina, Sask.	76	64	902	156	83 70	236 40	Transferred to Regina Land Office, September 2, 1905.
Pentland, R. P.	Hanley, Sask.	583	45	3,105	1,558	740 07	.....	
Porter, S. P.	Regina, Sask.	176	9	2,519	2,480	761 40	.....	
Ridington, W. R.	Lloydminster.	810	7	2,977	1,609	1,024 70	490 05	
Seale, John.	Dauphin, Man.	2,138	67	6,727	951	593 22	74 70	
White, W. H.	Ft. Saskatchewan.	1,841	145	7,497	1,239	1,093 02	109 95	
Stuart, W. W	Calgary, Alta.	102	.....	766	2,150	276 83	.....	Ranche Inspector. Acting Agent Dominion Lands, Calgary, for six months.
Helmer, Albert.	" "	1,766	.....	3,406	5,453	1,141 45	.....	
		29,376	4,215	127,185	56,895	22,813 19	5,039 60	
Compared with	year 1905	6,576	2,942	77,340	38,862	13,284 01	2,827 64	

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT ALAMEDA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
ALAMEDA, SASK., July 19, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The crop of last year was even better than anticipated, as wheat averaged 25 bushels per acre and graded No. 1 Northern. The crop outlook so far this year is excellent. No damage of any kind has been reported.

The majority of the settlers taking up homesteads in this district this year are Canadian and American. There has been a noticeable increase of settlers from Great Britain.

So great has been the demand for homesteads that it was found necessary, last year, to survey a number of townships west of the Soo line, and homesteads are now being taken up as far west as Willow Bunch, where there is an old half-breed settlement.

Owing to the instructions asking for a general inspection of all the homesteads in the district, lists were prepared of all entries granted up to September 1, 1905, except lands patented or lands on which the file showed the duties were being performed. Three homestead inspectors have been employed on this work for the last three months, and up to the present time 1,771 reports have been received, and I am pleased to say that out of this number only 46 have been summarily cancelled, and not one case of a 'blanketed' homestead has been reported. These special inspections, together with the large increase in the general routine work, made it impossible to cope with the work during the regular office hours, so that much overtime has been put in by each member of the staff.

Mr. H. P. Gibson, who for some years has been senior assistant in this office, found it necessary to resign, owing to ill health. This gentleman was a most efficient and painstaking officer. Mr. R. G. Evans has been added to the staff as temporary clerk.

The number of homestead entries granted during the fiscal year was 2,371, an increase of 715 over the previous year.

Appended is a statement of work performed during the fiscal year.

Letters received		19,010
Letters written		17,304
Patents recommended		1,072
Entries cancelled		783
Homestead entries		2,371
Land sales		25
Land scrip located	acres	240
Timber permits issued		201
Timber seizures		2
Hay permits issued		119
Grazing rents		2
Mining fees		17
Seed grain collections		11
Total revenue		$30,520.27

Your obedient servant,

R. CLAUD KISBEY,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BATTLEFORD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
BATTLEFORD, August 2, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for this agency for the year ended June 30, 1906.

The year just ended shows a very material increase in the number of homestead entries made, as seen below:—

1904-5.		1905-6.	
Homestead entries.	3,618	Homestead entries.	7,873
Total revenue. . .	$38,752	Total revenue. . .	$80,263

Ever since the opening of spring large numbers of settlers have been daily passing through this place on the way to their homesteads, most of them being largely composed of Canadians and Americans, and many having their complete outfits of horses and agricultural implements. The German colony to the south is also being added to steadily.

The prosperity reported last year still continues. This season so far has been most favourable for the crops, rain having been abundant throughout the district with the exception of the Tramping Lake region, where a deficiency is reported, but not sufficient to cause serious injury. No damage has been done by hail so far.

Last year's grain crop was disposed of at high prices by the farmers. On the other hand the price of beef stock for export was low, and not many were shipped, but the local demand caused by railway construction and incoming settlers made up for this.

The following is a statement of the work performed during the past year:—

Homestead entries	7,873
Land scrips located	243
Land sales	15
Townsite sales	30
Timber permits issued	149
Hay permits issued	62
Applications for homestead patent	113
Homestead entries cancelled	1,657
Letters received	35,393
Letters written	29,576

Your obedient servant,

L. P. O. NOEL,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BRANDON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
BRANDON, MAN., August 15, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In forwarding the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906, I beg to say the prosperity of the country is steadily increasing, and this will be one of the best years the country has experienced. The acreage in crop is much larger than last. The farmers are going into the different grains and roots, instead of wheat raising exclusively as in former years. Everything has been most favourable; the early spring allowed the getting in of the grain in the proper time; then the rains of May and June made the growth strong and rapid, and there is every prospect of a bountiful and early harvest.

Great attention is being paid to stock raising, many of the farmers importing the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In horses the Clyde seems to have the preference; among the cattle, you will find the Polled Angus, Herefords, Galloways, Shorthorns, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys; in the sheep, the Shropshires, Cotswolds and Leicesters, with the Tamworths and Berkshires in the swine.

The demand for land increases rapidly. Purchasers come from all parts. The lands held for homesteading are being rapidly taken up by a class of men who make good settlers and intend making Manitoba and the Northwest their homes.

The number of homestead entries granted in this agency keeps decreasing yearly, as with the exception of a few scattered quarters, there is nothing to be obtained, and it is only through the cancellation of an existing entry that a homestead of any value can be secured. The cancellations grow less, the homesteader, being anxious to hold his land, makes every effort to fulfil the required duties, so the number of entries cancelled each year keeps decreasing, showing the advancement of the country.

Each year brings a large immigration apparently of a better class than the previous one; fewer complaints are received, and there is no lack of work for all farm hands and mechanics. The immigration hall here is a great convenience to the newcomers, and gives them comfortable quarters until they obtain work. So far the demand from the farmer is larger than the supply.

The following is a statement of the work performed during the year ending June 30, last:—

Homestead entries granted	162
Applications for patents received	637
Cancellation of entries	119
Letters received	11,504
Letters sent	10,357

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. J. CLEMENT,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT CALGARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, July 10, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work performed in this office during the year ended June 30, 1906.

The number of homestead entries, 2,082, is a decrease from the previous year of 99. This I attribute to the fact that during the present year settlers have had to go 45 to 50 miles from the railway to obtain entries.

The revenue from lands amounts to $83,395.21, exclusive of a very large amount paid at head office on account of sales of lands, coal lands, grazing leases, &c., being an increase of $43,603.82 over the revenue of the previous year.

As the business for the timber and mines branch for this district is also conducted at this office, I may mention that the revenue from this branch amounts to $17,738.33, which exceeds the amount for the previous year by $5,940.36. A separate report in connection with the timber and mines branch is being prepared.

The crops never looked better in the history of this country.

The winter was a very good one and stock wintered well on the ranges.

The price of cattle is very low at present, principally on account of the large ranchers being forced to sell owing to lack of range where they have been located for years.

Horses have never been a better price for many years.

The settlers throughout Alberta appear to be doing well and are perfectly satisfied and contented. The city of Calgary is forging ahead at a very rapid pace, and has now a population of about 18,000 people.

The number of people accommodated at the immigration hall here during the year is, according to the report furnished by Mr. James Winn, caretaker, 1,203, but this does not give any adequate idea of the number of people who came into the country. Settlement this season has directed itself northeasterly from Calgary in the Knee Hill country, and directly north of same to township 34, as far east as the Red Deer river, also west of the fifth meridian, townships 30-34, ranges 5 and 6. The immigration into the whole of Alberta has been very large, and the settlers of an excellent class.

I append hereto a detailed statement of receipts on account of Dominion lands.

Attached hereto also find statement of work performed at this office.

Although there has been a slight decrease in the number of entries there has been a very large increase in the number of letters received and written; also applications for patent, timber permits issued, &c.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

CALGARY DOMINION LANDS AGENCY.

Statement of receipts on account of Dominion lands, for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Homestead entries	$20,565 00
Payments on account of improvements	3,283 83
Land sales	59,217 53
Sundry payments	23 35
Seed grain collections	305 50
Total	$83,395 21

CALGARY DOMINION LANDS OFFICE.

Statement of work performed during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Letters written	39,749
Letters received	40,087
Applications for patent received	895
Entries cancelled	971
Entries granted (homestead)	2,082
Land sales	183
Half-breed scrip locations	5
Payments on account of improvements	97
Ground rent collections	12
Payments, royalty on sales (timber)	40
Timber permits	922
Timber seizures	37
Hay permits	104
Grazing rent collections	64
Mining application fees	39
Coal land fees	30
Seed grain collections	10
Sundry payments	24

No. 7.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT DAUPHIN.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
DAUPHIN, MAN., June 30, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Dauphin land district, for the year ending this day.

General prosperity has been enjoyed throughout the district during the year, marked improvement is noticeable in the towns and villages, as well as in the farming districts, business in all lines has been brisk and many new establishments have opened up.

The crops last year were good, and prices fair, not less than 1,200,000 bushels of wheat having been shipped out, and a very considerable quantity manufactured in the local mills; the grades were Nos. 2 and 3 Northern.

Coarse grains were grown to a considerable extent more than in the past, and found a ready market for local consumption, being in strong demand for the railway construction and lumbering camps throughout the district.

Considerable attention was paid to mixed farming, though more sheep and hogs could well be carried; and some creameries were established, all of which are doing good business. Industries under this heading could be profitably increased, and will, no doubt, as more lands are cleared.

A number of well-bred stud animals were brought in, and the improvement of stock is marked.

All farm produce has commanded fair prices, the demand being in excess of the supply.

Great improvement has been made in the roads, grading and new bridges having been built, each municipality doing what its means would warrant on these lines, and as all the settled parts of the district are now organized, these works are spread over a large area. Taxes, though somewhat high, were well met.

Settlers have come to us in large numbers, as homesteaders, as well as buyers of wild and improved lands, many transactions in sales having been carried through, some at high values, $19,000 having been paid for a half-section some 3 miles from Dauphin.

The district to the east of Lake Dauphin has been settled to a considerable extent, owing no doubt to the fact that a branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is shortly looked for, and there is still much good land in that locality for settlement.

Lumbering operations during the past winter were carried on with the usual vigour, though the early break of the roads somewhat curtailed the output, still the regular dealers were successful in taking out average stocks; a very large amount of lumber was taken out on settlers' permits, and close supervision was kept on all operations by the officers of the department, so far as possible. I would suggest that more attention should be paid to such matters, with a view to protecting the timber, which is being cut off at a very rapid rate, and enforcing rigid economy in the manufacture of trees cut, this among irresponsible operators of portable mills evidently not being considered necessary.

The demand for farm labour has been met locally, and owing to the presence of a large number of Galicians, these conditions will most likely obtain for some time; so far there has not been any necessity of bringing in help, though many young men, principally from Great Britain, have secured places with farmers, where they can learn the methods in vogue, preparatory to making a start for themselves.

Railway service has improved to a marked extent, though no new branches have been built, and as a consequence postal facilities have increased.

The general health of the district has been good, no epidemic having visited us, and the various hospitals have been well able to cope with all demands made on them.

I attach a statement of some of the principal items of work, transacted in this office, which compares favourably with former ones.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. K. HERCHMER,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

Statement of work in the Dauphin office during year ending June 30, 1906.

Homestead entries granted	621
Homestead entries cancelled	222
Improvement collections	24
Timber permits issued	1,386
Hay permits issued	131
Timber seizures	32
Mining locations granted	4
Seed grain collections	27
Letters received	7,725
Letters written	5,248
Applications for patent received	268
Number of staff	2
Cash received for Dominion lands account	$8,631 20
Cash received for timber and mines	$11,702 38
Cash received for miscellaneous	$ 767 58
Total cash received	$21,101 16

No. 8.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, July 2, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The city of Edmonton and the whole district are most prosperous. The crop outlook is excellent. The changing of the homestead and timber regulations from time to time to meet the changed conditions is proving very beneficial to the country and the bona fide settlers. The statement given below (taken at random from the weekly returns of homestead entries of this office), shows that the west is getting the very cream of the world's immigration.

Number and nationality of homesteaders making entry during the week ending April 15, 1906:—

Canadians	42
English	37
Americans	35
Norwegians	15
Scotch	14
Austrians	10
Irish	8
Swedes	7
Germans	5
Welsh	1
Russian	1
Total	175

One hundred and four of these are actual farmers.

The country to the north and west of Edmonton, which can easily absorb 2,000,000 people and has not as yet 2,000 people in it, stands waiting for settlers.

The active and successful immigration work of the past few years should be continued for years to come. More surveys are required. The great Peace River country and the McKenzie River basin will prove to be the '2nd last west.'

The necessity for, and establishment of, new sub-agencies at Daysland, Vegreville, Whitford, Saddle Lake, Lac Ste. Anne, Pembina River, Edison and Athabaska Landing show the great expansion of settlement.

The returns given below speak for the rapid progress and prosperity of the district:—

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND REVENUE.

	Entries.	Revenue.
1903-4	2,584	$41,816 38
1904-5	2,903	43,682 36
1905-6	4,601	70,984 81

SUMMARY OF ACTUAL BUSINESS DONE.

Letters received	26,978
Letters sent	24,664
Applications for patent	1,384
Homestead entries cancelled	1,302
Hay permits issued	84
Timber permits issued	1,393
Homestead entries granted	4,601
Land scrips located	97
Revenue	$70,984 81

Your obedient servant,

A. G. HARRISON,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 9.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT KAMLOOPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 2, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The revenue collected at the office is practically the same as during the previous year, but if the collections at the head office be taken into consideration there is an increase of fully 50 per cent.

A number of settlers have squatted upon unsurveyed lands in townships 17, 18 and 19, range 17, west sixth meridian. The prompt action of the department in having the land surveyed will enable their claims to be adjusted in the near future. The prospects for an abundant harvest are bright. The snowfall during the past winter

was light, and many feared a light crop in consequence. Rain, however, in abundance came to the rescue and a good crop is now assured.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Letters received	5,800
Letters sent	4,007
Homestead entries granted	79
Homestead entries cancelled	42
Applications for patent received	47
Number of acres sold	3,287
Revenue collected	$17,818.05

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BANNERMAN,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT LETHBRIDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., July 10, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration this office annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

I have much pleasure in stating that the prosperity of Southern Alberta is continuing and settlers in this part of the province have great faith in its future possibilities. Crops are at present looking well, due to the splendid rains during May and June, and the yield this year should be large. There is a much larger area of land under cultivation this season than ever before. This year's hay crop seems to be plentiful.

Settlement is reaching out in every direction, and one of the requirements to complete the settlement in the west is more railways.

Large tracts of lands have been purchased throughout this district from the railway and irrigation companies, and the purchasers seem to have little difficulty in disposing of same to intending settlers. A large percentage of the settlers locating in Southern Alberta are actual farmers from the United States, and should make a success of farming in this country.

Fruit growing should develop into one of the industries of this part of Alberta and at present small fruits are grown with success.

While the homestead entries for the Lethbridge agency are not quite as numerous as last year, the work of the office has increased materially and has been disposed of satisfactorily, although additional office accommodation is very necessary.

The entries of homesteaders who are not performing their duties are being cancelled in large numbers, after the entrant has been given plenty of time to defend himself, if he desires. These lands are rapidly taken up by people on the ground who desire homesteads in suitable localities.

The revenue of the timber and mines branch, as well as the land branch has increased. As a great deal of the timber business for this district is transacted through

the Calgary office, the revenue of the branch here is much smaller than it would be were the business pertaining to same done here. A very large percentage of the grazing rental is paid direct to the department, and therefore the amounts do not appear in my returns.

The staff of this office has worked faithfully, and is deserving of favourable mention.

Below is submitted a partial list of work performed during the past year:—

Letters received	23,290
Letters written	19,370
Homestead entries granted	1,751
Homestead entries cancelled	900
Applications for patent received	598
Payments account sales	245
Townsite sales	9
Timber permits	599
Timber seizures	33
Hay permits	101
Grazing rents	112
Mining fees	83
Coal fees	23

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MARTIN,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT MINNEDOSA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
MINNEDOSA, July 3, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work performed in this office during the year ending June 30, last.

Homestead entries granted	259
Letters received	5,073
Letters sent	3,595
Applications for patent received	204
Hay permits issued	155
Timber permits issued	224

From the above it will be seen that the homestead entries granted in this district during the past year are in excess of those granted during the previous year, and that the ordinary work of the office is much the same as in previous years. This being one of the smallest and oldest settled districts, the number of homesteads available for entry is small as compared with the newer and larger districts further west, and although we have had numerous inquiries for homesteads the greater number of those making such inquiries have gone to those districts where larger areas of homestead lands are available and open for settlement.

The crops last year were good and the prospects for similar or better and larger crops this year most promising. The pasturage too is excellent, and those who raise cattle will benefit largely thereby. Indeed a wave of prosperity is sweeping over the country and many of the older settlers who bravely faced the trials and privations incident to the early settlement of the country are now reaping a rich and well-deserved reward.

One of the strongest evidences of this prosperity is the rapid increase in the value of land. A few years ago purchasers were scarce, but now investors are anxious to obtain lands at prices which a few years ago would have been considered as fabulous.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLESHER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 3, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with the departmental instructions, I have the honour to submit the report of the transactions of this office for the year ended June 30, 1906.

As a preliminary statement, permit me to recall the fact that the Dominion lands office in British Columbia was opened very soon after the passing by the British Columbia legislature, on December 19, 1883, of the 'Settlement Act' so called; and that although surveys in the Dominion belt have been vigorously prosecuted ever since, yet, owing to the rugged character of much of the belt, many gaps were continuously calling for delayed work.

Smaller settlements could not be overtaken in isolated localities until after the chief governing lines were first laid down. Contact with provincial surveys of the early days required careful handling. As a consequence, the granting of entries, and the closing up of transactions needed patience on the part of the people on the lands, as well as the officials administering.

In the spring of 1890, the office at Kamloops was opened, and relieved the pressure of correspondence as to the eastern part of the belt, and operations followed surveys. Now, however, several cases of long waiting can be adjusted, as other business permits, and some progress was made in this respect during the year that has closed. Many others are ripening for disposal at an early date.

To go into details on my part would be lengthy, but I may express what is generally recognized, that I am the only one left in British Columbia in connection with these offices from the opening, in 1883. I have been familiar with nearly all of the old field notes of lands dealt with before the transfer of the belt to the Dominion and with the history of the belt since that time. It is, therefore, impossible that I can escape numerous inquiries as to matters of surveys and transactions, and equally impossible for me to evade response. I am satisfied, however, that this part of my work has been good service, averting many disputes and causes of dissatisfaction. The actual numbers of book entries of finished transactions form no criterion of the extent of the duties overtaken here. I may venture to say that much of this is true of the office at Kamloops as well. I have good reason to feel that the district is developing in a healthful manner in the increase of settled areas, and the comfort of the people.

There is one great desideratum—the dyking of the Sumas valley. As it is, the New Westminster district is badly cut in two portions. The dyking of that land would mean accelerated progress for the whole district.

A summary of the monthly schedules sent to your office shows:—

Letters received	2,068
Letters sent, besides circulars	1,890
Homestead entries	29
Applications for patent—	
(*a*) Recommended	5
(*b*) Waiting for inspections	13
Entries cancelled	5
Total receipts	$2,707.42
Total contingent expenditure	$196.20

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McKENZIE,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 13.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, July 4, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. The revenue from all sources was $45,819.77, being an increase over last year of $1,591.21.

The number of homestead entries for the year shows a decrease of 250 as compared with the previous year, but this is owing to the fact that the bulk of the surveyed land of this agency is now taken up. The year just closed has been a very prosperous one, and the development of all branches of industry in this district has been phenomenal. The bountiful harvest of last year, together with the high prices ruling for wheat has had its effect, and this, together with the large influx of desirable settlers, and with the vast sums expended by the different railway systems in pushing lines through the country, have given an impetus to all branches of trade beyond the hopes of the most sanguine, and I see no reason why this prosperity should not continue, as the reports from all sections of this district of the present crop prospects are the most favourable in the history of the country, and capital is steadily coming in from outside countries for the purpose of developing all natural resources, which are varied and many. I am pleased to report an increased demand for scrub land, as the settlers are beginning to realize that this land when once cleared is practically inexhaustible, and as we have a very large extent of this class of country to the north and northeast of this city a portion of which is now being surveyed, I look for a very considerable influx of settlers this coming season to fill up these lands. It was thought until just recently that the north Saskatchewan river formed the northern boundary of the arable land, but the settlements of Sturgeon Lake and Shellbrooke have proven this estimate of the capacity of this northern country to be entirely wrong, and I am of opinion that at least 5,000 settlers can be placed to the north and east of this point. The completion of the Canadian Northern Railway has marked a new era in the history of this

city and district, and has filled a long-felt want of the settlements of the famous Carrot River valley to the south and east of us, and as we now have two great railway systems competing for trade, the settlers are bound to reap the benefit. The following figures represent the work done at this office during the year, and in closing I beg to express my appreciation of the efficient work done by the staff under my charge.

Total revenue, including the timber and mines branch..	$45,819.77
Applications for patent..	627
Hay permits..	69
Timber permits..	1,352
Homestead entries granted..	1,888
Homestead entries cancelled..	747
Letters received..	11,474
Letters sent..	11,548

Your obedient servant,

R. S. COOK,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

STATEMENT of Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands at the Dominion Lands Office, Prince Albert, Sask., for 12 months ending June 30, 1906.

Month.	Dominion Lands.	Seed Grain Advance.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1905.			
July	2,794 40	108 65	2,903 05
August	2,167 85	60 08	2,227 93
September	1,717 90	56 72	1,774 62
October	1,241 00	.....	1,241 00
November	1,688 45	81 20	1,769 65
December	1,757 25	.....	1,757 25
1906.			
January	625 50	.....	625 50
February	682 50	.....	682 50
March	2,860 92	188 35	3,049 27
April	3,396 30	65 05	3,461 35
May	2,797 72	78 10	2,875 82
June	2,938 50	168 75	3,107 25
Total	24,668 29	806 90	25,475 19

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, July 4, 1906.

R. S. COOK,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 14.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT RED DEER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
RED DEER, July 14, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 30th ulto. Since my last report this district has made prodigious progress in every respect. The influx of settlers has been largely in excess of any previous year, and the standard of excellence of the immigrant, for which this district is justly noted, has been maintained. The large majority of settlers coming to this district during the past, as in previous years, are from the United States, who bring with them not only valuable experience, but ample means to commence farming operations on a scale superior even to those employed in older communities.

The yield from all cereals was very satisfactory, and especially that of winter wheat, which in many cases went as high as 55 bushels to the acre, of excellent quality. This wheat found a ready sale in the home market at prices ranging from $1 to $1.30 per bushel, and was used for seeding purposes. About 50 per cent more ground was sown to winter wheat last season than the previous one, and a fair average yield is confidently anticipated, although much of it was winter-killed, especially on high ground, owing to lack of covering, there being very little snow last winter.

The cut-worm has done considerable damage through this district this year, more especially in gardens. In some cases, however, I have been told that it has laid waste whole fields of early grain, especially barley. There is, however, an antidote for this pest, as where a mixture of bran, Paris green and molasses has been judiciously applied, comparatively little or no damage has been done by them.

Owing to extremely dry weather in the early spring, forest fires were very prevalent, and did much damage; many farm-houses, barns, much fencing, and a large quantity of hay, which had been kept over, being destroyed; much valuable timber was also consumed, and the pity of it is that many of these fires, from all I can learn, were started through pure carelessness. The cattle industry throughout this district during the past season has been very satisfactory, and although much of the range lands were burnt over in the spring, there will be no scarcity of feed, and an ample crop of hay is assured, owing to frequent and copious rains during the summer. Large numbers of fruit trees have been set out during the past two years, and last year Mr. Guissinger, living about 12 miles east of Red Deer, had five apple trees, out of eight planted, bearing fruit, and he informs me that the eight trees are covered with fruit this year. I may say that these are standard apple trees.

A flour mill, with a capacity of 150 barrels a day, has been built in Red Deer since my last report. It has been running steadily every day since early spring, and as the company buy all good wheat offered for sale, paying the highest market price, the farmers are encouraged to raise more wheat, and find the mill a great convenience in other respects. The creameries throughout the district are well patronized, and are kept running to their full capacity, several new ones being built since my last report.

The following statement shows the business transacted in the office during the year:—

	Number.	Revenue.
Homestead entries	3,859	$38,525 00
Cancellations	815	
Improvements	112	3,033 75
Land sales	26	1,746 09
Sundries	....	90 00
Timber permits	481	229 26
Timber seizures	3	105 40
Hay permits	33	258 80
Grazing	13	148 58
Coal lands	....	249 20
Revenue from sale of Indian lands	....	3,265 57
Total revenue		$47,651 65
Letters received		16,180
Letters written		13,775
Applications for patent		616
Entries cancelled		924

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. COTTINGHAM,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 15.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT REGINA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
REGINA, SASK., August 21, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1906. Statement of work performed as follows:—

	Number.	Revenue.
Homestead entries	11,942	$118,800 00
Improvements	187	7,761 77
Land sales	225	16,777 47
Sundries	....	265 20
Timber permits	1,316	493 70
Timber seizures	4	14 55
Hay permits	290	771 20
Grazing rents	21	215 36
Mining fees	1	5 70
School lands sales	....	972 68
Seed grain collections	76	2,859 43
Total		$148,937 60

Letters received	74,938
Letters written	64,950
Applications for patent	1,948
Entries cancelled	4,191

The work done in this office during the past year shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent, and the staff have been kept busy night and day trying to cope with it.

The special work which has been performed by the homestead inspectors since April last, increased the work and kept three clerks busy attending to it alone.

The new regulations issued regarding inspections and homesteading in person, have proved very satisfactory and for the best interest of the country.

The crop prospects for this year were never better, and the season is about one month earlier than any other year.

Your obedient servant,

L. RANKIN,
Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, September 1, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon the business of the Dominion lands and Crown timber and mines offices of the department at Winnipeg for the twelve months ended June 30, 1906.

The total revenue from all sources amounted to $170,675.99, of which sum $55,330.50 was received from lands and $115,345.43 on account of timber, hay and mines.

LANDS BRANCH.

In no previous year has such demand been made on the office for general information from intending settlers seeking homestead land, and knowledge of the country in its different parts. Special attention was given to this work which proved of great advantage to these people, which was gratefully acknowledged by not a few. The three-sheet map issued by the department showing marked thereon the lands disposed of, and which indicates the trend settlement is taking was found a useful guide in connection with this work.

The number of homestead entries granted during the year was 761, a gain in number over the preceding year of nearly one hundred.

The lands remaining for disposal as homesteads in the Winnipeg district are almost wholly wooded and not of a class inviting to Canadians and settlers coming from Great Britain and the United States who prefer the open prairie land of the west.

The entrants for homesteads were, for the most part, natives of Austria (Galicians) and Scandinavia (Icelanders and Swedes). The Galicians and Swedes have proved themselves to be good pioneers, and where they possessed sufficient capital at the start to enable them to live upon their homesteads and employ their full time in making improvements thereon, excellent showing has been made.

For the most part, however, they are without the necessary capital to do this, and are obliged to find outside employment to support themselves and their families. While the homesteader is so engaged the family upon the homestead do more or less in making improvements thereon, which seldom goes beyond a garden patch and some fencing.

The work these men follow is chiefly at railway construction, and in the cities and towns as common labourers.

The life led in their wanderings has a tendency to unfit them for settling down upon their farms and making them a chief means of support.

The trend of settlement continues northward between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, which district is being opened up in that direction by the extension of two branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Teulon and Winnipeg Beach, and the Canadian Northern Railway from Oak Point to Lily Bay. In the interests of settlement the surveys in this district should be extended northward between the two lakes to the Little Saskatchewan river. The tract also lying between Whitemouth station and the eastern boundary of the province traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that by the Grand Trunk Pacific should be subdivided and made available for settlement.

SQUATTING.

For some years past considerable difficulty has been met with over persons squatting upon lands in advance of survey, and upon those surveyed which are vested in the province and in the University of Manitoba. During the year steps were taken to secure to these persons their holdings. By an arrangement reached with the provincial government and the university council this has, to some extent, been accomplished, other land being accepted in exchange for those squatted upon. Squatting upon Dominion lands is not authorized by the department, and it should not be permitted to take place. When a squatter is allowed to remain upon lands not available for homesteading, and to get himself firmly established by improvements made thereon, action cannot be taken to dispossess him without inflicting a hardship. If the department was advised by its officers immediately squatting took place, and the case promptly investigated and action, when necessary, taken to force a removal, other means failing, it would be to the public interests and not bear heavily upon the squatter. At the present time there are a large number of cases to be dealt with of squatters upon valuable timber lands who have made substantial improvements thereon.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT.

While it is too early to give accurate figures representing the grain crop for the present year, it is a known fact that it will bulk largely in excess of any previous year. From statistics published by the provincial government of Manitoba the area planted in grain was 4,803,630 acres, and under other crops 108,805 acres. The acreage exceeded that for 1905 by 655,856 acres. It is confidently expected by the best authorities that wheat will average nineteen bushels to the acre, which is a little under earlier expectation, the depreciation being caused by the occurrence of hot winds during the early part of August. Other cereals were also likewise affected, to what extent will not be known until threshing returns are received.

The following estimate for 1906 of the acreage in crop of under-mentioned cereals was prepared from information obtained from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, viz.:—

	Acres.
Wheat	3,141,537
Oats	1,155,961
Barley	474,242
Other areas under cultivation are:—	
Flax	18,700
Rye	4,195
Peas	2,559
Corn	6,246
Brome	23,864
Rye grass	13,251
Timothy	33,646

The dairy products of Manitoba for the year ending December, 1905, were:—

	Value.
Butter, 4,160,956 lbs	$796,591 15
Cheese, 1,261,382 lbs	127,346 49
Making a total value of	$896,937 64

No statistics are available since December, 1905.

The year's yield of potatoes up to that date was 4,759,646 bushels, the average yield per acre being 187 bushels.

For the same period the poultry disposed of by Manitoba farmers was: turkeys, 40,099 lbs.; geese, 60,759 lbs.; chickens, 521,325 lbs.

The average yield of the three principal cereals last year was: wheat, 21·07 bushels; oats, 42·6 bushels, and barley, 34·2 bushels.

The estimated amount expended in new farm buildings was $3,944,101, and the number of threshing outfits in operation in the province was 2,465.

No case of failure on the part of a homesteader in making a comfortable living in Manitoba has come to my notice. A general contentment prevails and property is gained very much in degree as it is worked for.

For a radius of 40 miles about Winnipeg the settlers find an active market in the city for the sale of dairy products, poultry, eggs, &c., and many take advantage of selling direct, avoiding the commission man, thereby obtaining a higher price for their goods.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Manitoba legislature passed an Act in the year 1903 for the establishment within the province of an agricultural college. A site was secured comprising 117 acres fronting on the south side of the Assiniboine river in the parish of St. James, acquired at a cost of $115,000.

The college buildings are handsome structures, built of brick and stone at a cost, with equipment, of about $300,000. The opening for practical use took place in the month of February last.

The course of study comes under the following heads:—

Agriculture.

Soil physics, soil cultivation, summer fallowing, soil fertility, plant growth, plant disease, crops, weeds, plant breeding and improvement and farm management.

Animal Husbandry.

Breeds, judging, breeding, feed and feeding, care and management.

Veterinary Science.

Anatomy, materia medica, pathology.

Farm Dairying.

Milk testing, care of milk and manufacture of butter and cheese.

The other subjects for study in all their phases are: Horticulture, farm forestry, entomology, poultry, farm machinery, farm mechanics, English and mathematics, economics of agriculture and parliamentary practice.

The college opened for a course of eight weeks in February last, with an attendance of twenty-six students. The formal opening is advertised to take place on November 6 next, when it is expected that seventy students will be enrolled. It is considered by the leading agriculturists that the government was wise in its choice of a principal for the college in the appointment of Mr. W. J. Black, late Provincial Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

TIMBER, GRAZING AND MINES.

It will be seen from statements 'A' and 'B,' appended, that the revenue for the year derived from timber, grazing, hay and mines, from this agency was $115,345.43, that from the same sources for the previous year was only $69,835.53. The increase came about through a greater number of timber berths being sold by tender, from which the department received $50,318.36 as against $8,817.31 for year ended June 30, 1905.

Statement 'B' gives the names of the holders of timber berths within the agency that are being operated upon, and the extent thereof based on the production at the mills.

LUMBER SALES.

Following the customary practice, I give herewith a statement of the lumber sales for the year within this agency, which includes all of Manitoba, and part of Saskatchewan. The figures were compiled from data furnished by the Department of Customs at Ottawa, as to importation of products from the United States, and from lumbermen, representing the different interests, and from the railway companies. Care was taken to insure correctness, and while the figures cannot be vouched for as an accurate showing, they are as close as it is possible to get them.

For the purpose of comparison is given also the amount of lumber sold during the preceding year.

From mills located in Ontario west of Lake Superior—

	1904-5. Ft. B.M.	1905-6. Ft. B.M.
Canadian logs	82,000,000	86,000,000
American logs	88,000,000	93,000,000
British Columbia—		
Manufactured	116,000,000	130,000,000
Dominion lands—		
License	40,385,368	50,755,905
Permit	16,500,000	18,000,000
	342,885,368	395,755,905
Sawn lumber imported from the United States	37,015,821	16,800,849
	379,901,189	412,556,754

It will be noted while a large increase in the sales is shown, that the importation of American lumber has fallen off upwards of 50 per cent.

Lumber prices to dealers were considerably higher this year, as indicated by the statement hereunder:—

Pine and fir—

	1905.	1906.
Dimension lumber	$16 to $23	$20 to $26
Fir for interior finishing	$30 to $40	$30 to $40
Flooring, siding and ceiling	$25 to $30	$25 to $33
Ship lap and common boards	$18 to $21	$18 to $23
Spruce—		
Dimension	$16 to $18	$18 to $20
Siding, flooring, ceiling	$17 to $18	$20 to $22
Ship lap and common boards	$16 to $18	$17 to $20
Lath	$2.75 to $3.75	$3.25 to $4.25
Shingles	$2.00 to $2.50	$2.00 to $2.85

The rise in price was due to various causes, mainly to the large demand for railway construction material. Another influence was the marketing of a proportion of the cut of the coast mills at San Francisco, which point was made temporarily a free port of entry, by the federal government at Washington, on account of the destruction caused to the city by earthquake. It may be pointed out also that the cost of production has increased. Labour is higher and also equipment.

FUEL.

The figures given hereunder give approximately the sales of coal to consumers in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the year ended June 30, 1905, and those of the year 1905-6.

	1904-5. Tons.	1905-6. Tons.
American anthracite	54,000	58,000
" bituminous	11,000	60,000
Canadian anthracite	2,000	8,000
" bituminous (Galt)	70,000	66,000
" " (Tabor)	.....	27,000
" lignite	96,000	96,126
	233,000	315,126

The price at which sold was about the same through the two years, namely, $10.50 to $11 for anthracite, $7 to $8.50 for bituminous and $4 to $5 for lignite.

CORDWOOD.

The sales of cordwood fell short of last year by about 25,000 cords, the amount being estimated at 115,000 cords. This is accounted for by the fact that a number of the large consumers of fuel in Winnipeg during the year substituted coal for cordwood for steam purposes.

The price for cordwood fluctuates with the seasons, the average, however, has kept much the same in the last three years, $4.50 to $5 for poplar; $5.75 to $6.50, tamarac; $4.75 to $6, spruce, and $5 to $5.50 for jack pine.

During the year 19,815 cords of wood were brought in from the United States for the Winnipeg market. This amount is included in the total, 115,000 cords, approximated to have been sold during the year.

There is an increasing demand to acquire rights to cut timber upon the public domain. The revenue paid in bonuses accepted with tenders by the department for

timber berths during the year in the Winnipeg district amounted to $50,318.36. It is not known to what extent that sum represents the true value of the standing timber acquired in their grants, a government estimate of the amount of timber in each case not having been obtained.

FOREST FIRES.

Fires during the year did much damage to the timber in different parts of the district, notably in the Turtle Mountain timber reserve, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, between Bad Throat river and Rice river, and north of the Saskatchewan river, in the neighbourhood of Nawew (Beaver) lake, and also Moose lake.

HAY.

The number of permits to cut hay upon Dominion lands and school lands exceeds that of the previous year. For season 1905 there were issued 646, and for the present year 664.

The amount of hay secured this year will approximate 16,000 tons.

Care is taken to see that hay cut under settlers' permits is all used in feeding their own stock, and that none of it is bartered or sold, the policy of the department in the distribution of the hay crop upon the lands of the Crown being to only authorize cutting to take place in each instance in extent to meet the actual requirements of the permittee.

The ruling trade price during the year for wild hay was $6.50 per ton and for timothy and cultivated grasses $10 to $11.

MINING.

During the year fourteen mining claims were recorded, of which six were iron, six gold and silver, one mica and one plumbago.

Free miners' certificates to the number of eighty-one were issued.

Considerable speculation exists as to the value of the country to be traversed by the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway from the Saskatchewan river to Fort Churchill. Several prospecting parties have been in the field, some of whom have returned, reporting having found nothing of sufficient value to warrant staking.

Those mines that are being held under certificate are only being developed to the extent required under the regulations to retain them in good standing.

GYPSUM.

The Manitoba Gypsum Company (Limited), owning extensive gypsum deposits at Lake St. Martin, secured from the government, have experienced a most successful year. They had the misfortune to lose their mill on Lake Manitoba by fire in the month of July. Notwithstanding, the output of plaster, finishing plaster and plaster of paris, exceeded that of the previous year by 6,000 tons.

In erecting new mills it was decided to place them in Winnipeg. Construction is being proceeded with, and by October will have been completed and the mill in operation. The mills will have a capacity of 200 to 250 tons of finished product in twenty-four hours. The selling price of hard wall plaster manufactured by this company marketed during the year was from $10 to $15 per ton, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

WATER-POWERS.

The various water-powers on the Winnipeg river, both developed and undeveloped, have attracted an unusual amount of attention recently. The practical completion of the magnificent works of the Winnipeg General Power Company, and the completion of their system of transmission to Winnipeg, have marked a notable era in power-

development. The entire street railway and electric light systems of the city are now being supplied from that source. The cost of construction and completion of this work is given as over $3,000,000. The citizens of Winnipeg, however, recently by an overwhelming vote declared in favour of a by-law authorizing the expenditure of some $3,000,000 in securing a city-owned power, either by construction or by purchase. After elaborate surveys and investigations the engineers engaged by the city recommended the Point du Bois falls as the one most suitable and available. Other power proposals which have kept themselves prominently before the public during the past year are the Silver Falls and Great Falls Power Companies, while others of more or less importance are talked of or projected. With cheap power and ample supply to meet all demands brought to Winnipeg it would quickly take a place among the cities of Canada as a manufacturing centre.

RAILWAYS.

Possibly in no province in the Dominion has railway construction been so extensively carried on as in the province of Manitoba during the past few years.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has under construction from Winnipeg to the western boundary of the province, 215 miles which it is expected will be completed early in next year. Mr. J. D. McArthur, under contract with the federal government, is pushing the construction of the line from Winnipeg eastward to the boundary of Ontario, a distance of about 75 miles. A full force is at present engaged on the work, and it is confidently expected that the line will be finished during the coming year.

The Midland Railway is building from the international boundary line to Morden, a distance of 15 miles; from Gretna to Portage la Prairie, 85 miles, and from the international boundary to Brandon, a distance of 100 miles. These lines, it is stated, will be completed also in the year 1907.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company report that their work of construction during the year is composed of the Lauder extension, 20 miles; the Reston extension towards Wolseley, 18 miles; the Winnipeg Beach extension to Gimli, 9·1 miles; the extension of the Teulon branch north, about 20 miles; the cut-off from Winnipeg to Molson, 36 miles; and the double tracking of the main line east from Molson to the Ontario boundary, 56 miles, a total of 159·1 miles.

The Canadian Northern Railway has also had a busy year in railway construction, as is shown from the following list furnished by the resident engineer:—

Ridgeville branch	47·49
Dundee branch	18·37
Lines connecting Oak Point branch with Winnipeg	7
Carman branch	78·59
De Lourdes spur	2·64
Carberry-Brandon branch	25·57
Brandon-Regina	10
Virden	37·46
Rossburn	53
Oakland	40

From this showing it will be seen that no less than 969·13 miles of railway will have been constructed in the province during the years 1905 and 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mining Lands collected at the Winnipeg Agency, for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

Month.	Timber Dues.						Grazing Lands.		Hay Lands.		Mining Fees.	Total.
	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Timber Permits.	Seizures.	School Lands.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.		
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July		444 90	1,254 60	1,428 64	330 61	312 89	5 95	134 30	82 65	204 20	197 50	4,396 24
August		543 88	2,295 56	740 19	2,019 70	25 75			41 10	56 95	105 00	5,828 13
September		35 52	287 13	2,994 19	181 51	96 49	1 00		4 00	5 20	57 50	3,662 54
October		994 40	2,134 02	179 87	98 25	256 43			4 50	2 70	521 00	4,191 17
November		162 72	1,672 67	1,894 44	1,595 53	29 50		28 60		5 10	3 50	5,392 06
December			1,460 65	4,743 16	565 22	195 75		9 20	5 00	3 50	17 00	6,999 48
1906.												
January		5 20	2,264 11	3,824 01	374 04	139 75	4 45	57 60			12 00	6,681 16
February			515 61	3,050 76	1,686 20	247 75		19 20		2 50	13 00	5,535 02
March		340 44	2,218 35	2,264 68	767 75	43 25	0 60	48 00	0 05	3 20	5 25	5,691 57
April		1,849 30	1,404 83	284 53	25 00	25 25			219 80	403 80	17 25	4,229 76
May		2,672 20	86 48	1,978 69	47 50	168 42		37 95	104 00	255 50	84 25	5,434 99
June		455 21	399 25	1,975 21	517 09	393 93		86 00	96 25	140 90	149 25	4,213 09
		7,503 77	15,993 26	25,358 37	8,208 40	1,935 16	12 00	420 85	557 35	1,083 55	1,182 50	62,255 21
Paid at H. O.	50,318 36	2,328 40	278 46		165 00							53,090 22
Total												115,345 43

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHE

SHOWING Quantity of Lumber, &c., Manufactured (and sold) at Saw Mills Oper

Name.	Location of Mill.	Location of Limit.	Lumber manufactured.	Lumber sold.	Lumber on hand.
			Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Ashdown & Bossons...	Swan River.....	Swan River	320,859	63,048	257,811
Theo. A. Burrows.....	Grandview & Garland	Duck Mountain.....	12,051,959	16,768,109	1,921,403
Bank of Ottawa.. ...	Mafeking	Mafeking	3,183,223	2,301,308	2,111,561
Halli Bjornson	Icelandic River.....	Icelandic River.....	115,000	.....	115,000
Jefferson Caverly.....	Bowsman	Tp. 38 R. 29 W. 1...	1,771,000	1,257,594	803,000
Dauphin Lumber Co..	.....	Riding Mountain ...	19,300	19,300	.....
Frank L. Engman	Scandinavia	Tp. 19 R. 18 W. 1 ..	100,000	118,000	.....
Thos. Fulton.....	Tp. 38—R. 5 W. 2..	Tp. 38 R. 5. W. 2 ...	.....	202,490	.....
Gregg & Perrin.....	.....	Tp. 40 & 41 R. 2 & 3 W 2 ..	.....	21,900	.....
John Hanbury..	Brandon.	Duck Mountain.....	6,863,146	6,210,963	2,980,307
J fferson & Miller	Tp. 20--R. 1 E.....	West of Lake W'peg.	507,714	500,576	190,536
J. D. McArthur....	Lac du Bonnet.. . .	Winnipeg River.....	3,284,637	2,912,851	868,554
Peter McArthur	Winnipegosis..	Lake Winnipegosis..	2,658,655	1,962,002	1,350,000
Jessie Mackie.....	Greenbush River....	Greenbush River....	184,795	184,795	.....
Mackenzie, Mann & Co	Mistatein	Etoimami River	252,837	931,594	1,008,497
J. H. McClure.....	Tp. 19 R. 2 E 1.....	Tp. 19, R. 2, E. 1...	417,840	302.000	265,340
William Peden.....	Rossburn	Riding Mtn.....	270,259	330,768	39,491
C. G. Pennock... ...	.....	Lake of the Woods..	.....	.....	.....
William Robinson.....	Selkirk.	Lake Winnipeg.	1,740,247	2,318,199	697,111
Ritchie Bros	Ochre River	Ochre River	24,265	351,765	70,496
Red Deer Lumber Co..	Red Deer Lake	E. Saskatchewan....	10,079,333	8,242,168	5,754,023
Josia Rutley.....	Riding Mtn.....	Riding Mtn.....	493,461	492,395	1,066
Thomas & Co.....	Tp. 18—3 E	W. side Lake W'peg.	230,120	303,975	111,145
Shaw Bros.....	Dauphin.....	Riding Mtn.....	1,667,111	1,183,245	2,044,598
D. E. Sprague.....	Winnipeg.....	Rosseau River	2,000,000	707,493	3,081,198
James Stuart.....	Bad Throat River...	Lake Winnipeg	1,729,283	355,274	1,484,009
Swan River Lum. Co..	Minitonas.....	Tp. 36 R. 24 W. 1...	1,227,652	2,368,652	280,494
A. L. Wells	Grind Stone Point..	Lake Winnipeg.....	259,889	310,441	49,448
W. J. F. Williams....	Lake Dauphin	Tp 28 & 29 R 2 & 3 W2	105,000	35,000	70,000
		Total	51,557,585	50,755,905	25,554,723

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

DULE B.

ating under Government License in the Winnipeg Crown Timber Agency.

Shingles manufactured.	Shingles sold.	Shingles on hand.	Lath manufactured.	Lath sold.	Lath on hand.	Railway ties manufactured	Railway ties sold.	Remarks.
Cds.	Cds.	Cds.	M.	M.	M.	Pcs.	Pcs.	
			1,230,000	858,550	371,400			
								Berth cancelled.
						525	525	
						117,898	43,349	
						39,200		
			4,039,550	2,219,800	2,907,000			
			101,250	84,950	52,650			
475,250	381,500	228,750						
			543,100	493,450	126,650			
100,000		100,000						
575,250	381,500	328,750	5,913,900	3,656,750	3,457,700	157,623	43,874	

E. F. STEPHENSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT YORKTON.

No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
YORKTON, July 17, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration the annual report of this office for the year ending the 30th ultimo.

The number of homestead entries granted for the year was 4,161, a decrease of 310. The nationality of the homesteaders was largely English-speaking.

During the year four homestead inspectors were engaged on special work, inspecting each quarter-section for which entry had been granted previous to September 1, 1905, and not patented. This inspection has failed to disclose 'blanketing' of homesteads. So far 260 entries have been summarily cancelled. Against 50 per cent of these entries, ordinary cancellation proceedings had already been instituted.

A special inspection of the Doukhobor colonies and enumeration of these settlers were also inaugurated during the winter months, the findings of which are now subjects of action. These special inspections seriously impeded the ordinary business of the office, involving a vast amount of clerical work and necessitating the full staff working after office hours during the winter and spring months.

A sale of school lands by public auction was held last November at Yorkton and Saltcoats, and farmers generally availed themselves of this opportunity to acquire more land.

The past year has witnessed the complete evolution of the district from stock raising to grain growing. The country for miles around Yorkton is occupied by farmers who counted crop acres by hundreds. One million and a half bushels of grain were exported last year from Yorkton alone. Threshermen show thirty, thirty-five and thirty-seven bushels of wheat per acre to be common. Prices were good, and thus throughout the district, farmers are accumulating bank credits. The coming of strong healthy young men from Great Britain has kept in the background to some extent the under supply of farm labour. More of these men are wanted, otherwise, seedtime and harvest must inevitably become a serious problem to the large farmer.

Nearly one thousand applications for patent were recommended, and of these a large percentage was made by Galicians, who in most instances, had brought considerable more land under cultivation and done other improvements than is required by law, which demonstrates that these people must be recognized as a potent factor in the agricultural progress and prosperity of western Canada.

The prospects for the present year are unrivalled. Unless untoward events happen, such as hail or prolonged rain storms during harvest, a fair estimate of the grain sent from this district may be set at five million bushels.

The following is a summary of the work transacted:—

Homestead entries	4,161
Sales	115
Scrip located (acres)	1,920
Timber permits	569
Hay permits (Dominion lands)	30

Hay permits (school lands)	84
Letters received	46,340
Letters written	29,157
Applications for patent	975
Entries cancelled	1,794
Revenue	$61,652.47

Your obedient servant,

JAS. E. PEAKER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 18.

REPORT ON TIMBER, MINERAL, GRAZING AND IRRIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, August 31, 1906.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the twenty-sixth annual report of the Timber and Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior.

The revenue derived from timber, grazing, hay, irrigation and minerals on Dominion lands for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, amounted to $649,802.35.

Statement lettered 'A,' showing how this amount was made up, will be found at the end of this report.

The total revenue received from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1906, was $10,785,785.93.

Reports received from the Crown timber agents at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Prince Albert and New Westminster, showing the revenues collected on Dominion lands within their respective agencies and other information are appended hereto. The report of the Commissioner of Irrigation is also appended.

The total revenue of the Winnipeg agency for the fiscal year 1905-6 was $111,905.87.

The price of lumber within the Winnipeg agency was from $10 to $19.75 per thousand feet B.M. There are 39 mills in operation within the agency cutting timber under government license.

The revenue received from the British Columbia agency during the fiscal year 1905-6 was $82,482.97.

Lumber sold at the average price of $10 to $14.95 per thousand feet B.M.

There are 24 mills within the agency operating under license from the Dominion government.

The total amount of dues collected within the Calgary agency during the year 1905-6 amounted to $20,272.17.

The price of lumber at Calgary was $16 to $21 per thousand feet B.M.

Fifteen saw-mills were operating within the agency last year under government license.

The total amount of dues collected within the Edmonton agency during the fiscal year amounted to $19,388.57.

The average price of lumber during the year was $15 per thousand feet B.M.

There are twelve saw-mills in operation within this agency.

The total amount of dues collected within the Prince Albert agency during the year amounted to $28,477.31.

Lumber sold at Prince Albert at the average price of $17.80 per thousand feet B.M.

There are seven saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.

The total amount of dues collected within the Yukon Territory on account of timber dues during the fiscal year was $20,637.69.

There are ten saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.

Saw-mill returns received at this department give the following quantities of building materials as having been manufactured and sold during the year within the above-mentioned agencies:—

	Manufactured. Ft. B.M.	Sold. Ft. B.M.
Sawn lumber	123,523,205	121,781,792
Shingles	579,604	443,104
Laths	8,667,067	6,675,350

The quantity of lumber manufactured and sold within each agency will be found in the agents' reports appended hereto.

Seven hundred and seventy-one licenses were prepared. The areas in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the Northwest Territory, on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, and in the Yukon Territory in force on July 1, 1906, are as follows:—

	Square Miles.
Manitoba	1,151·36
Alberta	2,505·23
Saskatchewan	2,209·23
Northwest Territory	246·80
British Columbia	1,929·22
Yukon Territory	275·11

The number of applications received during the year to cut timber was 263; the number of berths granted was 93.

Within the past year 18 berths were cancelled or relinquished by the owners thereof.

The number of berths under license or authorized to be licensed in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territory is 320, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia 345. In the Yukon Territory 117 berths have been granted, covering a total area of 275·11 square miles.

The number of berths covered by permits on July 1, 1906, was 118.

MINING LANDS OTHER THAN COAL.

During the fiscal year 29 entries for quartz claims were granted by the agents of Dominion lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

In the Yukon Territory 34,760 placer claims, 6,009 quartz claims, 49,442 renewals and re-locations were recorded up to July 1, 1906. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, show that 787 entries for placer claims; 496 entries for quartz claims, 5,455 renewals and re-locations were recorded. The revenue collected from this source and from fees for registering other documents in connection with mining operations was $86,842.75.

Up to July 1, 1906, 93,657 free miners' certificates have been issued, producing a revenue of $933,436.01. During the fiscal year 4,569 free miners' certificates were issued, and the revenue derived therefrom was $28,118.02.

The following is a list of the government agencies whereat free miners' certificates were issued during the year, and the number issued at each within the year:—

Dominion lands agency at—	
Calgary, Alta.	22
Edmonton, Alta.	38
Lethbridge, Alta.	54
Winnipeg, Man.	81
Regina, Sask.	1
Agencies within the Yukon Territory—	
Clear Creek.	24
Dawson.	3,492
Duncan.	121
Kluahne.	97
Whitehorse.	531
Walsh Creek.	28
Other agencies and agents—	
Ottawa, Ont., Department of the Interior.	49
London, Eng., the High Commissioner's office.	10
Vancouver, B.C., the Dominion assay office.	10
Victoria, B.C., the Collector of Customs.	11
Total.	4,569

The total revenue received for dredging leases in the Yukon Territory up to July, 1906, was $149,564.60, and for the fiscal year, $881.70.

The total revenue received for the rent of the leaseholds in the Northwest Territory up to July 1, 1906, was $34,658.61, and for the past fiscal year $942.92.

The total sum collected up to July 1, 1906, for royalty on the gross output of placer mining claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption allowed by the regulations, was $3,470,013.11. Of this amount the sum of $163,963.25 was collected during the last fiscal year.

The royalty was collected at the following places:—

Dawson.	$161,359 56
Whitehorse.	2,595 06
Fortymile.	8 63
Total.	$163,963 25

DREDGING.

Fifty-two leases to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory are in force, covering a total mileage of 251 miles.

Sixty-four leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are in force, covering a total mileage of 342·75 miles.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

Sixteen leases are in force. The total frontage of the leaseholds is 41·90 miles. The leaseholds are all situated in the Yukon Territory, within a radius of 100 miles of Dawson.

COAL MINING LANDS.

The number of applications received during the year was 1,051. The revenue for the year derived from the sale of coal mining lands was $125,754.12. The area sold was 46,259 acres. The total area of coal lands sold up to July 1, 1906, was 148,440·43 acres, and the total amount received therefor was $544,567.57.

Twenty-five coal mining licenses, embracing an area of 9,076 acres in the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, have been issued.

The revenue derived therefrom during the year ending on July 1, 1906, is as follows, viz.: $4,361.30, made up as follows: Rental, $1,488; royalty collected on coal mined thereunder, $2,873.

Total amount of rental collected to July 1, 1906, $5,882.97.

Total amount of royalty collected to July 1, 1906, $5,278.50.

GRAZING LANDS.

The total number of leases in force is 748, including a total area of 2,773,453·99 acres, distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Province of Manitoba	11,950·00
Province of Saskatchewan	784,986·29
Province of Alberta	1,551,372·50
Railway Belt, B.C.	425,145·20

IRRIGATION.

During the year 55 applications for authority to divert water for irrigation and other purposes were received, and 44 authorizations to construct works in accordance with the provisions of the Northwest Irrigation Act were issued. One hundred and ninety-five licenses have been issued up to date to divert water.

The following is a statement of the office work performed from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:—

Letters received and recorded	28,708
Letters sent	28,107
Pages of memoranda and schedule	12,802
Plans and sketches prepared	661
Timber—	
Berths applied for	263
Berths granted	93
Berths cancelled	18
Licenses for timber berths prepared in duplicate	771
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths	66
Returns of surveys of timber berths examined	32
Returns of saw-mills received and verified	1,489
Permits to cut timber issued by agents, also entered and checked	9,620
Accounts kept posted	855
Timber seizures entered and checked	393
Grazing—	
Applications for grazing lands received	1,048
Leases of grazing lands issued	87
Number of leases cancelled and relinquished	103
Applications for hay lands	22
Accounts kept posted—grazing	751
Accounts kept posted—hay	6
Hay permit forms used by the Dominion lands agents, also entered and checked over at this office	797
Mining—	
Accounts kept posted—dredging, 180, and hydraulic, 27	207
Applications for coal locations received	1,051
Applications for mining locations other than coal	50
New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in Manitoba and Northwest	29

New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in Yukon Territory	6,738
Applications for petroleum	88
Water-power	19
Applications for reservoir sites	1
Applications for gold dredging	78
Irrigation—	
Applications *re* irrigation recorded	55
Memorials examined	76
Plans examined	131
Authorizations for construction of ditches issued	44
Assignments of irrigation applications examined and recorded	4
Certificates issued by inspector, examined and recorded	29
Cancellation of irrigation applications issued and recorded	9
Irrigation licenses issued (in triplicate)	21
Miscellaneous—	
Applications to purchase or lease land in the Yukon Territory received and dealt with during the course of the year	37
Applications for water frontage	6
Leases for agricultural lands cancelled	1
Leases for water frontage issued	1

Your obedient servant,

R. H. CAMPBELL,
Chief Clerk.

REVENUE OF DOMINION LANDS

A.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing,

Month.	Timber.	Grazing.	Hay.	Coal.	Irrigation.	Mining Fees.	Hydraulic
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	15,776 27	2,558 72	622 10	456 75	51 50	8,218 50	2,220 22
August	17,721 88	3,549 36	247 30	520 81	.....	10,787 00	300 00
September	18,566 37	3,111 12	29 00	254 87	.....	10,958 00	507 00
October	49,580 74	2,745 37	15 50	864 50	98 00	10,303 50	1,008 00
November	14,311 51	8,417 15	0 50	222 65	41 00	5,878 50	1,546 05
December	17,290 16	2,337 68	5 50	60 10	46 00	5,133 50	769 32
1906.							
January	18,862 01	2,114 54	2 60	1,737 55	.....	3,606 50	500 00
February	21,162 17	3,566 61	60 30	122 25	53 50	5,473 00	481 10
March	21,636 24	7,781 32	7 05	426 05	49 25	4,930 00	1,456 50
April	20,704 12	5,966 09	545 10	267 25	.....	4,929 00	453 70
May	49,404 82	3,612 80	506 95	1,595 95	159 75	5,962 00	.....
June	30,962 93	6,145 63	838 15	118 75	25 25	11,628 25	150 00
	295,979 22	51,906 39	2,880 05	6,647 48	524 25	87,807 75	9,391 89
Scrip (Sept., 1905)	.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	295,979 22	51,986 39	2,880 05	6,647 48	524 25	87,807 75	9,391 89

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

(YUKON INCLUDED).

Hay, Mineral and Irrigation, for the Fiscal Year, 1905–1906.

Dredging.	Free Miners' Certificates.	Royalty on Gold.	Free Certificates.	Rent from Water Power.	Fish and Game.	Stone Quarry.	Totals.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	4,545 00	28.947 40	82 00	33 73	.....	....	63,512 19
64 28	4,352 50	27,197 46	64 00	.....	.....	.....	64,804 59
....	4,525 50	37,319 61	126 50	.....	....	17 00	75,494 97
500 00	2,881 50	17,496 80	38 00	.....	....	.....	85,531 91
.....	1,377 00	84 80	2 50	5 30	..... .	160 00	32,046 96
.....	1,439 00	1,219 17	4 00	.....	.....	....	28,304 43
350 00	894 00	1,399 87	4 50	32 00	.....	....	29,503 57
230 00	831 18	4,370 03	2 50	32 00	.....	.....	36,384 64
515 80	1,003 75	19 13	6 50	.....	5 00	....	37,836 59
164 54	963 00	294 29	4 50	.....	.....	.....	34,291 59
....	1,425 00	24,022 77	6 50	12 90	....	.....	86,709 44
.....	3,880 59	21,591 92	40 00	...	.....	.....	75,381 47
1,824 62	28,118 02	163,963 25	381 50	115 93	5 00	177 00	649,722 35
							80 00
1,824 62	28,118 02	163,963 25	381 50	115 93	5 00	177 00	649,802 35

REVENUE ON ACCOUNT OF

C.—STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay, Hydraulic Mining, Gold

Revenue from	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Timber Dues				43,911 71	54,097 64
Grazing Lands					
Hay Lands				29 50	1,733 50
Coal Lands					
Hydraulic Leases				500 00	8,525 00
Dredging Leases				132,505 50	3,500 00
Gold				287,423 55	575,812 79
Free Certificates for Export of Gold					
Royalty on Water Sold					
Mining Fees	5 00	22 00	1,220 00	145,886 94	303,665 65
Free Miners' Certificates				116,243 89	227,354 13
	5 00	22 00	1,220 00	726,501 09	1,174,688 71
Less Mining Fees misappropriated $3,784, also $58 transferred to Patent Branch, 1901-02					
	5 00	22 00	1,220 00	726,501 09	1,174,688 71

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

THE YUKON TERRITORY.

and Mining Fees for each Fiscal Year from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1906.

1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Totals.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
35,468 46	74,893 80	42,452 29	61,197 39	38,807 90	25,503 97	20,637 69	396,970 85
100 00	51 20	91 95	.....	.....	9 92	10 00	263 07
7,596 75	4,057 42	1,978 50	277 67	467 55	283 00	194 50	16,618 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 50	69 93	550 30	625 73
6,868 15	11,412 32	19,582 40	12,467 39	10,383 11	6,957 05	9,391 89	86,087 31
1,000 00	2,650 00	4,355 00	3,646 46	640 16	385 78	881 70	149,564 60
733,041 04	596,368 03	331,532 04	302,893 48	272,217 96	206,760 87	163,963 25	3,470,013 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	27 00	452 00	381 50	860 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	139 75	65 65	.....	205 40
154,386 70	348,658 30	259,598 10	200,208 49	145,391 14	92,854 00	86,842 75	1,738,739 07
126,709 80	125,861 00	118,312 02	82,624 52	62,190 10	46,022 53	28,118 02	933,436 01
1,065,170 90	1,163,952 07	777,902 30	663,315 40	530,270 17	379,364 70	310,971 60	6,793,383 94
.....	.....	3,342 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,342 00
1,065,170 90	1,163,952 07	774,560 30	663,315 40	530,270 17	379,364 70	310,971 60	6,790,041 94

REVENUE FROM THE YUKON TERRITORY.

B.—STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Royalty on Gold and Mining Fees for the Fiscal Year 1905-1906.

Month.	Timber Dues.	Grazing	Hay.	Coal.	Hydraulic.	Dredging Leases.	Free Miners' Certificates.	Gold.	Free Certificates for Export of Gold.	Mining Fees.	Totals.
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	3,416 33	4 97	73 50	163 00	2,220 22		4,545 00	28,947 40	82 00	8,108 50	47,560 92
August	2,194 22		64 00		300 00		4,352 50	27,197 46	64 00	10,629 50	44,801 68
September	1,236 48				507 00		4,525 50	37,319 61	126 50	10,933 00	54,648 09
October	3,450 74			231 20	1,008 00	500 00	2,881 50	17,496 80	38 00	9,778 50	35,384 74
November	719 49			28 60	1,546 05		1,377 00	84 80	2 50	5,856 00	9,614 44
December	1,003 71				769 32		1,439 00	1,219 17	4 00	5,101 00	9,536 20
1906.											
January	378 58				500 00		894 00	1,399 87	4 50	3,591 50	6,768 45
February	648 83				481 10	230 00	831 18	4,370 03	2 50	5,470 50	12,034 14
March	2,286 21				1,456 50	1 70	1,003 75	19 13	6 50	4,925 00	9,698 79
April	2,576 68	5 03			453 70	150 00	963 00	294 29	4 50	4,931 00	9,378 20
May	1,615 50		40 00	127 50			1,425 00	24,022 77	6 50	5,907 00	33,144 27
June	1,110 92		17 00		150 00		3,880 59	21,591 92	40 00	11,613 25	38,403 68
	20,637 69	10 00	194 50	550 30	9,391 89	881 70	28,118 02	163,963 25	381 50	86,844 75	310,973 60
Less $2 short in return for March, 1906										2 00	2 00
Total cash deposits	20,637 69	10 00	194 50	550 30	9,391 89	881 70	28,118 02	163,963 25	381 50	86,842 75	310,971 60

YUKON REVENUE.

D.—STATEMENT showing the total Gold Production, the total Exemption, the total subject to Royalty, and the total Royalty collected for each Fiscal Year from May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1906.

Fiscal Year.	Gold Production.	Exemption.	Subject to Royalty.	Royalty Collected.	Infringements.	Total Revenue.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1897–1898	3,072,773 20	339,845 00	2,732,928 20	273,292 82		273,292 82
1898–1899	7,582,283 02	1,699,657 02	5,882,626 00	588,262 37	1,681 15	589,943 52
1899–1900	9,809,464 64	2,501,744 64	7,307,720 00	730,771 99	2,269 05	733,041 04
1900–1901	9,162,082 79	1,927,666 62	7,234,416 17	592,660 98	3,707 05	596,368 03
1901–1902	9,566,340 52	1,199,114 64	8,367,225 88	331,436 79	95 25	331,532 04
1902–1903	12,113,015 34		12,113,015 34	302,893 48		302,893 48
1903–1904	10,790,663 12		10,790,663 12	272,217 96		272,217 96
1904–1905	8,222,053 91		8,222,053 91	206,760 87		206,760 87
1905–1906	6,540,007 09		6,540,007 09	163,963 25		163,963 25
Summary for 1905–1906.	76,858,683 63	7,668,027 92	69,190,655 71	3,462,260 51	7,752 50	3,462,260 51
Dawson	6,454,346 10					161,359 56
Whitehorse	85,315 99					2,595 06
Fortymile	345 00					8 63
	6,540,007 09					163,963 25

YUKON REVENUE.

E.—STATEMENT showing the Revenue collected for Free Miner's Certificates issued during the Fiscal Years 1898 to June 30, 1906.

Fiscal Year.	Amount.
	$ cts.
1897–1898	116,243 89
1898–1899	227,354 13
1899–1900	126,709 80
1900–1901	125,861 00
1901–1902	118,312 02
1902–1903	82,624 52
1903–1904	62,190 10
1904–1905	46,022 53
1905–1906	28,118 02
	933,436 01

AGENCIES where Free Miner's Certificates were issued during the Fiscal Year 1905–6.

	Amount.
Dominion Lands Agencies.	$ cts.
Calgary, Alberta	138 00
Edmonton "	277 75
Lethbridge "	201 50
Regina, Sask	5 00
Winnipeg, Man	465 00
Yukon Agencies.	
Clear Creek	168 50
Dawson	20,678 75
Duncan	687 25
Kluane	738 00
Whitehorse	3,319 09
Walsh	49 00
Other Agencies.	
Ottawa, Ont., Interior Dept	1,267 68
London, England, High Commissioner	17 50
Vancouver, B.C., Assay Office	55 00
Victoria, B.C., Collector of Customs	50 00
	28,118 02

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, September 12, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in connection with my work as inspector of Crown timber agencies for the departmental year ended June 30, 1906.

Along the line of my duties I gave direction to the agents and forest rangers in the conduct of their work.

I visited during the year a number of the Crown timber offices, and made a thorough inspection of the books and accounts and the method of dealing with the business, a report upon which was forwarded to you in each instance at the time.

I spent the month of November and part of October and December making inspection of the operations of millmen in the New Westminster district. Assisted by the agent, Mr. Leamy, the books and accounts of a large number of operators were examined. My findings were given to you in an exhaustive report forwarded from Winnipeg.

From my inspection reports and those which I have had occasion to make during the year, dealing with administration, it was shown there was much need in some quarters for improvement. The action that should be taken in this regard, according to my views, has been given to you, and while deemed unnecessary to reiterate them, I would like to point out that as conditions at present exist at many of the offices the agents have not the necessary time at their disposal for exercising proper supervision over the work in the office or of the forest rangers in the field.

I am kept in close touch with the work of these offices by my inspections, and through the checking of the agents' weekly returns prepared for the department, which pass through my hands in transit.

The saw-mill returns also pass through my hands, and receive careful checking. Where errors are discovered, the agent and the department are advised, and it is seen that the necessary corrections are made.

The disbursement accounts of the forest rangers also pass through my hands for the purpose of being checked, payment thereof being made on my approval. The correspondence arising over the checking of these returns and accounts and the answering of letters of general inquiry from the agents is large, and calls in a large measure for my personal attention.

The demands for timber upon the lands of the Crown, and the value thereof are steadily increasing, as is evidenced by the large number of timber berths awarded during the year, and the bonuses paid. Permits to cut timber upon Dominion lands for individual use for buildings, fencing and fuel were granted to upwards of ten thousand settlers, and those for hay to upwards of two thousand.

LUMBERING INDUSTRY.

In my annual report as agent upon the work of the Crown timber office at Winnipeg, on another page, I give a statement which purports to show the amount of timber sold within the Winnipeg district during the year, and also for comparison the sales

for the previous year. As indicated by these figures, the demand for lumber has increased enormously during this year, which increase it is expected will continue to grow with succeeding years at greater ratio.

The following statistics giving the number of saw-mills, stationary and portable, and the amount of lumber manufactured at same during the year in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, were prepared by the agents at Calgary, Edmonton and Prince Albert:—

Calgary district—

		Lumber Manufactured. Ft. B.M.
Number stationary mills	15	18,670,956
" portable mills	10	2,163,154
Edmonton district—		
Number stationary mills	7	12,981,834
" portable mills	45	11,000,000
Prince Albert—		
Number stationary mills	6	19,282,345
" portable mills	10	1,225,000
Total	93	65,323,289
Winnipeg district, including Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan—		
Number stationary mills	39	50,755,905
" portable mills	48	18,000,000
Total	180	134,079,194

This lumber was practically all disposed of as manufactured, the demand in all parts of the country being very active. In addition to quantities given above there was imported and sold, approximately: 179,000,000 ft. B.M. from province of Ontario; 360,000,000 ft. B.M. from province of British Columbia; 24,000,000 ft. B.M. from United States, bringing the total sales of lumber during the year in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to almost 700,000,000 feet.

Your obedient servant,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies.

CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES.

A.—Summary of Work Performed during the Year ending June 30, 1906, showing Number of Transactions under various heads and Amount of Revenue Collected.

Agencies.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Sales.	Timber permits.	Timber seizures.	Hay permits.	Grazing Rents.	Mining Rents.	Coal Lands Royalty, etc.	Stone quarries.	Sundries.	School Lands, Hay, Timber and Grazing.	Revenues.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$ cts.
Alameda				201	2	119	2	17					708 88
Battleford				149		62						90	595 56
Brandon				233		17						263	783 07
Banff													7,756 99
Calgary		12	40	922	37	104	64	39	30				17,738 33
Dauphin				1,386	32	151	5	4				1	11,721 58
Edmonton		30	37	1,393	10	84		56	8			159	12,067 75
Lethbridge				599	33	101	112	83	23				5,639 33
Minnedosa				224	4	155						2	2,165 33
New Westminster		241	51	44									35,699 05
Prince Albert		36	16	1,352	57	69	1					82	20,344 58
Red Deer				481	3	33	1		23			83	861 09
Regina				1,316	4	290	21	1	1				2,473 19
Yorkton				569	1	30	3				2	84	933 95
Winnipeg		115	88	960	64	223	6	109				488	62,255 31
													$ 181,743 89

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies.

B.—Summary of Work Performed by Forest Rangers for the Year ended June 30, 1906.

Name.	Headquarters.	Applications for timber permits taken.	Applications for hay permits taken.	Number of seizures made.	Land inspections made.	Applications for patent taken.	Number of days at field work.	Number of days at headquarters.	Miles Travelled.		Travelling and living expenses self and horse.	Expenses for new and on old travelling equipment.	Remarks.
									By Wagon.	By Rail.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Coxe, Joseph	Douglas						245	120	5,565		360 00		Paid by Forestry Branch.
Cameron, J. A. C	Edmonton			3	85		256	88	7,424	200	755 80	25 25	21 days vacation.
Lusted, John	Selkirk	6		8	163		301	63	3,665	4,623	708 78	18 90	1 day off duty.
Margach, W. I.	Calgary			9	13		243	117	3,928	9,301	1,050 34	310 05	5 days off duty.
McDonald, D. J.	Kamloops	1		4	97	19	98	206	1,667	5,188	693 30		Diary and account received to May 4, 1906.
Rutherford, John	Carlyle	516	4	1			276	89	4,702		523 02		
Robertson, A. L.	Prince Albert	58		35	4		240	123	3,645	652	452 73	9 85	2 days off duty.
Stauffer, Jos. E.	Didsbury	185		24	29		235	111	3,077	2,815	638 87	41 55	19 days off duty.
Walkinshaw, C.A	Boissevain	194	6				341	24	3,709		667 64		
White, J. B	Winnipeg	16		38	70	25	314	51	4,535	6,802	1,185 16	47 70	
Young, Thos	Dauphin	12		15	96	14	224	15	3,019	5,430	620 06	11 35	Acc't. received to March 7, '06, died June 4, '06.
		988	10	137	557	58	2,773	1,007	44,936	35,011	7,655 70	464 64	

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies.

No. 20.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., October 8, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

The receipts of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to $33,627.27, which together with $48,855.70 collected at head office on account of this agency, make a total of $82,482.97.

I also inclose schedule of mills situated in the Dominion Railway Belt in the province of British Columbia, which gives the usual statistics respecting the timber trade.

I am pleased to be able to say that the lumber business in this province has increased very materially since my last annual report.

While the volume of business in Dominion timber is not much greater than that of last year, considerable more business has been done in timber cut on provincial lands than usual.

This is largely owing to the fact that the lumbermen find it more advantageous to hold, instead of working their Dominion leases, as they consider that greater security is afforded them under the Dominion regulations, instancing the question of fire-guarding; for this and other reasons they prefer holding their Dominion leases in abeyance.

I may say that we have been very successful in coping with forest fires during the past season, there not having been $5,000 worth of merchantable timber destroyed by fire within the Dominion Railway Belt.

The season was an extremely hot and dry one, little, if any, rain having fallen during the months of July and August.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES LEAMY,
Crown Timber Agent.

STATEMENT of Receipts of New Westminster Crown Timber Agency for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Year.	Month.	Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Permit Dues.	Seizure Dues.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1905....	July	207 28	632 54	25 25		865 07
	August	188 25	1,575 43	25 50	23 50	1,812 68
	September	183 86	2,843 71			3,027 57
	October		2,287 97	653 85	240 20	3,182 02
	November	380 18	525 24	271 77		1,177 19
	December	4 13	3,166 82	68 00		3,238 95
1906....	January	59 00	275 65	53 25		387 90
	February	4 00	198 22	286 52		488 74
	March	231 87	33 53	235 39		500 79
	April	2,571 44	319 87	36 44		2,927 75
	May	5,631 48	4,519 29	3,144 61	79 25	13,374 63
	June	518 92	2,104 56	20 50		2,643 98
		9,980 41	18,482 83	4,821 08	342 95	33,627 27
	Amount collected at head office					48,855 70
	Total					82,482 97

List of Mills operating in Dominion Railway Belt in British Columbia and Statement showing Quantity of Timber Manufactured during Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

Name of Owner.	Where Situated.	Capacity of Mill.	Power.	Operating on Limit No.	Locality of Limit.	Quantity of lumber manufactured.	Quantity of lumber sold from quantity manufactured and quantity on hand from previous years.	Quantity of lumber on hand.
		Ft.				Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Palliser Lumber Co.	Palliser	30,000	Steam	406, 3 and 29	Beaver Foot and Kicking Horse	2,224,868	2,220,379	892,076
Columbia River Lumber Co.	Golden	40,000	"	258, 257, 278 and 231	Columbia River	205,957	20,597	
" "	Beaver	100,000	"	129, 15 and 16	"			
" "	Kualt	40,000	"	250, 71, 72, 78, 45,242	Shuswap	2,844,185	1,595,843	837,932
" "	Carlin	15,000	"	239		2,329,025	3,758,630	634,782
Yale-Columbia Lumber Co	Nakusp	30,000	"	88, 114	Columbia River			
Bowman Lumber Co.	Revelstoke	30,000	"	112, 113, 123, 207, 249	"	5,361,557	7,372,905	3,269,485
"	Wigwam	*30,000	"		"			
Harrison River M. T. & T. Co	Harrison River	75,000	"	Not operating.	Harrison River			
E. H. Heaps & Co	Vancouver	125,000	"	185, 96, 33	Stave River and Lake	196,387	736,982	
North Pacific Lumber Co	Barnet	120,000	"	Not operating.				
Brunette Saw Mill Co	Sapperton	75,000	"	33 blk. 2, and 138	Stave River and Lake	242,444	242,444	
B.C. Mills T. & T. Co	New Westminster.	90,000	"	86	Mud Bay	1,278,630	1,278,630	
"	Vancouver							
Grant & Kerr	Ladner	25,000	Steam	Not operating.	Mud Bay and Stave Lake			
Pacific Coast Lumber Co	Vancouver	125,000	"	"	Coquihalla River			
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co.	"	125,000	"	52	Port Moody			
G. E. Farrer	"	No mill.		433	North Arm Burrard Inlet			
K. Mikuni	"	"		436	"			
Vancouver Power Co.	"	"						
West Coast Timber Co	"	"		299	North Arm Burrard Inlet			
Big Bend Lumber Co	Arrowhead	100,000	Steam	316	Arrowhead	5,494,892	3,507,898	
Arrowhead Lumber Co	"	125,000	"	333 and 335	"			
T. W. Paterson.	Port Moody	No mill.		Not operating.				
Wm. H. Pratt	Revelstoke	"		64	Greedy Creek	11,500	11,500	
Kamloops Lumber Co.	Kamloops			240		1,450,104	1,450,104	
Eagle River Lumber Co	Three Valley	50,000	Steam	343	Revelstoke			
						21,639,549	21,165,912	5,634,275

* Shingles.

LIST of Mills operating in Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Owner.	Quantity of shingle bolts manufactured.	Quantity of shingle bolts sold out of quantity manufactured, and quantity on hand from previous year.	Quantity of shingle bolts on hand.	Quantity of lath manufactured.	Quantity of lath sold.	Quantity of lath on hand.	Quantity of railway ties manufactured.	Quantity of railway ties sold.	Quantity of railway ties on hand.	No. of mill returns received.	Date of last return.
	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	M.	M.	M.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.		1906.
Palliser Lumber Co.										9	March 31.
Columbia River Lumber Co										9	" 31.
" "				413,267	1,586,100	540,800	37,116	37,116		9	" 31.
" "										9	" 31.
" "										9	" 31.
Yale-Columbia Lumber Co										9	" 31.
Bowman Lumber Co										9	" 31.
"										9	" 31.
Harrison River M. T. & T. Co										9	" 31.
E. H. Heaps & Co										9	" 31.
North Pacific Lumber Co										9	" 31.
Brunette Saw Mill Co										9	" 31.
B. C. Mills T. & T. Co										12	June 30.
"											March 31.
Grant & Kerr										12	" 31.
Pacific Coast Lumber Co										12	" 31.
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co	1,409	1,409								12	" 31.
G. E. Farrer	1,567	1,567								12	June 30.
K. Mikuni	550	550								9	March 30.
Vancouver Power Co											" 30.
West Coast Timber Co										12	June 30.
Big Bend Lumber Co										9	March 30.
Arrowhead Lumber Co										9	" 30.
T. W. Paterson	795	795								9	" 30.
Wm. H. Pratt	33	33								9	" 30.
Kamloops Lumber Co										9	" 30.
Eagle River Lumber Co										9	" 30.
	4,354	4,354		413,267	1,586,100	540,800	37,116	37,116			

No. 21.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
EDMONTON, July 7, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith schedules 'A' and 'B' relative to the work of the timber and mines branch of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The total amount cut in B.M. by berth owners was 9,819,262 feet B.M., and for the settlers by portable mills the estimated cut in round figures was 10,000,000 feet B.M.

The returns of John Walter, the largest operator of berths, for the three months ending June 30 have not yet been received.

The average price per thousand feet B.M. was $15.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. HARRISON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay Lands at the Crown Timber Office, Edmonton, Sask., for the 12 months ending June 30, 1906.

Month.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Total.
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	680 72	161 55	
August	74 76	5 00	
September	58 10	0 75	
October	1,028 04	10 40	
November	299 02	12 00	
December	1,239 30	226 55	
1906.			
January	3,147 98	117 75	
February	481 30	23 15	
March	446 40	55 50	
April	209 13	33 25	
May	2,505 57	140 90	
June	1,015 33	95 30	
	11,185 65	882 10	12,067 75
Collected at Head Office	8,202 92	.....	8,202 92
	18,388 57	882 10	20,270 67

Certified correct,

A. G. HARRISON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

RETURN of Saw-mills Operating in Edmonton Crown Timber Agency under Government License, during the Year ending June 30, 1906.

Name of Owner.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	No. of Horse Power.	Operations began.	Berth No.	Lumber Manufactured.	Lumber Sold.	Date of Last Return.	Description of Timber.
						B. M.	B. M.		
D. R. Fraser & Co	Edmonton	Steam	150	1899	788	691,494	468,833	June 30, '06.	Spruce.
"	"	"	150	1905	812	106,816	106,816	" 30, '06.	"
"	"	"	150	.....	1,008	Nil.	Nil.	" 30, '06..	.....
"	"	"	150	.....	1,141	"	"	" 30, '06..	.....
"	"	"	150	.....	1,150	"	"	" 30, '06..	.....
John Walter	Strathcona	"	150	1900	881	"	"	May 31, '05..	.....
"	"	"	150	1900	864	1,363,986	2,057,993	Mar. 31, '06..	Spruce.
"	"	"	150	1906	1,140	Nil.	Nil.	" 31, '06..	.....
"	"	"	150	1906	1,163	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
"	"	"	150	.....	S. L., 33	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
"	"	"	150	.....	1,196	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
D. R. Fraser & Co. and John Walter	Edmonton & Strathcona	"	150 & 150	1900	496	595,053	595,053	April 30, '06..	.....
" "	" "	"	150	1900	9 bl. 5 & 6	3,722,032	6,243,736	June 30, '06 / Mar. 31, '06	Spruce.
" "	" "	"	150	.....	302	Nil.	Nil.	" 31, '06..	.....
" "	" "	"	150	.....	1,091	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
" "	" "	"	150	.....	1,161	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
" "	" "	"	150	.....	1,160	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
" "	" "	"	150	.....	1,211	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
Deering Implement Co	Stony Plain.	"	.....	1900	887	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
Foulger & Rowley	Ponoka	"	100	1901	949	1,500,000	1,010,579	Dec. 31, '05..	Spruce.
Hugh McPhee	Spruce Grove	"	.....	1903	1,042	Nil.	Nil.	June 30, '05..	.....
J. A. Powell	Half Moon Lake	"	.....	1903	849	"	"	Dec. 31, '05..	.....
Edmonton Lumber Co	Edmonton	"	.....	.....	955	"	"	Mar. 31, '06..	.....
"	"	"	.....	.....	962	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
"	"	"	.....	.....	963	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
"	"	"	.....	.....	968	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
"	"	"	.....	.....	970	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....
"	"	"	.....	.....	971	"	"	" 31, '06..	.....

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded.*

RETURN of Saw-mills Operating in Edmonton Crown Timber Agency under Government License, during the Year ending June 30th, 1906—*Concluded.*

Name of Owner.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	No. of Horse Power.	Operations began.	Berth No.	Lumber Manufactured.	Lumber Sold.	Date of Last Return.	Description of Timber.
						B. M.	B. M.		
Edmonton Lumber Co.	Edmonton	Steam			972	Nil.	Nil.	Mar. 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,007	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,009	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,202	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,204	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,104	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,082	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,088	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,125	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,156	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,231	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,104	"	"	" 31, '06	
"	"	"			1,262	"	"	" 31, '06	
W. S. Dwinnell				1905	1,020	"	"	Dec. 31, '04	
F. Fetherstonhaugh	Fort Saskatchewan	"		1901	956	974,784	974,784	Mar. 31, '06	Spruce.
Blain & McKelvey	Ponoka	"	100	1901	1,019	245,649	245,649	" 31, '06	"
" "	"	"	100	1903	1,022	Nil.	Nil.	Dec. 31, '05	
" "	"	"	100	1905	1,190	174,648	174,648	Mar. 31, '06	Spruce.
Imperial Pulp Co					1,031	Nil.	Nil.	June 30, '04	
"					1,052	"	"	" 30, '04	
"					1,058	"	"	" 30, '04	
"					1,097	"	"	" 30, '04	
"					1,098	"	"	" 30, '04	
McDonald & Frith					1,040	"	"	Dec. 31, '05	
T. A. Burrows					1,046	"	"	June 30, '06	
"					1,099	"	"	" 30, '06	
"					1,093	"	"	" 30, '06	
"					1,094	"	"	" 30, '06	
"					1,068	"	"	" 30, '06	
"					1,191	"	"	" 30, '06	
"					1,192	"	"	" 30, '06	

W. B. McPherson	Bentley	Steam		1903	1,065	344,800	281,092	Mar. 31, '06	Spruce.
N. S. Edgar					1,076	Nil.	Nil.	Dec. 31, '05	
Mutchenbacker Bros					1,077	"	"	June 30, '06	
"					1,087	"	"	" 30, '06	
R. T. Telford					1,084	"	"	Dec. 31, '05	
John Gentles					1,096	"	"	" 31, '05	
"					1,092	"	"	" 31, '05	
"					1,095	"	"	" 31, '05	
John Fraser				1904	1,043	"	"	" 31, '04	
D. E. Noyes & Sons					1,109	"	"	" 31, '05	
A. W. Fraser					1,122	"	"	" 31, '05	
Edward Lyons		Steam		1905	1,131	8,000	106,000	" 31, '05	Spruce.
Thomas Swift		"		1906	1,185	92,000	92,000	June 30, '06	"
Arthur Mowatt					1,199	Nil.	Nil.	" 30, '06	
H. McDonald					1,208	"	"		
Huff & Carter					1,213	"	"		
J. A. Bradley					1,214	"	"		
D. N. McDonald					1,216	"	"	June 30, '06	
Wm. Humbertstone					1,232	"	"	" 30, '06	
"					1,235	"	"	" 30, '06	
R. Blackburn					1,238	"	"	" 30, '06	
Ritchie & Walter					1,234	"	"	Mar. 31, '06	
T. O. Davis					1,231	"	"		
J. W. Stewart					1,221	"	"	Sept. 30, '05	
"					1,222	"	"	" 30, '05	
"					1,223	"	"	" 30, '05	
"					1,224	"	"	" 30, '05	
"					1,225	"	"	" 30, '05	
"					1,226	"	"	" 30, '05	
"					1,220	"	"	" 30, '05	
Total						9,819,262	12,357,183		

A. G. HARRISON,
Crown Timber Agent.

No. 22.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT CALGARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, July 31, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the following statements for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

Schedule 'A,' statement of receipts on account of Crown timber, covering the period referred to, amounting to $20,272.17.

Schedule 'B,' showing the saw-mills within the Crown timber agency in operation under government license to June 30, 1906.

Schedule 'C,' general office work.

You will observe that the quantity manufactured from licensed berths during the year amounts to 19,397,856 ft. B.M., quantity sold, 17,960,248 ft. B.M., manufactured by portable mills under permits, approximately, 2,052,198 ft. B.M., and from lands other than Crown lands, 440,000 ft. B.M., making a total of 21,890,054 ft. manufactured and 17,960,248 ft. sold.

Hereto annexed please find Chief Forest Ranger Margach's report. Lumber is considerably higher than it was last year, and manufacturers find difficulty in supplying the demand.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Crown Timber Agent.

No. 22A.

REPORT OF CHIEF FOREST RANGER MARGACH.

(Appended to report of Calgary Crown Timber Agent.)

CALGARY, ALTA., July 30, 1906.

The Agent of Dominion Lands,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—In reference to lumber cut at portable mills during the year ending June 30, 1906, I beg to say that the total amount cut by such mills was 2,492,198 ft. B.M., 2,052,198 ft. B.M. was cut under authority of permits issued for use on the lands of the permittee, and 440,000 was taken from lands other than Crown lands, making the total of 2,492,148 ft. B.M. The present prices of lumber will average from $3 to $4 per M. more at the local yards than a year ago, it is also very difficult for yardmen to get their orders filled by the British Columbia millmen, owing to the demand of taking the material from the saw, hence the mill stocks are very light.

There have been very bad fires on and in the vicinity of timber berths No. 252 and 253 during the months of April and May of this year, and I do not think that there is any doubt but what those fires are caused from people who are clearing land, and squatters as well as those who have homestead entries, and I think that it is impossible to work with fire in clearing lands where it is grass and spruce. One man can start such fires, while a ranger with an army of men cannot stop it in timber that has such a growth of grass in and about the timber, as in this country the spruce cones will ignite the grass half a mile away, making fire-breaking an impossibility.

In my opinion settlers should not be allowed to go on to lands that have a timber value, or in the vicinity of timber that has a merchantable value. In the above-mentioned fire I believe at least 100,000,000 ft. were destroyed.

There have been no new coal mines opened in this district, although large investments have been made for the purpose of procuring a supply of building material at the stone quarries, brick yards and in the two plants for the manufacturing of Portland cement at Kananaskis, and Calgary, both of which plants are modern.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MARGACH,
Chief Forest Ranger.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay Lands at the Crown Timber Office, Calgary, Alta., for the 12 months ending 30th June, 1906.

Month.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Total.
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	2,398 07	118 10	
August	603 65	56 30	
September	67 43	9 00	
October	2,847 33	25 60	
November	1,208 91	4 00	
December	156 04	25 60	
1906.			
January	1,717 63	64 00	
February	869 31	77 60	
March	425 20	124 04	
April	1,879 86	33 60	
May	2,170 39	432 70	
June	862 51	624 00	
	15,206 33	1,594 54	16,800 87
Collected at Head office	5,065 84	.....	5,065 84
	20,272 17	1,594 54	21,866 71

SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT showing Saw-mills within Calgary Crown Timber Agency in operation under Government License to June 30, 1906.

Name of Owner or Assignee.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	No. of Horse Power.	Commenced Operations.	Description of Timber.	Logs Cut at	Logs Manufactured and Sold.		Quantity of Shingles Manufactured and Sold.	Date of Last Return.	No. of Return.	Berth No.
								Feet.				
G. H. Bawtenheimer	L'tle Red Deer River	Steam	.....	1900	Fir and Spruce	Tp. 32 R's. 5 and 6 W. 5 M.	On hand Mar. 31, 1905..	344,804	Nil.	Mar. 31, 1906..	3	252
							Manufactured	1,067,666				
								1,412,470				
							Sold	929,154				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906..	483,316				
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.	Calgary	Steam	.....	1887	Fir, Spruce, Cypress and Pine.	Spray River	On hand Mar. 31, 1905..	2,237,586	"	June 30, 1906..	5	E. & F.
							Manufactured	5,690,000				
								7,927,586				
							Sold	4,964,446				
							On hand June 30, 1906..	2,903,140				
James & Otterbine	Didsbury	Steam	.....	1902	.....	.....	On hand Mar. 31, 1905..	26,590	"	Mar. 31 1906..	4	1,143
							Manufactured	Nil.				
							Sold	26,590				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906..	Nil.				
Hon. P. McLaren	Blairmore	Steam	40	1882	Spruce and Fir	.....	On hand Mar. 31, 1905..	935,001	"	June 30, 1906..	5	36 "A"
							Manufactured	8,144,675				
								9,079,676				
							Sold	8,594,199				
							On hand June 30, 1906..	485,497				

SCHEDULE B.—*Statement* showing Saw-mills within Calgary Crown Timber Agency, &c., to June 30, 1906.—*Concluded.*

Name of Owner or Assignee.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	No. of Horse Power.	Commenced Operations.	Description of Timber.	Logs Cut at	Logs Manufactured and Sold.		Quantity of Shingles Manufactured and Sold.	Date of	No. of Return.	Berth No.
								Feet.				
Hon. Peter McLaren							On hand June 30, 1905	Nil.	"	June 30, 1906	3	179
							Manufactured	192,662				
							Sold	192,662				
							On hand June 30, 1906	Nil.				
Okotoks & High River Lumbering and Development Syndicate. Assigned to Union Bank.	Okotoks	Steam	50	1890	Fir and Spruce	Sheep Creek	On hand Mar. 31, 1905	Nil.	"	Mar. 31, 1906	4	569
							Manufactured	739,025				
							Sold	519,258				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906	219,767				
Okotoks & High River Lumbering and Development Company. Assigned to Union Bank.	High River	Steam		1903	Fir and Spruce	Highwood River	On hand Mar. 31, 1905	15,853	"	Mar. 31, 1906	4	579
							Manufactured	1,172,569				
								1,188,422				
							Sold	921,136				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906	267,286				
Okotoks & High River Lumbering and Development Syndicate. Assigned to Union Bank.	High River	Steam		1903		High River	On hand Mar. 31, 1905	Nil.	"	June 30, 1906	5	1,124
							Manufactured	721,400				
							Sold	366,256				
							On hand June 30, 1906	355,144				
Thos. Quigley	N. E. 26 & 34 T. 28 R. 5 W. 5 M.	Steam		1904			On hand Mar. 31, 1905	150,000	"	Mar. 31, 1906	4	1,159
							Manufactured	563,084				
								713,084				
							Sold	664,130				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906	48,954				

[illegible]	[illegible]	Steam		1904			On hand Mar. 31, 1905..	30,000	"	Mar. 31, 1906..	4	1,165
							Manufactured	341,853				
								371,853				
							Sold	194,382				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906..	174,471				
Wm. Rutherford	Cypress Hills	Steam			Spruce	2-8-3-4	On hand Mar. 31, 1905..	Nil.	"	Mar. 31, 1906..	4	784
							Manufactured	5,500				
							Sold	5,500				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906..	Nil.				
Wm. Rutherford	10-8-3-4	Steam		1903	Fir and Spruce	10-8-3-4	On hand Mar. 31, 1905..	25,000	"	Mar. 31, 1906..	4	1,027
							Manufactured	96,000				
								121,000				
							Sold	92,000				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906..	29,000				
J. H. Wray	Mount'n View	Steam		1904			On hand Mar. 31, 1905..	37,000	"	Mar. 31, 1906..	4	583
							Manufactured	43,000				
								80,000				
							Sold	77,000				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906..	3,000				
C. J. B. Anderson	2 13 30-4	Steam		1904			On hand Mar. 31, 1905 .	62,155	"	Mar. 31, 1906..	4	1,200
							Manufactured	475,022				
								537,177				
							Sold	401,171				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906..	136,006				
Ole A. Finstad				1904			On hand Mar. 31, 1905..	12,364	"	Mar. 31, 1906..	4	1,184
							Manufactured	145,400				
								157,764				
							Sold	12,364				
							On hand Mar. 31, 1906..	145,400				

Total lumber manufactured ..... 19,397,856 ft. B.M.
" " sold ..... 17,960,248 "

J. R. SUTHERLAND, *Crown Timber Agent,*

SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL office return of the Calgary Crown Timber Office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Description of work.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Letters written	39,749	19,105		Incl. Dominion lands.
Letters received	40,087	6,907		" "
Permits issued subject to dues	33		3	
Free permits issued	889	17		
Mill returns received and verified	61		27	

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Crown Timber Agent.

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, July 6, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Schedule 'A,' statement of receipts on account of Crown timber, grazing, mining and hay.

Schedule 'B,' statement showing saw-mills operating under government license.

Schedule 'C,' statement showing general work during the year.

The increase in the revenue received at this office over the previous year is $1,526.50.

Owing to the fact that the Saskatchewan Lumber Company's mill at Crooked river and the large mill of the Telford Lumber Company at this point were both destroyed by fire last summer, the output of lumber was not as large as it otherwise would have been. The former company have now a first-class mill in operation at Crooked river, and the Prince Albert Lumber Company have taken over the business of the Telford Lumber Company at this point and their new mill is the largest and most complete mill between Rat Portage and British Columbia, with a daily output, with one double cutting band saw and one gate, of 100,000 feet, which will be increased to 160,000 feet in the course of a few days, as they are adding another band saw.

The five large saw-mills operating under government license in this district have all increased their capacity and the cut this coming season will be more than double that of last. There are also thirteen portable mills scattered throughout the district and an approximate estimate of the cut is 2,000,000 feet.

The average selling price of lumber for the year is $17.80 per thousand feet.

The demand for lumber from the prairie districts to the west of us is largely in excess of the supply and as there are over 850 square miles of good spruce timber under

license tributary to this point and a very considerable extent along the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, the future of the lumber industry looks bright.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. COOK,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay Lands at the Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, Sask., for the 12 months ending June 30, 1906.

Month.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Total.
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	1,435 26	34 40	
August	2,265 81	4 00	
September	603 19	.....	
October	1,520 35	86 20	
November	731 00	.....	
December	720 37	12 80	
1906.			
January	3,506 45	.....	
February	2,205 75	.....	
March	723 72	6 60	
April	3,730 46	35 70	
May	2,211 06	34 00	
June	232 16	245 30	
	19,385 58	459 00	20,344 58
Collected at head office	8,591 73	.....	8,591 73
Totals	28,477 31	459 00	28,936 31

Certified Correct,
R. S. COOK,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT showing Saw Mills in the Prince Albert district operating under Government License, during the Year ending June 30, 1906.

Name of Owner.	Horse-power and kind.	Capacity per 10 hours.	Commenced operations.	Description of timber.	Where cut.	Lumber manufactured.	Lumber sold.	Number of shingles manufactured.	Number of shingles sold.	Number of laths manufactured.	Number of laths sold.	Date of last return.
						Feet.	Feet.	M.	M.	M.	M.	
James H. Sanderson	225, Steam.	36,000	1888	Spruce and tamarac	Limits north of Sturgeon Lake.	4,027,103	4,493,378	.....	57	386.35	433.90	June 30, 1906.
W. Cowan & Co.....	250, "	30,000	1890	"	Limits up Little Red River.	2,945,490	3,954,045	.....	0.25	297.35	573.65	" "
The Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co., Ltd	225, "	35,000	1905	"	Limits north of Sturgeon Lake.	4,634,373	5,002,528	.....	.....	757.90	273.50	" "
Prince Albert Lum. Co. Ltd	835, "	†100,000	1906	"	Limits on Sturgeon Lake, Shell and Little Red river.	4,160,464	1,822,866	.....	.....	748.30	98.10	" "
A. Marcelin	.....	.....	....	"	.....							
*Armstrong & Roland.....	.....	.....	...	"	.....	113,000	113,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Saskatchewan Lum. Co. Ltd	250, "	35,000	...	"	Limits on the Crooked River along the C. N. Ry.	595,563	595,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	
						2,806,352	1,734,556	.....	.....	150.00	53.35	" "
					Total.....	19,282,345	17,715,936	.....	57.25	2,339.90	1,432.50	

* Mill burned down.

† The capacity of the Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd., will be increased within a month to 160,000 feet per 10 hours.

R. S. COOK
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL Return of the Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, Sask., for the year ending June 30, 1906.

	1905-6.
Timber permits issued	1,352
Timber seizures	73
Free miners' certificates	1
Mill returns received in connection with berths not operated	169

R. S. COOK,
Crown Timber Office.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., July, 1906.

No. 24.

CANADIAN IRRIGATION SURVEYS.

REPORT OF JOHN STEWART, D.L.S., C.E., COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF IRRIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
IRRIGATION OFFICE,
CALGARY, ALTA., July 8, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—During the year 1905-6 the contour surveys in connection with this branch were continued by a survey party in charge of Mr. J. F. Hamilton, C.E., in townships 21 and 22, in ranges 24, 25 and 26 west of the fourth meridian, contouring that township, and worked east to the east boundary of range 21 in same township, returning worked west in township 18, to east boundary of range 24, and this work was afterwards carried on in township 17, ranges 28 to 21, inclusive, special attention being given to all topographical features in any way affecting the different watersheds of the country, and all streams, watercourses and ridges of any extent, all heights of land located and elevations of same obtained wherever possible. The surveys showed the country north of Bow river to be a clay loam, free from stones, and that the general slope of the townships was toward the southeast, draining into Bow river. After moving south of that river a traverse was made of the height of land through township 19, range 23, west of the fourth meridian, commencing at the quarter-section south of section 6, along the highest ridge of Buffalo hill into section 35; and it was found that the west and north portion of the township drained into the Little Arrowwood creek and Bow river, and the south and east portion drained into the Snake Creek valley. This township 19, range 23 west of the fourth meridian is very rough, and quite unsuited to grain growing, the soil is light clay loam and sandy loam, with gravel and stones in the ridges and hills; there are numerous fresh water sloughs in the northeastern part of the township, but the southern and western portions are dry. The soil in township 19, ranges 21 to 22 west of fourth meridian drains eastward into Rattlesnake lake,

whilst township 19, range 21 drains, generally, into the same lake, with a considerable quantity of alkali in the soil around the lake.

A sub-party, in charge of Mr. Ralph J. Burley, was organized in Calgary, and commenced work in township 21, range 26, west of the fourth meridian running levels, and continued same in township 21, range 26, west of the fourth meridian, but as there was no water in this township, camp was moved down to township 20, range 25, west of the fourth meridian, and both townships worked from there. Levels were also run over township 20, ranges 26, 27 and 28; township 19, ranges 28, 27, 26, 25 and 24; and township 18, range 24, township 21, ranges 28, 27, 26, 25, and township 22, range 25, all west of fourth meridian, and a record obtained of all leading topographical features.

Towards the middle of November, 1905, a very heavy snowstorm prevented further field work, and both parties were, therefore, called into headquarters.

Owing to the old Northwest Territories being absorbed in the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the minister decided to remove the irrigation office from Regina to Calgary, and continue the work of the office under the temporary supervision of John Stocks, C.E., who had formerly had charge, under the arrangements made in 1896, between the Department of the Interior and the government of the Northwest Territories. This removal interrupted to some extent the work of the office, entailing a large amount of extra work on the staff in preparing the records for shipment to Calgary, and arranging for the satisfactory conduct of the business after arrival at that city.

In January, 1906, by direction of the minister a special party was organized under the charge of Mr. J. F. Hamilton, C.E., to make an examination of the Bow river, at Kananaskis Falls, to obtain data as to the flow of the river, the depth of fall, and such other information as would be necessary to demonstrate the value of these falls for power purposes. A very thorough contour survey was made of the country in that vicinity, and numerous gaugings made of the Bow river, the Kananaskis river, and Old Bow Fort creek, and a full report was made thereon and submitted to the department on March 12, last.

The work of the irrigation office was carried on under Mr. Stocks' supervision up to the end of April, 1906, when I assumed charge on appointment as Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

In the spring of this year (1906) I arranged to discontinue the contour surveys, and have one party devote its whole time to gauging rivers and large streams to determine the flow of water therein, and also to obtain information for the hydrographic branch of these surveys; and two other parties were organized to gauge the smaller creeks and also to inspect and report upon the various irrigation schemes which had been authorized but not completed, with a view to having the intending irrigators continue their schemes to completion, or to cancel same if it is found the schemes are not feasible.

During the past year the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's canal for the diversion of water from St. Mary's river has been considerably enlarged and extended, and the company have now in operation 150 miles of main and lateral canals. This undertaking has been the means of large numbers of persons settling within the tract of land served by this system, and quite a number of small towns and villages have come into existence in the southwestern portion of the province of Alberta.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's canal to divert water from Bow river, near Calgary, has been partly constructed, and a considerable amount of work done in connection therewith, and about the middle of May, 1906, water was turned on into the canal for a distance of 46 miles. I made an inspection of the head works and first portion of the canal prior to the water being turned in, and found them to be of a very complete and substantial nature. The company has not, as yet, entered into any agreements for the sale of water, but it is expected that this will be done in the near future.

As regards the inside work of the irrigation office, I find its volume is much greater

than I anticipated, and during the past year some 6,200 communications have been dealt with, as well as 90 applications for water rights (in duplicate); 350 agreements for supply and use of water, granting of right of way, &c. (in quadruplicate), also some 250 records in connection with gauge rods established on several rivers and creeks throughout the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN STEWART,
Commissioner of Irrigation.

No. 25.

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 15, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister, Department of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the work of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

In this connection permit me to remark that in accordance with your instructions, I assumed charge of this branch on June 22, last, almost at the close of the fiscal year, in addition to the work with which I was previously entrusted, namely: copying and comparing, printing, indexing and arranging in book form, the orders in council passed from time to time relating to this department.

The annexed statements are somewhat similar to those which accompanied previous reports of the yearly transactions of this branch, and comprise statements 'A,' 'B,' 'C' and 'D,' respectively, and in connection with statement 'B,' I may draw your attention to the fact that there is a substantial increase in the revenue for the year.

A.—Statement showing the amount received since the date of the last annual report, on account of the sale of land and the redemption of lots in the several localities where ordnance lands are situated, totalling $4,221.38.

(1) Chambly.—In the autumn of 1905 preliminary arrangements were made to offer for sale at public competition all the lots remaining at the disposal of the department in this locality, but prior to the date fixed for the sale it was decided, upon representations made by the residents of this locality, to withdraw from sale that portion of the reserve known as 'the Common,' embracing twenty lots. The remaining thirteen lots were put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The amount realized from this sale was $2,500, of which $532.50 was paid at the time of the sale, being the first instalment of the purchase money. Four of the lots sold have been since the date of sale, paid for in full and letters patent issued. The sale of lot No. 8 has since been cancelled, and the amount received on account refunded.

(2) Grand Falls.—The lots comprised within this reserve are gradually passing from government into private ownership. During the past year fifteen lots have been redeemed and letters patent issued; the amount for which these lots were sold being $696.20, and the balance of the purchase money received during the year $158.65.

(3) Nepean.—Nine lots forming part of the subdivision of the ordnance reserve in lot K, concession C, of this township which had been previously sold were fully redeemed and patents issued; the amount of consideration money being $743, of which $594.40 was paid during the past year.

(4) Rideau Navigation.—Two small islands situated in the line of the Rideau navigation between the townships of Pittsburg and Storrington, containing an area of about two and one-half acres, and which formed the subject of 'paragraph 7' of the report of this branch for 1904-5, were not sold for the sum of $20, as therein stated; it having been decided before the above offer was finally accepted, that tenders should be publicly advertised for. An offer of $135 having been received, the islands in question were disposed of in October last, for that sum.

(5) Ottawa.—A triangular piece of ordnance property situated between the west side of Nicholas street and the canal reserve, and being composed of part of lot D, concession D, Rideau front, township of Nepean (now within the limits of the city of Ottawa), was offered for sale, public competition being invited. The land in question was sold to the highest tenderer for $1,400 cash.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the original leases granted by the Imperial authorities to tenants of ordnance lots in this locality, three lots and three half lots were redeemed and letters patent issued therefor, the total amount received for these lots being $996.33.

(6) Quebec.—Two part lots fronting on First street, containing together an area of 4,950 square feet, and forming part of the subdivision of the tract of land known as the 'Cove Field' were paid for in full and letters patent were issued therefor. The amount received for these two pieces of property was $330, of which $132 was paid during the fiscal year.

B.—Statement showing the several localities where ordnance lands are situated, on account of which moneys have been received. The total net revenue derived from these lands since the date of the last report, amounts to $10,840.67, an increase of $532.01 over last year.

C.—Statement showing the amount received each month of the fiscal year and classified as fees, rents or interest, and principal.

D.—Statement showing the amounts due and unpaid at the end of the fiscal year, in the several localities where ordnance lands are situated, classified as principal money and rent or interest. The total amount shown to be due and remaining unpaid is $61,014.35.

During the year twenty draft letters patent were prepared and thirteen assignments registered. In other respects the work of the branch was about the same as that of the preceding year.

Respectfully sumbitted,

JOS. P. DUNNE,

Clerk in Charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STAMEMENT showing amount received on account of sales made and lots redeemed during the year ending June 30, 1906 (including sales made in previous years on which balance was paid during the last fiscal year).

Locality.	Number of Lots Sold or Redeemed.	Amount of Purchase money or consideration.	Amount received on account during the year.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Chambly	13 lots sold	2,500 00	532 50	First instalment.
	4 lots redeemed		300 00	Balance purchase money,
Grand Falls	15 lots redeemed	696 20	158 65	" " "
Nepean	9 lots redeemed	743 00	594 40	" " "
Rideau Navigation	2 islands sold	135 00	135 00	Highest tender.
Ottawa	1 lot sold	1,400 00	1,400 00	" "
	3 lots and 3 half lots redeemed.	996 33	996 33	
Quebec	2 part lots redeemed	330 00	132 00	Balance purchase money.
		6,800 53	4,248 88	
Chambly	Sale of lot 8 cancelled	110 00		
	Refund made		27 50	First instalment.
		6,690 53	4,221 38	

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, AUGUST 15, 1906.

STATEMENT showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Burlington	100 00	Brought forward	6,929 02
Chambly	928 58	Point Pelee	1 00
Charlotteville	18 67	Presque Isle	0 50
Edmunston	94 88	Quebec	1,975 97
Elmsley	17 80	Queenston	1 00
Fort Cumberland	115 00	Rideau Navigation	135 00
Fort Erie	21 00	Sarnia	40 00
Gloucester	120 00	Shelbourne	1 00
Grand Falls	229 44	Sorel	59 36
Grenville	2 40	St. Croix	1 00
Kingston	222 25	St. Joseph's Island	56 82
Longueuil	285 00	Toronto	1,560 00
Nepean	1,153 68	Wolford	105 80
Oromocto	0 50	Registration Fees	26 70
Ottawa	3,596 82		
Owen Sound	7 00		10,893 17
Oxford	16 00	Less refund	52 50
Carried forward	6,929 02	Total	10,840 67

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 15, 1906.

STATEMENT of receipts on account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for each month of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Month.	Fees.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	2 50	312 55	123 60	438 65
August	5 25	108 65	138 30	252 20
September	....	329 23	1,130 40	1,459 63
October	2 50	19 08	92 50	114 08
November	.....	422 27	12 25	434 52
December	10 00	107 60	510 00	627 60
1906.				
January	25 00	464 16	1,707 18	2,196 34
February	16 92	285 33	347 50	649 75
March	2 00	1,748 16	417 55	2,167 71
April	23 90	276 44	972 81	1,273 15
May	2 00	132 06	156 00	290 06
June	.....	989 48	.....	989 48
	90 07	5,195 01	5,608 09	10,893 17
Less refund	.....	.....	.....	52 50
				10,840 67

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 15, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT showing amounts due and unpaid on account of Instalments of Purchase Money and Rent or Interest to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1906.

Locality.	Amount of Instalments Due and Unpaid.	Rent or Interest Due and Unpaid.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherstburg		2 00	2 00
Burlington		120 00	120 00
Beaver Harbour		4 00	4 00
Carillon		4 60	4 60
Chambly	152 00	238 00	390 00
Dalhousie	23 00	6 90	29 90
Edmunston	98 49	35 06	133 55
Elmsley		1 60	1 60
Fort Cumberland		136 00	136 00
Grand Falls	1,838 46	395 15	2,233 61
Grenville		0 20	0 20
Kingston	50 96	250 96	301 92
Longueuil		2 00	2 00
Marlborough		58 00	58 00
Montreal		1 00	1 00
Nepean	1,620 90	161 24	1,782 14
Niagara		10 00	10 00
Oromocto		0 25	0 25
Ottawa		3,476 68	3,476 68
Owen Sound		73 00	73 00
Oxford		19 60	19 60
Pomeroy Bridge		6 25	6 25
Point Pelee		2 00	2 00
Prescott		1 00	1 00
Presque Isle		0 50	0 50
Quebec		30 00	30 00
Shelbourne		1 00	1 00
Sorel		114 88	114 88
St. Croix		1 00	1 00
Toronto	52,000 00		52.000 00
Turkey Point		18 67	18 67
Wolford		59 00	59 00
	53,783 81	5,230 54	61,014 35

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 15, 1906.

No. 26.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 17, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit statements of revenue collected from various sources during the fiscal year 1905-6, as follows:—

A. Dominion lands, including Yukon Territory	$1,709,315 28
B. Ordnance lands	10,893 17
C. School lands	608,960 79
D. Registration fees	180,310 73
E. Fines and forfeitures, N.W.T.	3,304 77
F. Casual revenue	8,496 09
G. Seed grain repayments	12,577 29
	$2,533,858 12

A statement of the revenue on account of Dominion lands (marked 'H') shows the receipts monthly, classified under sub-heads.

Statement (marked 'I') shows a comparison between the receipts on account of Dominion lands for 1905-6, as compared with the revenue of the previous fiscal year.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

A.—DOMINION Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Agencies.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
Yukon Territory.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sales of Land	6,949 29		
Rentals of Land	14,549 92		
Map sales, office fees, &c	111 50		
Survey Fees	100 00		
Timber Dues	20,637 69		
Hay Permits	194 50		
Mining Fees	86,842 75		
Export Tax on Gold	163,963 25		
Free Certificates for Export of gold	381 50		
Hydraulic Leases	9,391 89		
Dredging Leases	881 70		
Free Miners' Certificates	28,118 02		
Grazing Lands	10 00		
Coal Lands	550 30		
Suspense Account	2,295 75		
	334,978 06		334,978 06

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—Dominion Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip)—*Concluded.*

Agencies.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
Dominion Lands Agencies.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alameda	48,565 37		48,565 37
Battleford	81,154 52		81,154 52
Brandon	14,885 30	620 40	15,505 70
Calgary	105,470 00	240 00	105,710 00
Dauphin	8,779 35	30 00	8,809 35
Edmonton	76,819 32	766 65	77,585 97
Kamloops	22,999 57	1,424 00	24,423 57
Lethbridge	184,105 08	240 00	184,345 08
Minnedosa	5,456 19		5,456 19
New Westminster	4,994 60		4,994 60
Prince Albert	25,069 57	745 60	25,815 17
Red Deer	43,811 74		43,811 74
Regina	161,641 08	2,386 71	164,027 79
Winnipeg	46,221 01	1,041 21	47,262 22
Yorkton	56,353 55	160 00	56,513 55
	886,326 25	7,654 57	893,980 82
Crown Timber Agencies.			
Alameda	86 00		86 00
Battleford	134 75		134 75
Brandon	115 85		115 85
Calgary	16,940 18		16,940 18
Dauphin	11,126 38		11,126 38
Edmonton	18,759 74		18,759 74
Lethbridge	1,057 30		1,057 30
Minnedosa	1,083 08		1,083 08
New Westminster	82,482 97		82,482 97
Prince Albert	28,327 61		28,327 61
Red Deer	337 66		337 66
Regina	500 25		500 25
Winnipeg	110,154 02		110,154 02
Yorkton	941 05		941 05
	272,046 84		272,046 84
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada	18,883 83		18,883 83
Irrigation Fees	528 25		528 25
Survey Fees	115,995 80		115,995 80
Patent Fees and Interchange	426 25		426 25
Map sales, office fees, &c	5,032 94		5,032 94
Examination Fees, D.L.S	474 00		474 00
Refunds of Refunds	154 44		154 44
Mining Fees	965 00		965 00
Hay Lands	2,685 55		2,685 55
Dredging Leases	942 92		942 92
Grazing Lands	51,573 89	80 00	51,653 89
Coal Lands	1,735 88		1,735 88
Rent of Water Power	115 93		115 93
Extra Assay Charges	1,111 17		1,111 17
Rental of Lands	191 24		191 24
Suspense Account	6,652 14		6,652 14
Miscellaneous	760 33		760 33
	208,229 56	80 00	208,309 56
	1,701,580 71	7,734 57	1,709,315 28
Refunds	33,643 49		33,643 49
	1,667,937 22	7,734 57	1,675,671 79

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

Department of the Interior,
Accounts Branch,
Ottawa, September 17, 1906.

B.—STATEMENT of Ordnance Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
1905.	$ cts.	1906.	$ cts.
July	438 65	January	2,196 34
August	252 20	February	649 75
September	1,459 63	March	2,167 71
October	114 08	April	1,273 15
November	434 52	May	290 06
December	627 60	June	989 48
		Total	10,893 17

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 17, 1906.

C.—STATEMENT of Receipts on Account of School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

Month.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Assiniboia.	Total.
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	5,316 47	116 80	2,292 49	7,508 91	15,234 67
August	3,355 73	33 45	981 44	1,186 50	5,557 12
September	2,690 81	4,963 83	379 49	.....	8,034 13
October	18,022 84	11,935 94	230 02	.....	30,188 80
November	68,393 83	52,039 12	12,429 05	.....	132,862 00
December	31,109 47	30,230 34	10,932 23	.....	72,272 04
1906.					
January	14,645 17	15,003 04	106,784 92	.....	136,433 13
February	8,178 27	19,564 40	24,776 12	.....	52,518 79
March	23,956 35	25,392 54	983 05	.....	50,331 94
April	9,377 41	7,573 79	11,415 90	.....	28,367 10
May	10,268 36	3,280 48	2,851 04	.....	16,399 88
June	17,586 42	33,748 45	9,426 32	.....	60,761 19
	212,901 13	203,882 18	183,482 07	8,695 41	608,960 79

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 17, 1906.

D.—STATEMENT of Registration Fees for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

District.	Registrar.	Total.
		$ cts.
Assiniboia	F. F. Forbes	90,466 65
North Alberta	Geo. Roy.	35,574 70
South Alberta	W. R. Winter	35,210 01
East Saskatchewan.	S. Brewster	14,377 85
West Saskatchewan	J. W. Hannon	2,963 97
Yukon Territory	G. E. Girouard	1,717 55
		180,310 73

C. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 17, 1906.

E.—STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, North-west Territories, Collected under Dominion Statutes (except 'The Indian Act' and 'The Fisheries Act') for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

Month.	From Whom Received.	Amount.	Total.
1905.	Provinces.	$ cts.	$ cts.
August	Alberta and Saskatchewan	2,762 11	
October	" "	548 25	
December	" "	54 25	
1906.			
January	Alberta and Saskatchewan	49 81	
February	" "	15 00	
March	" "	37 50	
			3,466 92
Less transfers to Customs and Indian Departments			162 15
			3,304 77

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 17, 1906.

F.—STATEMENT of Casual Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

Name.	Particulars.		Amount.
			$ cts.
Commissioner of Immigration	Refund of overpayment to Wyndatt & Co		30 50
A. D. L. Dauphin	" of overpayment to A. A. Trottier, account commissioner		2 00
Miss E. Haskett	" of salary cheque for June, 1905. Not used		50 00
A. McGregor	" account advance from High Commissioner		6 57
A. D. L. Calgary	" of overpayment to J. E. Reilly in May, 1905		0 64
" "	" of overpayment on freight in March, 1905		4 65
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	" account liability of consignees, *re* wreck of S.S. Lake Michigan		789 05
London & North Western Railway	" account glass jar damaged in transit		6 81
Commissioner of Immigration	" account advance to C. Mair		30 00
" "	" of amounts advanced to immigrants		10 00
" "	" account charge for putting on storm windows		6 00
Great North West Tel. Co	" of overpayment made by Com'r. of Immigration		40 04
Commissioner of Immigration	" account provisions supplied Jos. Keller		5 00
" "	" of double payment of cheque No. 537 (1902-3)		6 00
" "	" of overcharge on livery, J. Watson		5 00
" "	" account shovels supplied to immigrants		2 25
W. S. Earle	" of amount paid as commissioner on timber dues		6 30
J. M. Macoun	" account travelling expenses		151 50
Commissioner of Immigration	" account old lumber and old furniture		34 15
" "	" account overpayment made to J. T. Blowey		18 00
" "	" proceeds of sale of tents		1,076 04
" "	" account overpayment to R. Comber		18 47
" "	" proceeds of sale of tents		53 00
W. W. B. McInnes	" account travelling expenses		713 34
Commissioner of Immigration	" proceeds of sale of tents		20 00
Quebec Furniture Company	" account overpayment		45 00
H. L. Dickey	" account overpayment		25 05
Commissioner of Immigration	" proceeds of sale of tents		50 00
" "	" proceeds of sale of old furniture		39 50
" "	" account rent of immigration hall at Qu'Appelle		70 00
T. J. Saunders	" proceeds of sale of old desks and tables		11 00
R. M. Douglas	" salary cheques, April to Dec., 1904. Not used.		135 00
H. W. Newlands	" Yukon cheque No. 232 of Aug. 31, 1904. Not used		184 00
The Casca Tradg. & Transp. Co	" Cheque No. 266, of Aug. 31, 1903. Not used		576 00
Jno. S. McDonald	" Cheque No. 611, of June 30, 1905. Not used		1 40
A. Nolin	" Cheque No. 1,007, of June 13, 1904. Not used.		4 50
Dr. J. A. L. Alpine	" Immigration cheque No. 4,092, of Aug. 15, 1905. Not used		175 00
J. T. Lithgow	" of unclaimed estates in the hands of the public administrator		1,372 64
A. D. L. Winnipeg	" account registration fees *re* Galician titles (bal. unexpended *re* cost of litigation. Cheque 730 of May 11, 1905)		120 00
Northwest Territories.			
Commissioner of N. W. T.	Marriage licenses	4 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	Liquor permit fees	133 35	
Wm. Isbester	" "	2 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	" "	44 00	
			183 35
Relief advances		2,418 34	
	Less refunds	7 25	
			2,411 09
			8,488 84
Relief Mortgages	1876	1,238 18	
Seed grain advances	1894	2,557 11	
" "	1896	656 54	
" "	1900	327 98	
" "	1901	1,876 25	
" "	1905	589 37	
			7,245 43
			15,734 27

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 17, 1906.

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

G.—STATEMENT showing Seed Grain and Relief Mortgages for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

	Seed Grain Advances 1905.	Seed Grain Advances 1901.	Seed Grain Advances 1900.	Seed Grain Advances 1896.	Seed Grain Advances 1895.	Seed Grain Advances 1894.	Seed Grain to Settlers' Account, 1890.	Territorial Account 1886-87-88.	Relief Mortgages of 1876.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	589 37	1,969 75	327 98	661 39	2,430 37	2,611 41	781 46	1,818 40	1,387 16	12,577 29
Refunds. ..	...	93 50	.....	4 85	38 35	54 30	13 40	51 72	148 98	405 10
	589 37	1,876 25	327 98	656 54	2,392 02	2,557 11	768 06	1,766 68	1,238 18	12,172 19

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 17, 1906.

H.—Statement of Gross Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

Month.	Homestead Fees.	Improvements.	General Sale of Lands.	Timber Dues.	Rents from Grazing Lands.	Export Tax, Mining Fees, Hay and Coal Lands, &c.	Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	Map Sales, Office Fees, Sundry Fees.	Survey Fees.	Rentals of Lands and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	37,285 00	2,061 95	19,448 35	15,737 27	2,333 72	45,033 20	2,087 50	421 55	655 82	530 59	125,594 95
August	30,355 00	1,967 40	10,718 90	17,721 88	3,541 86	43,087 45	2,533 33	544 55	.....	221 71	110,692 08
September	23,850 00	2,310 73	18,162 21	18,388 87	3,111 12	53,504 48	1,018 49	313 32	10,310 38	1,187 75	132,157 35
October	27,715 00	1,851 45	20,608 74	49,467 74	2,730 37	32,685 60	1,492 97	387 95	5,000 00	126 79	142,066 61
November	34,550 00	2,412 05	26,482 57	14,296 26	8,417 15	9,014 10	861 75	436 15	1,166 89	172 30	97,809 22
December	23,200 00	1,739 00	17,083 58	17,258 91	2,337 68	8,676 79	479 25	541 43	494 47	365 06	72,176 17
1905.											
January	18,995 00	2,264 28	45,990 93	18,859 26	2,114 54	7,213 02	1,801 25	657 56	.....	1,600 03	99,495 87
February	20,330 00	2,819 48	14,808 14	21,080 92	3,566 61	11,655 86	528 42	757 08	40,067 11	212 28	115,825 90
March	39,960 25	2,910 98	41,861 39	20,028 69	7,781 32	8,275 03	2,285 05	801 68	34,369 88	279 29	158,553 56
April	62,252 00	2,584 20	90,591 97	19,733 11	5,941 09	7,453 38	1,963 76	632 15	.....	1,641 13	192,792 79
May	45,765 00	2,957 25	53,486 69	49,315 87	3,612 80	32,442 62	2,740 88	745 69	1,000 00	11,251 38	203,318 18
June	53,577 00	5,916 42	83,345 22	30,795 75	6,095 63	38,256 91	1,091 18	1,327 48	23,031 25	7,661 19	251,098 03
	417,834 25	31,795 19	442,588 69	292,684 53	51,583 89	297,298 44	18,883 83	7,566 99	116,095 80	25,249 50	1,701,580 71
Scrip	.....	.....	7,654 57	.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,734 57
	417,834 25	31,795 19	550,243 26	292,684 53	51,663 89	297,298 44	18,883 83	7,566 99	116,095 80	25,249 50	1,709,315 28

Department of the Interior,
Accounts Branch,
Ottawa, Sept. 17, 1906.

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

I.—STATEMENT of Gross Receipts (Cash and Scrip) on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1905–1906, compared with previous fiscal year.

Particulars.	Fiscal Year 1905–1906.	Fiscal Year 1904–1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion lands agencies	893,980 82	494,066 55	399,914 27		
Crown timber agencies	272,046 84	241,447 49	30,599 35		
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada	18,883 83	14,059 55	4,824 28		
Hay, mining, coal, stone and grazing lands	58,099 17	52,151 54	5,947 63		
Miscellaneous	131,326 56	130,949 05	377 51		
	1,374,337 22	932,674 18	441,663 04		
Yukon Territory	334,978 06	406,708 17	.....	71,730 11	
	1,709,315 28	1,339,382 35	441,663 04	71,730 11	369,932 93

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 17, 1906.

No. 27.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 31, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to place before you a statement showing in part the work done by this branch during the fiscal year 1905-6.

From the nature of the work it is impossible to give, in tabulated form, a report which would show adequately the duties involved in properly recording the many letters received.

Since January of this year it has been found necessary to add another indexer, and at the present rate of increase a fifth will be needed before the year is closed.

The quantity of mail matter received shows an increase of more than 41 per cent over the preceding year, and with such rapid growth it was impossible to get the correspondence through as expeditiously as it should have been.

The sum of $875,933.54, in cash or its equivalent, was received, recorded and sent to the accountant; 110,085 pages of letter book were indexed and 2,735 pages of documents compared.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. ROBERTS,
Clerk in Charge.

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters Received and Recorded in the Correspondence Registration Branch during the fiscal year 1905–1906.

—	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Registered Letters.		Telegrams	Total for 1905–1906.
			Received.	Sent.		
1905.						
July	12,636	15,308	467	2,314	72	30,797
August	12,717	16,366	484	2,468	90	32,125
September	12,105	16,150	462	2,168	96	30,981
October	12,646	15,471	489	2,597	82	31,285
November	13,532	16,004	528	2,879	110	33,053
December	14,020	15,247	639	2,366	63	32,335
Total	77,656	94,546	3,069	14,792	513	190,576
1906.						
January	14,710	18,506	618	2,736	82	36,652
February	12,016	17,235	587	2,767	51	32,656
March	15,017	21,143	620	3,454	82	40,316
April	14,757	19,223	561	2,537	100	37,178
May	21,468	23,131	735	3,338	56	48,728
June	21,105	23,824	803	2,823	118	48,673
Total	99,073	123,062	3,924	17,655	489	244,203
Aggregate for the year 1905–1906	176,729	217,608	6,993	32,447	1,002	434,779
Aggregate for the year 1904–1905	135,908	179,772	6,014	24,436	634	346,764
Net increase	40,821	37,836	979	8,011	368	88,015

J. M. ROBERTS,
Clerk in Charge.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 31, 1906.

No. 28.

REPORT OF THE GEOGRAPHER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GEOGRAPHER,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the work of my office for the past year.

The staff at present is as follows:—

J. E. Chalifour, chief draughtsman.
H. E. Baine, draughtsman.
A. Akerlindh, draughtsman.

M. W. Sharon, draughtsman.
W. Anderson, draughtsman.
H. M. Blatchly, draughtsman.
G. E. Dumouchel, draughtsman.
Jas. K. Bennie, draughtsman.
R. W. Craig, draughtsman.
C. G. Wood, draughtsman.
M. Darrach, draughtsman.
H. W. Wilson, draughtsman.
A. Groulx, draughtsman.
J. P. McElligott, draughtsman.
S. Chandler, draughtsman.
J. S. Gagnon, clerk.
S. B. R. Roach, messenger.
Mrs. D. E. Waine, stenographer.

Mr. W. Anderson was appointed December 5, for special work, contouring, hachuring, &c.

Mr. A. Akerlindh was transferred from the Immigration Branch, January 28, and has taken charge of the registration, &c., of all plans and maps.

Mr. A. Groulx was transferred from the Surveyor General's office, November 1.

Mr. S. B. R. Roach was appointed as messenger, May 18.

For some time past the work of my office has been seriously hampered by lack of room. On April 1, we moved to new and commodious quarters in the fourth floor of the Woods building, Slater street. The new offices are airy, well lighted and in every way superior to those that we vacated.

The large 'Mineral' map—25 feet by 15—for the Exhibition Branch of the Department of Agriculture, was commenced June, 1905, and completed early in April last. The scale 1·1,000,000 or 16 miles (nearly) to 1 inch, permitted the delineation of the topography, &c., on a scale that will easily be read at a distance of even 25 or 30 feet. The mineral signs were also drawn large enough to be read by a spectator at a considerable distance. After completion it was shipped to London, England, for exhibition in the Imperial Institute.

Owing partly to strikes in the lithographic establishments and partly to the enormous amount of work involved in the compilation of the maps—concurrently with the other work of the office—the Economic Atlas is not yet completed, though the end is in sight, and I hope that it will be ready for distribution next winter.

During the past year 18,648 letters and circulars were sent out, and 16,168 received, also 14,938 maps and books were sent out and 41,673 received.

Below is a list of maps published, and in progress:—

MAPS PUBLISHED.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, eight sheets, each 25 inches by 26 inches; extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maryland and Oregon on the south, to Cumberland Sound and Herschell island on the north. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, 16 inches by 36 inches. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Dominion of Canada (with map of world on reverse). Scale 58 miles to 1 inch.

Relief map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Resource map of Canada. Scale 1·12,500,000 or 197·3 miles to 1 inch.

Water-power map—average rainfall at principal points in Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

National Transcontinental Railway map—shows approximate route of the National Transcontinental Railway, Moncton to Pacific. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Explorations in northern Canada and adjacent portions of Greenland and Alaska. Scale 75 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky mountains—Banff sheet—contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Banff. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky mountains—Lake Louise sheet—contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Laggan and Field. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.

Manitoba and Northwest Territories, includes Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and southwestern portion of Keewatin; three sheets, each 25 inches by 36 inches. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Index map showing townships in Manitoba and Northwest Territories, plans of which have been printed. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

General map of the northwestern part of the Dominion of Canada. Edition of 1898. In 2 sheets. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing railways in Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Manitoba. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Assiniboia. Edition of 1904. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Saskatchewan. Edition of 1904. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Alberta. Edition of 1904. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Regina land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Red Deer land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Calgary land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Winnipeg land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Alameda land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Lethbridge land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Edmonton land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Dauphin land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Yorkton land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Prince Albert land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Battleford land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Brandon land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Minnedosa land district. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Peace and Athabaska district—Alberta and Athabaska—includes the country between Wetaskiwin and Lake Athabaska and between Athabaska river and the eastern boundary of British Columbia. Scale 1/800000, or 12·63 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing electoral divisions (for provincial legislature) in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing electoral divisions (for provincial legislature) in Southern Saskatchewan. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Map showing all the even-numbered sections patented to May 1, 1906, and all even-numbered sections homesteaded and unpatented or finally allotted to railway companies to that date, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; 3 sheets. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

British Columbia 'Railway Belt' map, showing the 'Railway Belt' in British Columbia. Scale 1/500000, or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Topographical map of British Columbia and Yukon-Alaska boundary. In 28 sheets. Scale 1/160000.

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia. Edition of 1897. Scale 1/960000.

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia, showing award of Alaska Boundary Tribunal, October 20, 1903. Scale 1/960000.

Yukon—Extends from Lynn canal on the south, to Eagle on the north, and from the Pacific to the Frances river. Scale 1/750000, or 11·82 miles to 1 inch.

White, Alsek and Kluane rivers district, southwestern Yukon. Scale 1/400000, or 6·31 miles to 1 inch.

Timiskaming sheet, Pontiac county, Quebec, and Nipissing district, Ontario. Scale 1/250000, or 11·83 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1, S.W. Ontario. Windsor sheet. Essex, Kent and Lambton and portions of Elgin, Middlesex and Huron counties. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1, S.E. Ontario. London sheet. Norfolk, Oxford, Brant and portions of Elgin, Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Wentworth counties. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheets 1, N.W. and 1, N.E. Ontario. Guelph sheet. Wellington, Grey, Bruce and portions of Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Halton, Dufferin and Simcoe counties. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, S.W. Ontario. Hamilton sheet. Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and portions of Wentworth and Halton counties. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 13, includes whole of New Brunswick, with exception of Madawaska and portions of Westmoreland and Alberta counties. Scale 1/500000, or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 27, Ontario. Lake of the Woods sheet. Rainy River district and portions of Thunder Bay district and Keewatin. Scale 1/500000, or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

REPORTS.

Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada. With a relief map of North America. 8vo., pp. 226.

Dictionary of Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada. With a relief map of Canada. 8vo., pp. 143.

MAPS IN PROGRESS.

Toronto and Muskoka sheet includes York and Ontario counties, Muskoka district and portion of Simcoe county. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, N.W. Ontario. Toronto sheet. Peel, York, Ontario and Victoria and portions of Halton, Simcoe, Dufferin, Muskoka, Durham and Peterborough counties. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, N.E. Ontario. Belleville sheet. Northumberland and Prince Edward and portions of Durham, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox and Addington counties. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 9, S.W. Parry Sound sheet. Includes portions of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing and Haliburton districts.

Sheet 9, N.W. Temagami sheet. Includes the country between Lake Nipissing and the Height-of-land. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 10, S.E. Cornwall sheet. Includes Dundas, Prescott and Russell counties, Ontario, and Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Argenteuil and Ottawa counties, Quebec. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 11. Montreal sheet. Includes the country between Quebec and Vaudreuil, and between the international boundary and latitude 48° N. Scale 1/500000, or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 14, S.E. Truro sheet. Includes Pictou, N.S., King's and Queen's, P.E.I., and portions of Halifax, Guysborough and Colchester, N.S. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheets 15, N.W., 15, S.W. and 15, S.E. Cape Breton island and portions of Antigonish and Guysborough counties. Scale 1/250000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky mountains between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the North Saskatchewan. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.

ATLAS OF CANADA—MAPS.

1. Territorial divisions.
2. Relief map, west sheet.
3. Relief map, east sheet.
4. Geology, west sheet.

5. Geology, east sheet.
6. Minerals, west sheet.
7. Minerals, east sheet.
8. Forests.
9. Limits of forest trees.
10. Telegraphs—Quebec and maritime provinces.
11. Telegraphs—Ontario and Quebec.
12. Telegraphs—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
13. Telegraphs—British Columbia, Yukon and Alberta.
14. Telephones—Maritime provinces and Quebec.
15. Telephones—Ontario and Quebec.
16. Telephones—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon.
17. Railways—Quebec and maritime provinces.
18. Railways—Ontario and Quebec.
19. Railways—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
20. Railways—British Columbia, Alberta and Yukon.
21. Transcontinental Railways.
22. Canals, lighthouses and sailing routes—St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.
23. Lighthouses and sailing routes—Pacific coast.
24. Lighthouses and sailing routes—Atlantic coast.
25. Isotherms for months of year.
26. Isotherms for summer and year; precipitation, snowfall and Isobars.
26a. Average possible hours for sunshine in summer months and temperature maps.
27. Density of population—Maritime provinces and Quebec.
27a. Density of population—Ontario and Quebec.
28. Density of population—Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
28a. Density of population—British Columbia and Alberta.
29. Aborigines of Canada, Alaska and Greenland.
29a. Origins of the people—Maritime provinces and Quebec.
29b. Origins of the people—Ontario and Quebec.
29c. Origins of the people—Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
29d. Origins of the people—British Columbia and Alberta.
30. International and interprovincial boundaries—(*a*) eastern Canada-United States; (*b*) New Brunswick-Quebec; (*c*) Quebec-Labrador.
31. Interprovincial boundary—Ontario-Manitoba.
31a. International boundary—British Columbia and Yukon-Alaska.
32. Routes of explorers.
33. Drainage basins.
34. Montreal.
35. Toronto.
36. Quebec, St. John.
37. Winnipeg.
38. Vancouver, Ottawa.
39. Hamilton, London, Halifax.

DIAGRAMS.

40. Trade and Commerce—Exports.
41. Trade and Commerce—Imports.
42. Trade and Commerce—Exports, principal items.
43. Trade and Commerce—Imports, principal items.
44. Trade and Commerce—Imports per head, duty and increase of trade.
45. Minerals, telegraphs.
46. Population according to (*a*) age and sex, (*b*) sex and conjugal condition.
47. Population according to age, sex and conjugal condition.
48. Population (*a*) proportion of British and foreign-born, (*b*) birthplaces of native population, (*c*) areas of provinces and territories.

49. Population (*a*) origins, (*b*) religion, (*c*) birthplaces.

50. Population (*a*) interprovincial immigration, (*b*) proportion of population, (*c*) density of population, (*d*) rural and urban.

51. Population, earliest records to 1901, in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, other territories.

52. Population, earliest records to 1901, in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.

53. Population—Cities and towns with a population of upwards of 7,000.

54. Population—Cities and towns with a population of upwards of 7,000.

55. Population—Cities and towns with a population of upwards of 7,000.

56. Agriculture—Value of land, &c.; of farm products; number of farmers and classification of farm area.

57. Agriculture—Improved and unimproved area; value of farm property.

58. Agriculture—Size of farms; number of farms; value of agricultural products.

59. Agriculture—Number of (*a*) sheep, (*b*) horses, (*c*) cattle.

60. Agriculture—Value of crops, live stock, dairy produce, &c.

61. Agriculture—Production of grains, &c.

62. Agriculture—Principal crops of Ontario.

63. Agriculture—Principal crops of Manitoba.

64. Manufactures—Capital invested; number of wage-earners; value of products.

65. Manufactures—Proportion of population; value of product, by provinces.

66. Vital statistics—(*a*) blind, (*b*) deaths.

67. Vital statistics—(*a*) insane, (*b*) deaf and dumb.

68. Finance—Revenue.

69. Finance—Expenditure.

70. Finance—Debt; expenditure for public works; assets.

71. Currency and banking—Savings banks, deposits and withdrawals.

72. Currency and banking—Chartered banks, liabilities, assets, deposits, loans and reserve fund.

73. Currency and banking—Chartered banks, capital, deposits, liabilities and assets.

74. Marine—Light stations, &c.; vessels entered, 1903.

75. Marine—Vessels arrived and departed; coasting vessels.

76. Marine—Sea-going shipping; vessels on inland waters.

77. Marine—Vessels in coasting trade, by provinces.

78. Fisheries—Yield; fishermen; value of vessels, &c.; fish exports.

79. Railways—Capital; passengers; freight; mileage.

80. Railways—Earnings; working expenses; receipts; expenditure.

81. Railways—Train mileage; rolling stock; passengers, freight.

82. Government railways—Expenditure and revenue; earnings and operating expenses; receipts.

83. Education and immigration—Literate and illiterate; schools, teachers; pupils; expenditure; number of immigrants.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITE,
Geographer.

No. 29.

REPORT OF THE LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 20, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the statements hereinafter enumerated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:—

A.—Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

B.—Abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

C.—Statement showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by order in council to the province of Manitoba up to June 30, 1906.

D.—Statement showing the number of patents forwarded to the several registrars of the land registration districts of the Northwest Territories, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year ending June 30, 1906.

E.—Statement showing the number of entries cancelled during the year ended June 30, 1906; also the year in which such entries were made.

F.—Statement showing the number of assignments recorded at head office during the year ended June 30, 1906.

G.—Statement of entries affecting Dominion lands which were made at head office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Your obedient servant,

N. O. COTÉ.
Chief Clerk.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Agency.	YEAR.		Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Fiscal Year 1906.	Fiscal Year 1905.			
Alameda	2,346	1,627	719		
Battleford	7,365	3,610	3,755		
Brandon	162	306		144	
Calgary	2,067	2,155		88	
Dauphin	626	514	112		
Edmonton	4,584	2,899	1,685		
Kamloops	79	149		70	
Lethbridge	1,751	1,969		218	
Minnedosa	257	216	41		
New Westminster	29	38		9	
Prince Albert	1,888	2,136		248	
Regina	11,944	7,946	3,998		
Red Deer	3,861	2,115	1,746		
Winnipeg	761	671	90		
Yorkton	4,149	4,468		319	
	41,869	30,819	12,146	1,096	11,050

Representing in 1905	77,550 Souls
" in 1906	105,420 "
Increase of	27,870 Souls.

N. O. COTÉ,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 20, 1906.

B.—ABSTRACT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior, during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906, as compared with the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

No.	Nature of Grant.	FROM JULY 1, 1905, TO JUNE 30, 1906.		FROM JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1905.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	British Columbia homesteads	57	8,397	61	9,225
2	" " sales	42	5,505	43	4,740
3	Coal lands sales	4	740	6	1,087
4	Commutation grants	10	341	6	302
5	Homesteads	8,604	1,366,453	5,869	928,376
6	Hudson's Bay Co.	11	24,105	6	14,352
7	Leases			1	230
8	Manitoba Act grants	7	134	4	236
9	Military Bounty grants	1	160	1	160
10	" homesteads	5	1,597	8	2,572
11	Mineral rights (943 acres)	7		27	6,151
12	Mining lands sales	10	1,318	2	51
13	Northwest half-breed grants	347	62,031	265	55,329
14	Parish sales	19	1,653	18	2,104
15	Quit claim Special grants (1,760 acres)	11		28	
	Railways :—				
16	Alberta Railway and Coal Co.			7	5,601
17	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co	8	2,215	188	194,343
18	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co., (Under rights, 1,088,334 acres)	829			
19	Canadian Northern Railway Co	101	21,248	109	26,580
20	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	700	1,432,578	829	3,723,470
21	Canadian Pacific Railway grants (Souris Branch)	62	243,448	319	902,280
22	Canadian Pacific Railway grants (Souris Branch, Under rights, 215,102 acres)	155			
23	Canadian Pacific Railway nominees			1	129
24	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	12	895	15	296
25	Manitoba and Nortwestern Railway Co.	3	20,182	14	23,958
26	Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co	304	244,445	286	167,285
27	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co	496	676,621	121	71,685
28	Sales	324	45,583	326	39,590
29	School lands sales	115	17,651	96	12,160
30	Special grants	78	1,957	107	4,008
31	Yukon Territory sales	46	1,928	34	1,054
32	Yukon Territory specials	2	160	1	
	Totals	12,370	4,181,345	8,798	6,197,354

N. O. COTÉ,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 20, 1906.

C.—STATEMENT showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by order in council to the province of Manitoba, up to June 30, 1906.

	Acres.
April 16, 1888	52,600·00
June 7, 1888	60,335·60
August 25, 1891	105,635·41
December 7, 1891	36,479·00
April 22, 1893	69,680·00
October 21, 1893	13,040·00
" 4, 1895	50,602·72
" 31, 1896	53,520·19
" 31, 1896	6,960·00
November 10, 1896	137,016·75
December 1, 1896	117,250·09
June 18, 1897	151,985·39
June 27, 1898	3,120·00
December 1, 1899	148,811·39
February 17, 1899 August 18, 1899 May 26, 1900	48,470·00
January 6, 1900	160·00
April 26, 1902	20,744·01
February 3, 1903	27,764·85
" 3, 1903	84,659·48
August 17, 1904	5,127·00
" 17, 1904	5,584·00
" 18, 1904	13,098·01
September 28, 1904	43,192·27
December 29, 1904	10,719·73
April 20, 1905	160·00
July 20, 1905	16,285·00
	1,283,000·89

N. O. COTÉ.
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 20, 1906.

D.—STATEMENT showing the number of patents forwarded to the several Registrars of the Land Registration Districts of the Northwest Territories, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year ending June 30, 1906.

Registration District.	Number of Patents sent to Registrars.	Number of Notifications Mailed to Patentees.
Assiniboia	4,975	4,770
East Saskatchewan	1,125	1,037
West Saskatchewan	418	144
North Alberta	2,506	2,063
South Alberta	2,232	1,275
Yukon	48	70
Totals	11,304	9,359

N. O. COTÉ
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 20, 1906.

E.—STATEMENT showing the number of entries cancelled during the year ended June 30, 1906, also the year in which such entries were made.

Year.	Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Time Sales.	Sales.
1879			1	
1880				
1881	1	1		
1882	3	6		
1883	9	5		
1884	3	9		
1885	1	3		
1886	4	4		
1887	1	1		
1888	1	3		
1889	5	5		
1890	5	1		
1891	4			
1892	9			
1893	3		2	
1894	4			
1895	2			
1896	1		1	1
1897	1			
1898	12			1
1899	25			1
1900	37			
1901	84			
1902	610		1	
1903	2,116		1	1
1904	4,002			
1905	4,150		1	
1906	544			
	11,637	38	6	4

N. O. COTÉ,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LANDS PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 20, 1906.

F.—STATEMENT showing the number of assignments recorded at head office during the year ended June 30, 1906.

Number of deeds registered	863
Fees received in connection therewith	$1,858.40

N. O. COTÉ.
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 20, 1906.

G.—STATEMENT of Entries affecting Dominion Lands which were made at Head Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Name of Grant.	No. of Grant.	Acres.	Mines and Minerals Only.
Special grants	96	4,487 00	
Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company	2	133 50	
" " " Mines and minerals	447		359,587 88
Canadian Northern Railway Company	87	22,565 39	
Canadian Pacific Railway Company main line	668	1,318,487 67	
" " Souris branch	44	144,722 41	
" " Mines and minerals	155		245,550 83
" " Pipestone extension	22	119,049 90	
Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company	9	42,377 50	
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company	285	213,415 27	
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company	506	678,619 28	
Railway right of way	22	235 00	
Hudson's Bay Company	25	575,625 00	
	2,368	3,119,917 92	605,138 71

N. O. COTÉ,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 20 1906.

No. 30.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 4, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the School Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

AUCTION SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Manitoba.

While no general auction sales of school lands were held in Manitoba during the fiscal year, it was considered advisable to offer for sale the lots in the townsite of Tyndall, comprising the south half of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 13, range 6, east of the first meridian, as a number of these lots were found to be occupied by squatters who had erected buildings and made other improvements.

These lands, with the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter of the same section, were accordingly offered for sale by public auction at Tyndall, on October 10, 1905, subject in each case to an upset price which had been determined after inspection by an officer of the department. All the lots, some 120 in number, were disposed of for $2,445, while the farming lands of the section brought the average of $14.34 per acre.

As the improvements had been made for the most part before the townsite was laid out, and in ignorance of the law respecting school lands, it was thought proper to protect the makers of the improvements, and for this purpose it was made a condition of the sale that the purchaser of a lot, if other than the maker of the improvements, should pay to the clerk of the sale, for the benefit of the maker, the value of the improvements on the lot as previously determined by actual inspection. This was done in all cases.

A small sale comprising section 11, township 19, range 15, west of the first meridian, which is intersected by the Canadian Northern Railway, was also held at Glensmith on April 18, 1906.

The land was offered in quarter-sections of which the following were disposed of as follows:—

Southwest quarter for $16 per acre; northeast quarter for $10 per acre; northwest quarter for $8.

Alberta

The auction sales of school lands in the vicinity of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and of the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which were to have taken place in the autumn of 1904, but which were postponed, were held during the months of October and November, 1905, with the following results:—

Date of Sale.	Place of Sale.	No. of Acres Sold.	Amount Realized.	Average Price per Acre.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
October 18	Edmonton	8,874	106,842 70	12 04
23	Leduc	1,756	15,834 50	9 02
26	Wetaskiwin	4,679 29	46,820 92	10 00
30	Lacombe	4,081 04	35,952 52	8 81
November 2	Innisfail	7,530 59	62,561 29	8 32
6	Didsbury	23,202 94	241,473 08	10 41
10	Calgary	23,009	231,117 17	10 01
14	High River	24,117 04	355,046 05	14 72
16	Pincher Creek	7,434 23	102,951 56	13 85
20	Macleod	16,008 19	195,716 37	12 23
Total		120,692 32	1,394,316 16	11 55

In view of the constantly increasing demand for land in the Edmonton district, and of the numerous applications made to the department, it was decided to put up again for sale the lands which were offered at the previous sale at Edmonton in October, 1905, but were not sold, and they were accordingly offered at Edmonton on March 21, 1906, subject to the same upset prices as at the previous sale. It was also considered advisable to offer about the same time, namely, on March 27, 1906, at Lloydminster, a few sections for which applications had been received. The result of the two sales was as follows:—

Place of Sale.	Number of Acres Sold.	Amount Realized.	Average Price per Acre.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Edmonton	5,958·84	81,870 84	13 74
Lloydminster	1,054·50	15,633 50	14 82
Total	7,013·34	97,504 34	13 90

The average price of all the sales in Alberta during the fiscal year was $11.68 per acre.

Mr. T. C. Norris, of Brandon, acted as auctioneer for the sales held in October and November, but as the second sale at Edmonton, and also that at Lloydminster, were comparatively small, the services of a special auctioneer were not considered necessary, and Mr. Ingram, the inspector of school lands, who was in charge of the sale, acted in that capacity himself.

Saskatchewan.

Auction sales of school lands were held in Saskatchewan as follows:—

Date of Sale.	Place of Sale.	Number of Acres Sold.	Amount Realized.	Average Price per acre.
1905.			$ cts.	$ cts.
September 20. . .	Killaley	3,200	46,600 00	14 56
November 27. . . .	Yorkton	8,096·83	81,917 96	10 12
" . 30.	Saltcoats	10,689·20	82,872 44	7 75
1906.				
May 25.	Saskatoon	965·50	112,918 50	116 95
" 30.	Radisson	812·40	12,907 00	15 88
June 7.	Alameda	10·00	70 00	7 00
" 12.	Yorkton	4·00	28 00	7 00
" 20.	Wa[illegible]	2,885	44,402 50	15 39
		26,662 93	381,714 40	14 32

The lands offered at Yorkton and Saltcoats were those included in the sales which were to have been held at those points in November, 1904, but which were postponed. Only a few parcels were offered at the other points mentioned, the sales being held in response to urgent applications for these lands. While, however, the sales were small, it will be seen that very good prices were realized, care having been taken to place such upset prices on the land as would prevent their being disposed of for less than their full value.

The land offered at Saskatoon comprised the west half of section 29, township 36, range 5, west of the third meridian. It was offered in legal subdivisions as it adjoins the town, which accounts for the very high prices realized, one parcel selling for $515 per acre.

The total area disposed of at the various sales in the three provinces, exclusive of the Tyndall lots, was 155,060·71 acres, representing the sum of $1,882,105.14, or an average of $12.14 per acre.

Mr. William M. Ingram was in charge of all the sales referred to, and his management was not only most satisfactory in the interest of the school lands funds, but also gave general satisfaction to the public attending the sales.

GRAZING LEASES.

There continues to be a steady demand for leases of school lands for grazing purposes. The total number issued during the fiscal year was 351. The total number of grazing ranches in force on July 1, 1906, was 1,787. The revenue from this source was $14,741.38.

COAL LEASES.

Ten leases for coal mining purposes were issued during the fiscal year, and the total number in force on July 1, 1906, was 21. The revenue for these leases during the fiscal year was $2,541.01.

The selection of the lands necessary to replace the school sections included in the tract allotted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with their irrigation scheme, and also in certain townships allotted as part of the land grant of the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company, was completed by Mr. F. C. Potts during the past year. The area required to recoup the school land endowment for the sections surrendered was, in round numbers, 200,000 acres. This is, however, only approximate, as some of the townships are unsurveyed and the exact area cannot be determined until the surveys are complete.

As the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan became merged on September 1, 1905, in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, it became necessary to pay over to the government of the Northwest Territories the revenue from school lands within the territories, less the principal moneys of sales, for the period between July 1, 1905, and September 1, 1905, to which it was entitled under authority of the order in council of November 19, 1902, in that behalf, and the issue of cheques against the school lands fund of the several provisional districts in favour of the liquidator of the territories was accordingly authorized by the Auditor General, the total amount paid over being $4,670.97.

The authority of the Governor in Council was also obtained (order in council, January 6, 1906), to close the accounts in connection with the school lands funds of the several provisional districts, and to transfer the balances to the credit of the school lands funds of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In view of the provisions of the order in council referred to, and of those of the order in council of November 19, 1902, the authority of the Auditor General was given for the issue of a cheque in favour of the government of Saskatchewan for $51,224.85, being the revenue from the school lands within that province, less the principal moneys of sales and less also the cost of management, from September 1, 1905, when the province was established, to July 1, 1906.

A cheque was also issued in the usual course in favour of the Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba against Manitoba school lands fund for $58,447.71, being the revenue from school lands for the fiscal year, less the principal moneys of sales and less also the cost of management.

No cheque was issued in favour of the province of Alberta, the expenditure for the period between September 1, 1905, and July 1, 1906, being in excess of the revenue other than the principal moneys of sales for the period.

Hereto attached is a statement, marked 'A,' showing the net revenue derived from the school lands during the past fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the total net sum collected was $607,070.13.

The business of this branch has increased greatly during the past year, owing partly to the number of auction sales and the numerous transfers of lands, and partly to the constantly growing demand for school lands and the consequent increase in the volume of correspondence. It may also be pointed out that nearly all the work in connection with the collection of the revenue, sending out statements of accounts, &c., is done at this office, and as evidence of this, I may say that of the total gross sum of $608,936.01 collected during the fiscal year, $587,571.50 was paid into this office, and $21,364.51 collected through the various agencies.

The following is a summary of the work of the branch for the year:—

Letters written	13,271
Reports, memoranda to council, &c.	1,648
Receipts issued	1,928
Accounts kept posted and statements of same issued	4,800
Grazing leases issued	351
Coal leases issued	21
Cultivation permits issued	52

The above only gives an approximate idea of the amount of work done, as there is a great deal of which it is impossible to keep a record, such as the preparing and checking of lists of lands for auction sales, reading and correcting proofs of lists, advertising and making arrangements for the sales, &c.

Herewith attached are statements prepared in the accounts branch, showing the balances of the several school lands funds on July 1, 1906.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Chief Clerk.

STATEMENT A.

Showing Net Revenue from School Lands for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Sales.		Grazing.	Hay.	Timber.	Coal.	Cultivation Permits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.							
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba— From July, 1905, to 1906	149,490 49	54,868 91	2,624 19	1,677 14	2,867 21		1,117 10		212,645 04
Assiniboia— July 1, 1905, to September 1, 1905	5,578 08	2,346 04	442 04	302 75	2 50	24 00			8,695 41
Alberta— July 1, 1905, to September 1, 1905			1,846 88	158 80	50 00	682 00			2,737 68
Saskatchewan— July 1, 1905, to September 1, 1905			40 85	105 40					146 25
Alberta— September 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906	170,948 16	249 29	6,066 90	507 60	448 75	1,186 93	27 00		179,434 63
Saskatchewan— September 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906	143,501 88	54,329 57	3,720 52	1,004 65	40 55	648 08	150 12	15 75	203,411 12
	469,518 61	111,793 81	14,741 38	3,756 34	3,409 01	2,541 01	1,294 22	15 75	607,070 13

Department of the Interior,
School Lands Branch,
Ottawa, October 4, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

Particulars.		Dr.		Cr.	
		$	cts.	$	cts.
By balance on July 1, 1905				1,203,126	58
Sales	12 months to June 30, 1906			204,359	40
Rental for cultivation	" " "			1,117	10
Timber, hay and grazing	" " "			7,168	54
Interest	" "			38,764	65
To cost of management at Ottawa	" " "				
Expenses, being salaries, printing, advertising, &c	" " "	740	27		
Interest paid to Manitoba Government	" " "	3,966	57		
Interest and revenue paid to the Manitoba Government to June 30, 1906		38,764	65		
To balance on June 30, 1906		58,447	71		
		1,352,617	07		
		1,454,536	27	1,454,536	27

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Two Months ended August 31, 1905.

PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA.

Particulars.		Dr.		Cr.	
		$	cts.	$	cts.
By balance on July 1, 1905				219,192	12
Sales	2 months to August 31, 1905			7,924	12
Timber, hay, grazing and coal	" " "			771	29
Interest	" "			1,145	56
To cost of management at Ottawa	" " "	85	42		
Expenses, being salaries, printing and advertising, &c	" "	568	60		
Interest paid to Northwest Government	"	1,145	56		
Interest and revenue paid to Northwest Government		2,488	91		
To balance on August 31, 1905		224,744	60		
		229,033	09	229,033	09
By balance on September 1, 1905				224,744	60
To transfer to Province of Saskatchewan School Lands Fund, per Order in Council of January 6, 1906		224,679	58		
To transfer to Province of Alberta School Lands Fund, per Order in Council of January 6, 1906		65	02		
		224,744	60	224,744	60

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Two Months ended August 31, 1905—*Concluded.*

PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

Particulars.		Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance July 1, 1905			44,698 36
Timber, hay, grazing and coal	2 months to August 31, 1906		2,737 68
Interest	" " "		232 52
To cost of mangement at Ottawa	" " "	85 41	
Expenses, being salaries, printing, advertising, &c	" " "	549 99	
Interest paid to Northwest Government	" " "	232 52	
Interest and revenue paid to Northwest Government	" " "	2,107 08	
To balance on August 31, 1905		44,693 56	
		47,668 56	47,668 56
By balance on September 1, 1905			44,693 56
To transfer to Province of Alberta School Lands Fund, per Order in Council of January 6, 1906		44,693 56	

PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

By balance on July 1, 1905			17,547 60
Hay and grazing	2 months to August 31, 1905		146 25
Interest	" " "		89 52
Expenses, being contingencies, &c	" " "	75 07	
Interest paid to Northwest Government	" " "	89 52	
Interest and revenue paid to Northwest Government	" " "	74 98	
To balance on August 31, 1905		17,543 80	
		17,783 37	17,783 37
By balance on September 1, 1905			17,543 80
To transfer to Province of Saskatchewan School Lands Fund, per Order in Council of January 6, 1906		17,543 80	

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Ten Months ended June 30, 1906.

ALBERTA SCHOOL LANDS.

Particulars.		Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By transfer, per Order in Council of January 6, 1906, from Provisional District of Alberta			44,693 56
By transfer, per Order in Council of January 6, 1906, from Provisional District of Assiniboia			65 02
Sales	10 months to June 30, 1906		171,197 45
Rental for cultivation	" " "		27 00
Timber, hay, grazing and coal	" " "		8,210 18
Interest	" " "		3,008 44
To cost of management at Ottawa	" " "	569 45	
Expenses, being salaries, printing, advertising, etc	" " "	9,529 96	
Interest paid to Government of Alberta	" " "	3,008 44	
To balance on June 30, 1906		214,093 80	
		227,201 65	227,201 65

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Ten Months ended June 30, 1906—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL LANDS.

Particulars.				Dr.	Cr.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
By transfer, per Order in Council of January 6, 1906, from Provisional District of Assiniboia					224,679 58
By transfer, per Order in Council of January 6, 1906, from Provisional District of Saskatchewan					17,543 80
Sales	10 months to June 30, 1906				197,831 45
Rental for cultivation	"	"	"		150 12
Timber, hay, grazing, coal, &c	"	"	"		5,429 55
Interest	"	"	"		8,300 16
To cost of management at Ottawa	"	"	"	569 45	
Expenses, being salaries, printing, advertising, &c	"	"	"	5,114 94	
Interest paid to Government of Saskatchewan	"	"	"	8,300 16	
Interest and revenue paid to Government of Saskatchewan	"	"	"	54,224 85	
To balance on June 30, 1906				385,725 26	
				453,934 66	453,934 66

PART II

IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, July 7, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to place before you herewith the annual reports of the principal officers engaged in the immigration service of Canada, together with a report from the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, with reports of our British and continental agents appended thereto.

The growth of the work of this branch of the department is shown by the steady increase in the correspondence which we have to deal with at headquarters. Last year 77,610 attachments were made to our files; during the year now referred to (which ended on the 30th ultimo), 118,187 attachments were made to our files and duly attended to, and we responded to 220,335 requests for information, direct and indirect, and sent out 4,455,310 pamphlets, maps, &c.

The following is a statement showing the orders for immigration literature during the year:—

Geography of Canada (French)	100,000
Twentieth Century Canada	155,000
Twentieth Century Canada	100,000
Out-door Canada	600
Classes Wanted in Canada	200,000
Canada, Cost of Living	100,000
Canada in a Nutshell	650,000
Prosperity Follows Settlement	50,000
Canada, Learning Farming, Land Regulations	159,150
Home Building in Canada	200,000
English Emigrant's Experience in Western Canada	100,000
New Brunswick Leaflets	40,000
Canadian Year-Book	3,675
Farm and Ranch Review	5,000
Story of Manitoba Farmer	5,000
Dominion Medical Monthly	500
The Biggest Crop	253,500
Trade Reports (Pepper's)	259,000
Letters from Successful Settlers (Grieve's)	20,000
Wheat Pamphlet (Winter)	125,000
Book of Lectures	103
Domestic Service and other Employment for Women	100,000

Folder Maps.

L'Ouest Canadien (French)	150,000
Bureau de Colonisation (French)	25,000
Where and How (English)	200,000

Maps.

School Map of Canada	20,000
Small Map of the Dominion of Canada	10,000
Small Coloured Map of the Dominion of Canada	9,000

Newspapers (Special Editions).

'Canadian Farmer' (Galician)	15,000
'The Leader,' Regina, Inaugural Number	2,000
'Le Courrier de l'Ouest,' Edmonton	14,000
'Christmas Globe'	200
'Strathcona Plaindealer' (Christmas Number)	1,200
Hungarian Paper (Winnipeg)	1,500
'The Alberta German Herald'	36,000
'Der Nordwesten,' Winnipeg	26,000
'L'Ouest Canadien,' Winnipeg	5,000

I submit the following statistical tables compiled in my office:—

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

Per ocean travel—			
Halifax		23,525	
St. John		15,336	
Quebec		71,440	
Vancouver		2,041	
Victoria		817	
New York	13,645		
Portland	2,535		
Boston	1,221		
Philadelphia	543		
Baltimore	165		
		18,109	
			131,268
From the United States, not including 123 United States citizens by ocean ports—			
Montreal		1,053	
Winnipeg, &c		47,761	
Lake St. John District		1,088	
Rainy River District		342	
Montreal Colonization Society		225	
Timiskaming District		134	
Customs entries		7,193	
			57,796
			189,064

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by Ports, during the Fiscal Years 1904-5 and 1905-6.

	Fiscal Year, 1904-5.				Fiscal Year, 1905-6.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Halifax	13,435	3,606	3,002	20,043	15,180	4,210	4,135	23,525
St. John	9,984	1,909	1,703	13,596	10,660	2,452	2,224	15,336
Quebec	34,972	13,566	12,305	60,843	37,454	17,363	16,623	71,440
United States Ocean Ports (New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore)	4,845	1,151	1,570	7,566	12,492	2,826	2,791	18,109
Montreal, from the United States	1,187	277	358	1,822	761	118	174	1,053
Winnipeg and Outports, from the United States	17,951	5,983	8,122	32,056	26,548	10,071	11,142	47,761
Vancouver	478	120	63	661	1,629	272	140	2,041
Victoria	9	4	1	14	691	100	26	817
Totals for principal ports	82,861	26,616	27,124	136,601	105,415	37,412	37,255	180,082
Customs entries				7,781				7,193
Repatriation societies				1,884				1,789
Grand totals				146,266				189,064

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by months, during the Fiscal Years of 1904–5 and 1905–6.

Month.	Fiscal Year, 1904-5.				Fiscal Year, 1905-6.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
July	6,570	2,329	2,688	11,587	5,978	2,803	2,896	11,677
August	5,913	2,450	2,234	10,597	4,968	2,278	2,331	9,577
September	4,947	2,500	2,308	9,755	5,038	2,846	2,489	10,373
October	4,124	1,893	1,981	7,998	4,398	2,278	2,117	8,793
November	3,929	1,535	1,593	7,057	3,377	1,678	1,461	6,516
December	2,514	878	811	4,203	2,635	1,081	998	4,714
January	2,360	607	575	3,542	2,041	702	690	3,433
February	2,862	642	581	4,085	3,807	1,057	928	5,792
March	8,240	1,991	2,200	12,431	14,875	3,824	4,508	23,207
April	15,380	3,441	3,909	22,730	22,539	5,811	5,943	34,293
May	17,032	4,721	4,608	26,361	22,236	7,254	6,913	36,403
June	8,990	3,629	3,636	16,255	13,523	5,800	5,981	25,304
Totals	82,861	26,616	27,124	136,601	105,415	37,412	37,255	180,082
Customs entries				7,781				7,193
Repatriation societies				1,884				1,789
Grand totals				146,266				189,064

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, by Countries, for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1905, and 1906, giving increase and decrease.

Country.	Fiscal Year 1904-1905.	Fiscal Year 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
English	48,847	65,135	16,288	
Welsh	770	797	27	
Scotch	11,744	15,846	4,102	
Irish	3,998	5,018	1,020	
Total British	65,359	86,796	21.437	
African, South	35	46	11	
Australian	204	322	118	
Austrian, N.E.S.	837	1,324	487	
Bohemian	107	110	3	
Buckowinian	1,123	1,355	232	
Croatian and Slovenian	27	226	199	
Dalmatian	4	16	12	
Galician	6,926	5,656		1,270
Hungarian, N.E.S	981	739		242
Magyar	5	324	319	
Ruthenian	3	266	263	
Slovak	47	154	107	
Belgian	796	1,106	310	
Bulgarian	2	71	69	
Brazilian	1	2	1	
Chinese		18	18	
Dutch	281	389	108	
French	1,743	1,648		95
German, N.E.S	2,704	1,745		959
Alsace-Lorraine	5	4		1
Bavarian	6	22	16	
Prussian	28	23		5
Saxon	10	2		8
Würtemburg	6			6
West Indian	43	171	128	
Bermudian	8	11	3	
Jamaican	26	12		14
Greek	98	254	156	
Hebrew, N.E.S	1,000	731		269
" Russian	6,206	6,056		150
" Polish	151	44		107
" Austrian	240	260	20	
" German	118	36		82
Italian	3,473	7,959	4,486	
Japanese	354	1,922	1,568	
Newfoundland	190	340	150	
New Zealand	57	89	32	
Portuguese	1	6	5	
Poles, N.E.S	247	155		92
" Austrian	70	156	86	
" German	29	29		
" Russian	399	385		14
Persian	8	7		1
Roumanian	270	396	126	
Russian, N.E.S	1,916	3,152	1,236	
Finns	1,323	1,103		220
Doukhobors	24	204	180	
Spanish	10	12	2	
Swiss	150	172	22	
Servian	7	19	12	
Danish	461	474	13	
Icelandic	413	168		245
Swedish	1,847	1,802		45
Norwegian	1,397	1,415	18	
Turks	30	357	327	
Armenians	78	82	4	
Egyptians	2	18	16	
Syrians	630	336		294

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, by Countries—*Continued.*

Country.	Fiscal Year 1904-1905.	Fiscal Year 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arabians	48	19	.....	29
Negroes	5	42	37	
India	45	387	342	
Total Continental, &c	37,255	44,349	7,094	
United States	43,652	57,919	14,267	
Total Immigration	146,266	189,064	42,798	

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 181,193 passengers, of whom 14,053 travelled saloon and 167,140 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 13,296 were destined to Canada and 757 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 145,305 were for Canada and 21,835 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 10,913 returned Canadians and 3,124 tourists, leaving the immigration proper via ocean ports at 131,268 souls, which together with the 57,796 settlers direct from the United States, brings the total immigration to 189,064, an increase over the previous fiscal year of 42,798 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female	Children.	Total.
African, South	1			1					1			1
Australian	44	32	8	84	10	12	1	23	54	44	9	107
Austrian	1	1		2	3	1		4	4	2		6
Bohemian	1			1					1			1
Hungarian	2			2					2			2
Belgian	21	8	2	31	1			1	22	8	2	32
Brazilian			1	1							1	1
Chinese	1	1	1	3	1			1	2	1	1	4
Dutch	4	2	1	7	2			2	6	2	1	9
French	60	19		79	2	4		6	62	23		85
German	54	13	1	68	8	4	1	13	62	17	2	81
Bavarian	1			1					1			1
English	2,178	1,258	179	3,615	50	26	4	80	2,228	1,284	183	3,695
Welsh	11	2		13	2			2	13	2		15
Scotch	454	243	38	735	12	6		18	466	249	38	753
Irish	96	40	7	143	5	3		8	101	43	7	151
West Indian	22	17	7	46					22	17	7	46
Bermudian	13	15	7	35					13	15	7	35
Jamaican	4			4					4			4
Greek	2			2					2			2
Hebrew	1			1					1			1
Italian	7	2		9	1			1	8	2		10
Japanese	12	4	2	18	17	7		24	29	11	2	42
Newfoundland	46	56	21	123	4	20	4	28	50	76	25	151
New Zealand	25	15	2	42	1	2	1	4	26	17	3	46
Portuguese	1	1		2					1	1		2
Polish		1		1						1		1
Russian	6	3	2	11	4	1		5	10	4	2	16
Spanish	3			3					3			3
Swiss	5	3		8	1			1	6	3		9
Danish	2			2					2			2
Swedish	6	2		8	4	1	1	6	10	3	1	14
Norwegian	1			1	1			1	2			2
Armenian	2			2					2			2
Syrian	6			6					6			6
U. S. A. Citizens	164	85	8	257	216	166	32	414	380	251	40	671
Negroes	1			1					1			1
India	3			3	1	1		2	4	1		5
Canadians	2,723	2,283	213	5,219	1	1		2	2,724	2,284	213	5,221
Tourists	1,367	1,205	134	2,706	73	36	2	111	1,440	1,241	136	2,817
Totals	7,351	5,311	634	13,296	420	291	46	757	7,771	5,602	680	14,053

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South	26	9	11	46	2	1	3	6	28	10	14	52
Australian	168	72	82	322	70	66	65	201	238	138	147	523
Austrian, N.E.S.	796	261	267	1,324	197	91	67	355	993	352	334	1,679
Bohemian	38	29	43	110	5	10	10	25	43	39	53	135
Buckowinian	1,004	142	209	1,355	1			1	1,005	142	209	1,356
Croatian and Slovenian	202	13	11	226	1			1	203	13	11	227
Dalmatian	16			16					16			16
Galician	3,565	1,041	1,050	5,656	172	53	43	268	3,737	1,094	1,093	5,924
Hungarian, N.E.S.	429	151	159	739	247	94	42	383	676	245	201	1,122
Magyar	237	39	48	324	3	1		4	240	40	48	328
Ruthenian	193	31	42	266					193	31	42	266
Slovak	123	15	16	154					123	15	16	154
Belgian	663	242	201	1,106	193	67	73	333	856	309	274	1,439
Bulgarian	69	2		71	6			6	75	2		77
Brazilian	2			2					2			2
Chinese	3	7	8	18					3	7	8	18
Dutch	236	83	70	389	41	30	33	104	277	113	103	493
French	917	441	290	1,648	34	24	18	76	951	465	308	1,724
German, N.E.S.	856	404	485	1,745	358	264	267	889	1,214	668	752	2,634
Alsace-Lorraine	2	1	1	4					2	1	1	4
Bavarian	21	1		22					21	1		22
Prussian	13	5	5	23	4	5	7	16	17	10	12	39
Saxon	2			2	1			1	3			3
English	36,333	14,135	14,667	65,135	811	479	321	1,611	37,144	14,614	14,988	66,746
Welsh	539	159	99	797	28	12	3	43	567	171	102	840
Scotch	9,607	3,507	2,732	15,846	244	132	81	457	9,851	3,639	2,813	16,303
Irish	3,160	1,255	603	5,018	168	132	47	347	3,328	1,387	650	5,365
West Indian	109	49	13	171	4			4	113	49	13	175
Bermudian	8	2	1	11					8	2	1	11
Jamaican	10	2		12					10	2		12
Greek	216	13	25	254	43	1	1	45	259	14	26	299
Hebrew, N. E. S.	336	218	177	731	18	22	23	63	354	240	200	794
" Russian	2,364	1,728	1,964	6,056	120	132	186	438	2,484	1,860	2,150	6,494
" Polish	27	7	10	44		1	1	2	27	8	11	46
" Austrian	108	74	78	260	1	3	4	8	109	77	82	268
" German	17	8	11	36	1			1	18	8	11	37
Italian	7,218	417	324	7,959	283	28	27	338	7,501	445	351	8,297
Japanese	1,614	264	44	1,922	883	162	24	1,069	2,497	426	68	2,991
Newfoundland	205	119	16	340	106	81	31	218	311	200	47	558
New Zealand	53	19	17	89	20	11	5	36	73	30	22	125
Portuguese	3	2	1	6	1			1	4	2	1	7
Poles N.E.S.	126	20	9	155	56	18	20	94	182	38	29	249
" Austrian	98	29	29	156		1	2	3	98	30	31	159
" German	22	4	3	29	2			2	24	4	3	31
" Russian	273	64	48	385	22	6	3	31	295	70	51	416
Persian	6	1		7					6	1		7
Roumanian	244	73	79	396	23	11	9	43	267	84	88	439
Russian, N. E. S.	1,407	778	967	3,152	1,954	1,086	1,218	4,258	3,361	1,864	2,185	7,410
Finns	767	237	99	1,103	1,624	676	320	2,620	2,391	913	419	3,723
Doukhobors	77	53	74	204					77	53	74	204
Spanish	9	3		12	2	1		3	11	4		15
Swiss	114	30	28	172	13	6	2	21	127	36	30	193
Servian	12	4	3	19	1			1	13	4	3	20
Danish	317	97	60	474	366	156	107	629	683	253	167	1,103
Icelandic	55	51	62	168	2	2	4	8	57	53	66	176
Swedish	1,100	383	319	1,802	899	493	334	1,726	1,999	876	653	3,528
Norwegian	874	270	271	1,415	1,651	841	514	3,006	2,525	1,111	785	4,421
Turks	318	24	15	357	29	1	3	33	347	25	18	390
Armenians	70		5	82	7	1	3	11	77	8	8	93

TABLE II.

Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906—*Continued.*

Nationality.	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Egyptians	18			18					18			18
Syrians	198	83	55	336	6	1	1	8	204	84	56	344
Arabians	17	2		19					17	2		19
U. S. A. Citizens	63	30	30	123	555	428	141	1,124	618	458	171	1,247
Negroes	36	5	1	42	1			1	37	5	1	43
India	377	8	2	387	13	1		14	390	9	2	401
Total Immigration	78,106	27,223	25,939	131,268	11,292	5,631	4,063	20,986	89,398	32,854	30,002	152,254
Returned Canadians	7,802	2,275	836	10,913					7,802	2,275	836	10,913
Tourists	2,139	799	186	3,124	738	67	44	849	2,877	866	230	3,973
Totals	88,047	30,297	26,961	145,305	12,030	5,698	4,107	21,835	100,077	35,995	31,068	167,140

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South	10	2	3	1	..	1	1	8	11	2	1	6	46
Australian	37	48	24	7	6	13	7	8	64	19	56	33	322
Austrian, N.E.S.	110	22	39	59	31	8	11	14	55	158	574	243	1,324
Bohemian	11	12	....	1	6	1	9	1	.....	13	51	5	110
Buckowinian	49	11	6	9	23	16	7	1	33	295	686	219	1,355
Croatian and Slovenian	2	12	6	18	.....	18	5	22	39	66	22	16	226
Dalmatian	4	.....	.....	.....	..	4	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	16
Galician	315	80	61	71	124	58	31	52	203	1,458	2,443	760	5,656
Hungarian, N.E.S.	116	38	7	14	43	33	19	18	100	57	200	94	739
Magyar	1	2	13	29	5	37	39	68	42	56	.....	32	324
Ruthenian	14	12	1	5	6	7	6	27	9	175	.....	4	266
Slovak	.....	2	3	8	...	12	9	23	27	52	.....	18	154
Belgian	79	39	68	62	95	20	34	29	114	257	198	111	1,106
Bulgarian	8	...	2	2	4	2	.....	6	5	37	5	.....	71
Brazilian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	3	2	18
Dutch	25	10	4	10	19	9	4	13	32	144	58	62	389
French	163	92	132	114	72	57	29	42	132	198	354	263	1,648
German, N.E.S.	103	119	92	152	89	58	17	63	140	243	410	259	1,745
Alsace-Lorraine	3	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bavarian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	2	.....	1	22
Prussian	2	4	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	8	1	23
Saxon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
English	4,524	3,944	4,308	2,949	1,519	1,083	931	1,560	9,175	10,832	13,877	10,433	65,135
Welsh	72	52	44	33	33	23	19	8	145	96	173	99	797
Scotch	873	1,071	755	535	356	214	168	383	1,491	2,975	3,718	3,307	15,846
Irish	353	358	438	249	146	76	61	110	562	760	1,183	722	5,018
West Indian	25	3	7	9	4	1	3	1	6	7	33	72	171
Bermudian	3	...	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	11
Jamaican	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12
Greek	15	10	15	14	16	10	2	3	12	64	34	59	254
Hebrew, N.E.S.	117	66	83	35	61	40	65	33	39	57	81	54	731
" Russian	500	450	515	287	238	310	397	362	671	629	729	968	6,056
" Polish	.....	3	1	1	1	9	11	3	2	4	9	...	44
" Austrian	39	30	16	60	14	3	12	14	3	4	24	41	260
" German	6	12	3	....	1	....	2	.....	4	.....	8	.....	36
Italian	254	122	268	185	145	119	96	613	687	2,451	2,033	986	7,959
Japanese	67	54	95	38	95	82	4	179	106	226	685	291	1,922
Newfoundland	16	43	39	37	39	11	12	14	37	25	39	28	340
New Zealand	12	9	5	6	8	4	4	1	8	6	21	5	89
Portuguese	2	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6
Poles, N.E.S.	5	1	5	.....	30	7	2	4	14	53	24	10	155
" Austrian	9	8	1	13	5	7	1	8	9	58	13	24	156
" German	4	1	3	2	...	4	3	9	1	1	1	.....	29
" Russian	34	29	40	20	17	10	12	13	50	41	73	46	385
Persian	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Roumanian	11	10	25	8	27	53	11	9	36	128	53	25	396
Russian, N.E.S.	402	130	115	122	140	155	37	104	265	619	706	357	3,152
Finns	102	58	87	74	52	103	63	78	91	86	138	171	1,103
Doukhobors	2	...	198	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
Spanish	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	12
Swiss	11	9	9	10	8	4	2	9	19	21	44	26	172
Servian	.....	1	1	1	....	1	11	.....	.....	2	2	.....	19
Danish	39	39	36	29	19	16	5	17	90	54	78	52	474
Icelandic	98	1	12	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	7	40	168
Swedish	214	98	149	114	71	118	80	26	121	171	394	246	1,802
Norwegian	139	67	113	57	54	49	30	24	122	176	392	192	1,415
Turks	13	16	5	15	41	26	5	14	9	61	68	84	357
Armenians	15	7	8	9	5	...	2	7	6	4	7	12	82
Egyptians	3	.....	.....	.....	6	8	...	1	.....	.....	.....	...	18
Syrians	15	49	42	30	47	39	29	10	15	9	11	40	336
Arabians	1	7	....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	19
U.S.A. citizens	30	6	11	6	9	1	2	4	...	10	12	32	123
Negroes	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	42
India	22	2	16	14	43	15	10	50	10	80	89	36	387
	9,111	7,276	7,934	5,529	3,783	2,960	2,333	4,088	14,823	22,957	29,837	20,637	131,268

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	Total.
Agriculturists.	2,783	1,820	1,966	1,138	899	676	478	934	6,363	7,294	9,068	5,175	38,594
General labourers.	1,507	1,045	1,278	1,016	726	696	480	1,247	2,997	7,203	7,607	5,308	31,110
Mechanics	2,470	2,196	2,488	1,675	1,099	847	831	1,105	3,761	5,506	8,182	5,925	36,085
Clerks	535	479	592	430	258	185	167	288	512	1,060	1,527	1,327	7,360
Miners	208	276	228	215	156	63	54	85	289	434	670	464	3,142
Female servants.	567	435	568	451	291	176	104	168	435	734	1,343	1,071	6,343
Not classed	1,041	1,025	814	604	354	317	219	261	466	726	1,440	1,367	8,634
Totals	9,111	7,276	7,934	5,529	3,783	2,960	2,333	4,088	14,823	22,957	29,837	20,637	131,268
Maritime Provinces.	568	286	463	262	290	302	280	192	638	1,513	887	672	6,353
Quebec	1,816	1,560	1,763	1,420	776	627	564	666	1,650	3,274	6,339	4,311	24,766
Ontario	3,110	3,046	3,237	2,270	1,399	1,163	919	1,841	6,212	9,312	10,724	7,878	51,111
Manitoba	2,293	1,397	1,392	774	644	423	323	617	4,080	5,760	7,129	4,581	29,413
Saskatchewan	445	310	386	264	194	135	47	158	974	1,294	1,867	1,239	7,313
Alberta	440	278	261	244	152	52	49	130	807	1,005	1,315	938	5,671
British Columbia	439	399	429	295	327	258	150	480	460	798	1,575	1,017	6,627
Yukon			3		1		1	1	2	1	1	1	14
Totals	9,111	7,276	7,934	5,529	3,783	2,960	2,333	4,088	14,823	22,957	29,837	20,637	131,268

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

Nationality.	Sex.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South.	26	9	11	46	10	2	5	2	.....	....	8	5	4
Australian	168	72	82	322	40	9	8	38	6	5	47	11	18
Austrian, N.E.S.	796	261	267	1,324	318	89	150	368	41	48	74	32	28
Bohemian	38	29	43	110	8	3	4	9	4	8	11	6	10
Buckowinian ...	1,004	142	209	1,355	350	69	151	618	27	47	27	5	9
Croatian and Slovenian.. .	202	13	11	226	71	1	2	125	9	6	4	.....	.....
Dalmatian	16	.....	.....	16	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galician.....	3,565	1,041	1,050	5,656	1,654	458	686	1,712	215	289	159	33	44
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	429	151	159	739	163	65	90	185	23	31	35	8	6
Magyar	237	39	48	324	31	.....	.....	194	26	37	4	1	.....
Ruthenian.	193	31	42	266	7	2	4	186	20	34	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	123	15	16	154	10	.....	.....	104	6	7	3	.....	1
Belgian..... .	663	242	201	1,106	302	72	81	125	24	27	166	66	44
Bulgarian.....	69	2	.....	71	34	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazilian.. ...	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	3	7	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	236	83	70	389	131	30	42	55	6	2	38	13	20
French	917	441	290	1,648	443	154	167	113	20	30	132	67	33
German, N.E.S.	856	404	485	1,745	340	170	282	181	28	43	242	68	97
Alsace-Lorraine.	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bavarian.....	21	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	11	.....	.....
Prussian	13	5	5	23	5	4	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Saxon	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	36,333	14,135	14,667	65,135	13,123	3,176	3,697	6,438	1,717	2,780	12,297	4,089	4,652
Welsh.....	539	159	99	797	196	38	24	67	15	16	189	37	39
Scotch.....	9,607	3,507	2,732	15,846	3,416	689	843	1,144	250	321	3,553	949	932
Irish	3,160	1,255	603	5,018	1,281	201	186	674	111	120	698	254	184
West Indian ...	109	49	13	171	8	1	1	41	.....	.....	37	7	3
Bermudian	8	2	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Jamaican	10	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Greek	216	13	25	254	24	1	2	167	3	9	8	1	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S.	336	218	177	731	26	5	6	35	22	25	227	148	111
" Russian.	2,364	1,728	1,964	6,056	222	124	218	433	206	297	1,540	957	1,088
" Polish...	27	7	10	44	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	21	4	9
" Austrian	108	74	78	260	12	5	6	18	8	12	72	35	46
" German.	17	8	11	36	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	10	6	10
Italian	7,218	417	324	7,959	844	45	44	5,946	217	220	264	29	18
Japanese	1,614	264	44	1,922	368	45	7	238	32	2	41	2	1
Newfoundland..	205	119	16	340	1	1	1	173	2	.....	16	4	4
New Zealand....	53	19	17	89	20	3	9	3	...	...	20	5	2
Portuguese.. ..	3	2	1	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poles, N.E.S ...	126	20	9	155	13	3	3	74	7	4	26	2	1
" Austrian.	98	29	29	156	15	7	8	73	9	9	7	4	4
" German..	22	4	3	29	6	1	2	14	1	1	1	.....	.....
" Russian..	273	64	48	385	71	15	17	128	13	18	64	14	13
Persian	6	1	.....	7	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	244	73	79	396	37	12	29	161	13	17	38	24	27
Russian, N.E.S.	1,407	778	967	3,152	384	196	337	615	125	241	344	200	219
Finns	767	237	99	1,103	82	8	14	610	55	57	46	12	8
Doukhobors	77	53	74	204	75	50	73	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spanish	9	3	.....	12	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Swiss	114	30	28	172	49	8	14	21	2	2	35	7	10
Servian	12	4	3	19	2	1	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Danish	317	97	60	474	122	18	20	96	8	11	74	16	16
Icelandic. ...	55	51	62	168	30	16	46	14	3	5	10	3	10

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

for Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.									Destination.									
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.		Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.									
2						2	4		2	1	9	8	23	2	3		
17	5	8	18	4	1	5	8	32	42	6	18	68	40	3	26	160	1
14	2	3	15	2	4	70	7	25	34	28	262	232	485	205	62	50	
			10	6	14	5		5	7	6	5	2	38		10	49	
			9			38		3	2	93	376	91	426	302	67		
	1						2	2	3	1	3	176	32	8	1	5	
			1									10	6				
2	5	9	35	2		318	3	10	22	133	752	444	3,452	568	277	30	
2	1	2	44	3	6	44		7	24	83	73	144	162	218	40	19	
1			6			5	1	7	11	62	14	137	33	34	28	16	
						6		3	4	9	72	73	95	3	11	3	
			5			5	1	4	8	2	2	56	3	14	43	34	
29	9	5	26	13	27	38	15	20	17	53	311	54	453	83	127	24	1
						2						69	2				
											2						
3	7	8								1	1					16	
9	5	2				21	3	8	4	2	40	34	235	35	39	4	
80	23	11	11	10	12	61	138	106	37	34	681	111	498	162	125	35	2
60	11	11	12	7	4	73	21	47	48	37	305	299	725	252	90	37	
											1	1	2				
1							1			1	1	9	4			7	
1			1					1		1	2	4	7	9			
							1				1	1					
2,201	856	610	899	273	454	2,955	1,375	1,069	2,474	2,898	9,598	31,647	12,915	3,327	2,744	1,999	7
35	5	2	45	5	11	46	7	13	7	40	99	267	220	64	51	55	1
785	265	184	534	88	140	968	175	298	312	802	2,186	6,417	3,959	923	914	643	2
347	94	46	55	11	9	498	105	86	58	172	838	2,339	1,158	168	232	111	
15	1	5				28	8	12	4	104	14	33	3	11	4	2	
2							1	1	1	10		1					
8						2	1			7	1	4					
12	2	5	2			5	3	1	9		147	93	6			8	
39	17	20	1	1		18	8	7	15	6	459	136	109	18	1	2	
136	128	213	4	2		208	29	103	148	184	2,942	1,658	1,153	88	9	22	
2						1		1		2	13	28	1				
5	7	8				14	1	5	6	1	151	76	22	10			
1	1									1	24	4	7				
29	8	6	116	8	2	76	19	34	34	604	3,183	3,436	132	6	180	418	
450	67	8	1			12	516	106	26		3	6				1,913	
9			2			51	4	61	11	332	3	5					
6			2			5	2	6	6	2	7	19	5		1	55	
1								1		3		1				2	
7			4		1	7	2	1		10	41	20	42	1	12	29	
2				1	3	5	1	3	5	7	35	36	53	3	21	1	
	1		1			1					4	14	10		1		
1			9			18		4		5	177	109	77	14		3	
											3	2	2				
5	3		1			16	2	5	6	24	175	63	40	89		5	
34	16	30	25	2	8	161	5	78	132	113	881	445	1,190	343	115	65	
3	1	1	26	8	12	148		5	7	24	76	835	43	21	32	72	
						3							195	9			
4	1						1				4	2	3			3	
7	2					2	2	9	2		62	41	28	4	34	3	
							1	2	1			8	1	2		8	
16	2	2	5	4	3	43	4	6	8	42	136	84	132	9	44	27	
	1		1			26		2	1		4	3	157		3	1	

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

Nationality.	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female	Children.
Swedish	1,100	383	319	1,802	296	84	158	624	64	98	141	32	36
Norwegian	874	270	271	1,415	254	55	112	419	38	61	180	39	47
Turks	318	24	15	357	97	6	5	188	3	6	16	2	1
Armenians	70	7	5	82	9	1	1	39	1	.	10	2	2
Egyptians	18	.	.	18	3	.	.	10	.	.	1	.	.
Syrians	198	83	55	336	31	3	2	87	22	17	32	16	9
Arabians	17	2	.	19	3	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
U.S.A. Citizens.	63	30	30	123	9	1	1	17	1	1	15	7	6
Negroes	36	5	1	42	.	.	.	19	.	1	15	.	.
India	377	8	2	387	9	1	2	44	.	.	17	1	.
Totals	78,106	27,223	25,939	131,268	25,072	5,953	7,569	22,736	3,407	4,967	21,038	7,224	7,823

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.—*Concluded.*

for Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906—*Concluded.*

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.								
7	6	3	24	5	9	176	8	16	15	157	119	437	620	160	164	145	....
11	8	5	7	2	1	112	3	16	45	63	118	415	387	138	154	140	....
8	1	....	....	....	....	7	9	5	3	1	85	255	8	....	....	8	....
9	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	2	26	53	....	1	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	12	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	12	14	4	....	..	23	22	7	13	113	173	45	3	....	1	1	....
2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	14	1	....	....	....	....	....
9	3	5	1	2	...	5	12	11	17	22	16	33	10	5	4	33	...
2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	33	1	8	....	....	....	....	....
99	1	....	....	....	....	3	208	2	....	....	11	9	1	1	1	364	....
4,555	1,579	1,226	1,962	459	721	6,343	2,743	2,258	3,633	6.353	24,766	51,111	29,413	7,313	5,671	6,627	14

PORT OF HALIFAX.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of Halifax 34,154 passengers, of whom 5,545 travelled saloon and 28,609 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 5,476 were destined to Canada and 69 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 25,988 were for Canada and 2,621 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2,125 returned Canadians and 338 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 23,525 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 3,482 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian		1		1						1		1
Hungarian	2			2					2			2
Belgian		1		1						1		1
Brazilian			1	1							1	1
Dutch	1			1					1			1
French	13			13					13			13
German	4	1		5					4	1		5
English	361	130	25	516	3			3	364	130	25	519
Welsh	1			1					1			1
Scotch	56	7	4	67	2			2	58	7	4	69
Irish	12	4		16					12	4		16
West Indian	8	6	3	17					8	6	3	17
Bermudian	11	10	7	28					11	10	7	28
Italian					1			1	1			1
Newfoundland	40	51	13	104	4	20	4	28	44	71	17	132
New Zealand		1		1						1		1
Swedish	1	1		2	2			2	3	1		4
Syrian	6			6					6			6
U. S. Citizens	126	35	1	163	17	13	1	31	143	48	3	194
Canadians	1,694	1,336	79	3,109	1			1	1,695	1,336	79	3,110
Tourists	712	651	59	1,422	1			1	713	651	59	1,423
Totals	3,048	2,235	193	5,476	31	33	5	69	3,079	2,268	198	5,545

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South	8	4	6	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	6	18
Australian	8	6	4	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	4	18
Austrian, N.E.S.	8	3	9	20	13	10	12	35	21	13	21	55
Bohemian	4	4	4	12	.....	1	.....	1	4	5	4	13
Buckowinian	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Galician	21	10	16	47	.....	1	.....	1	21	11	16	48
Hungarian, N.E.S.	5	.....	.....	5	5	1	6	12	10	1	6	17
Belgian	88	30	25	143	18	8	8	34	106	38	33	177
Bulgarian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dutch	44	23	13	80	3	5	6	14	47	28	19	94
French	127	59	38	224	3	4	3	10	130	63	41	234
German, N.E.S.	61	32	33	126	26	18	19	63	87	50	52	189
Bavarian	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18
Prussian	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Saxon	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
English	9,321	2,506	2,672	14,499	113	36	41	190	9,434	2,542	2,713	14,689
Welsh	118	29	18	165	3	.....	.....	3	121	29	18	168
Scotch	2,782	562	479	3,823	22	4	.....	26	2,804	566	479	3,849
Irish	768	199	121	1,088	26	15	.....	41	794	214	121	1,129
West Indian	67	18	9	94	2	.....	.....	2	69	18	9	96
Bermudian	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Jamaican	7	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	9
Greek	13	3	2	18	2	.....	.....	2	15	3	2	20
Hebrew, N.E.S.	35	13	21	69	2	2	2	6	37	15	23	75
" Russian	385	356	452	1,193	14	10	7	31	399	366	459	1,224
" Polish	17	4	9	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	9	30
" Austrian	10	6	7	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	7	23
" German	3	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	6
Italian	227	3	6	236	21	12	14	47	248	15	20	283
Newfoundland	204	118	16	338	106	81	31	218	310	199	47	556
New Zealand	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	7
Portuguese	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3
Poles, N.E.S.	7	5	3	15	9	.....	1	10	16	5	4	25
" Austrian	3	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	6
" Russian	12	4	3	19	3	1	1	5	15	5	4	24
Persian	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Roumanian	3	3	1	7	1	.....	.....	1	4	3	1	8
Russian, N.E.S.	69	46	60	175	162	110	141	413	231	156	201	588
Finns	166	51	20	237	397	135	61	593	563	186	81	830
Swiss	18	5	6	29	2	.....	.....	2	20	5	6	31
Danish	47	9	8	64	57	30	21	108	104	39	29	172
Icelandic	4	2	1	7	.....	1	3	4	4	3	4	11
Swedish	241	36	24	301	93	39	29	161	334	75	53	462
Norwegian	127	28	27	182	375	101	48	524	502	129	75	706
Turks	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Armenians	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Egyptians	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Syrians	27	9	11	47	3	.....	.....	3	30	9	11	50
Arabians	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
U.S.A. Citizens	10	10	4	24	41	10	5	56	51	20	9	80
Negroes	35	5	1	41	1	.....	.....	1	36	5	1	42
India	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4
Total immigration	15,180	4,210	4,135	23,525	1,524	635	459	2,618	16,704	4,845	4,594	26,143
Returned Canadians	1,662	314	149	2,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,662	314	149	2,125
Tourists	240	60	38	338	1	1	1	3	241	61	39	341
Totals	17,082	4,584	4,322	25,988	1,525	636	460	2,621	18,607	5,220	4,782	28,609

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South						1		8	8	1			18
Australian					1		1	2	6	6	2		18
Austrian, N.E.S.		1		1	12	1		2	1	1	1		20
Bohemian					2	1	2			2	5		12
Buckowinian										7	3		10
Galician					4	15	5	2	3	10	8		47
Hungarian, N.E.S						3		1	1				5
Belgian	2		2	8	12	9	18	7	44	30	11		143
Bulgarian										1			1
Dutch					7	8	3	3	4	42	13		80
French				1	9	30	17	12	86	61	8		224
German, N.E.S		1		1	11	28	7	4	32	12	29	1	126
Bavarian								17	1				18
Prussian									1				1
Saxon							1		1				2
English	262	78	118	64	190	644	417	697	5,473	4,541	1,743	272	14,499
Welsh			1	2	11	9	6	4	56	53	14	9	165
Scotch	33	21	31	35	74	71	33	183	1,073	2,049	130	90	3,823
Irish	3	4	6	3	45	44	28	51	380	452	55	17	1,088
West Indian	19		4	8		1		1	3	4	18	36	94
Bermudian	3			2			1						6
Jamaican	7	1				1							9
Greek					7	3	2	1	4	1			18
Hebrew, N.E.S					3	11	25	10	7	5	7	1	69
" Russian	3				57	246	243	238	255	57	90	4	1,193
" Polish					1	9	9	3	2	1	5		30
" Austrian					5	2	12	4					23
" German							1		4		1		6
t alian		4	128		2	4	6	4	23	62	2	1	236
Newfoundland	16	42	39	37	39	11	12	14	37	25	39	27	338
New Zealand			2			1			1	3			7
Portuguese											3		3
Poles, N.E.S					2	2	2	2		6	1		15
" Austrian					2			1	3				6
" Russian						3	5	5	1	2	3		19
Persian					2								
Roumanian						4			2	1			7
Russian, N.E.S	1	1			1	31	17	28	72	12	12		175
Finns	1				14	83	29	52	45	6	7		237
Swiss						4	1	4	14	6			29
Danish	2	1		1	2	9	1	6	12	18	12		64
Icelandic					1	4				1	1		7
Swedish		1			14	90	61	12	36	58	29		301
Norwegian				1	4	9	8	9	42	71	37	1	182
Turks					3			1					4
Armenians							2	2	5	2			11
Egyptians					6	8		1					15
Syrians		9	10		13	9		1	5				47
Arabians								1		2			3
U.S.A. Citizens	2				2		2	2		6	2	8	24
Negroes												41	41
India												4	4
Totals	354	164	341	164	558	1,409	977	1,395	7,743	7,617	2,291	512	23,525

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists	22	10	5	4	72	321	183	397	3,950	3,466	758	44	9,232
General labourers	16	40	142	33	151	305	169	202	859	791	439	72	3,219
Mechanics	48	17	33	24	139	434	419	532	2,179	2,318	709	66	6,918
Clerks	14	13	7	5	32	53	51	100	226	272	83	17	873
Miners	57	59	51	51	54	49	36	42	154	290	226	100	1,169
Female servants	22	14	31	33	56	110	53	83	223	283	52	29	989
Not classed	175	11	72	14	54	137	66	39	152	197	24	184	1,125
Totals	354	164	341	164	558	1,409	977	1,395	7,743	7,617	2,291	512	23,525
Maritime Provinces	349	156	334	159	205	208	141	99	311	705	533	448	3,648
Quebec	1	1	1	.	64	317	252	301	731	483	238	3	2,392
Ontario	3	6	5	3	203	572	420	589	3,409	3,710	949	44	9,913
Manitoba	1	.	.	.	46	202	111	255	2,165	1,820	417	15	5,032
Saskatchewan	.	.	.	.	13	63	17	60	558	463	72	.	1,246
Alberta	.	.	1	1	8	19	20	34	441	357	47	.	928
British Columbia	.	1	.	1	19	28	16	57	127	79	35	2	365
Yukon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Totals	354	164	341	164	558	1,409	977	1,395	7,743	7,617	2,291	512	23,525

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for

Nationality.	Sex.				Trade or Occupation.								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South	8	4	6	18	5	2	3				1	1	3
Australian	8	6	4	18	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	
Austrian, N.E.S.	8	3	9	20	1			3	2	4	2		
Bohemian	4	4	4	12	1	1	3		1		1	1	1
Buckowinian	10			10	3			7					
Galician	21	10	16	47	7	7	8	9	1	6	5	1	2
Hungarian, N.E.S.	5			5				3			2		
Belgian	88	30	25	143	46	11	11	10	2	2	15	7	4
Bulgarian	1			1				1					
Dutch	44	23	13	80	35	12	7	1	1		8	3	6
French	127	59	38	224	81	30	30	20	2	2	13	10	1
German, N. E. S.	61	32	33	126	22	10	17	6	1	1	29	12	13
Bavarian	18			18				5			11		
Prussian	1			1									
Saxon	2			2	1								
English	9,321	2,506	2,672	14,499	4,434	829	984	1,050	211	338	2,982	651	684
Welsh	118	29	18	165	55	9	6	6	1	1	40	8	10
Scotch	2,782	562	479	3,823	1,231	169	205	174	25	43	892	112	88
Irish	768	199	121	1,088	409	68	65	111	14	23	145	23	18
West Indian	67	18	9	94	4	1	1	31			19	3	
Bermudian	6			6							3		
Jamaican	7	2		9							1		
Greek	13	3	2	18	1	1		10			1		
Hebrew, N.E.S.	35	13	21	69	4			2	4	1	25	6	15
" Russian	385	356	452	1,193	41	29	59	39	27	58	283	216	271
" Polish	17	4	9	30	1						15	3	9
" Austrian	10	6	7	23				1			8	3	4
" German	3	2	1	6							3	2	1
Italian	227	3	6	236	9			200	3	6	4		
Newfoundland	204	118	16	338	1	1	1	173	2		15	3	4
New Zealand	5	2		7	2			1			2		
Portuguese	1	1	1	3	1	1	1						
Poles, N.E.S.	7	5	3	15	2	2	3	1	1		3	1	
" Austrian	3	1	2	6	2							1	2
" Russian	12	4	3	19				3			8	2	3
Persian	2			2				1			1		
Roumanian	3	3	1	7	1						1	1	
Russian, N.E.S	69	46	60	175	24	12	23	20	5	5	23	19	19
Finns	166	51	20	237	7	1		145	16	16	6	2	2
Swiss	18	5	6	29	8	2	4	3			6	1	2
Danish	47	9	8	64	15	6	8	16			11		
Icelandic	4	2	1	7				3			1	1	1
Swedish	241	36	24	301	47	7	8	175	6	9	15	4	4
Norwegian	127	28	27	182	39	4	12	66	7	11	21	2	
Turks	4			4				2			1		
Armenians	11			11				11					
Egyptians	15			15	1			10			1		
Syrians	27	9	11	47	1			9	1	2	6	2	
Arabians	3			3				3					
U. S. A. Citizens	10	10	4	24	3	1		3			2		
Negroes	35	5	1	41				18		1	15		
India	1	1	2	4	1	1	2						
Totals	15,180	4,210	4,135	23,525	6,549	1,219	1,464	2,354	335	530	4,648	1,103	1,167

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V.

Canada at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.										Destination.									
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.		
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.										
						1	2			1	2	1	13	1					
			1							1		11	6						
			12					1	5	12	3		1			4			
								1		5	5		1			1			
										9			1						
						1				7	5	3	28		4				
										3									
6	2		11	5	8	1		2		23	40	5	52	7	16				
												1							
						7				1	8	4	50	9	8				
4	3			2	1	3	9	9	4	19	89	7	58	37	8	6			
						6	4	3	2	13	23	21	38	25	6				
1							1			1		7	3			7			
1										1									
							1				1	1							
333	82	60	346	105	178	512	176	116	428	1,808	1,026	7,046	2,946	829	617	227			
5			12	1	1	9		1		21	7	55	49	17	12	3	1		
131	22	10	331	36	59	174	23	24	74	624	272	1,432	1,068	193	167	67			
58	7	1	27	1	1	76	18	10	13	92	83	527	281	44	46	15			
11	1	5				7	2	6	3	68	3	10	1	8	4				
2							1			6									
6						2				7		2							
1	1	2				1					8	10							
3						2	1	1	5	5	39	19	6						
15	15	33				45	7	24	31	71	574	328	198	20		2			
1								1		1	7	22							
1	1	3				2				1	10	12							
											6								
1			12				1			205	7	21				3			
9			2			51	4	61	11	332	2	4							
						2				2		3	2						
										3									
			1			1				3	3	2	7						
1											1	5							
			1			2				2	14		3						
												2							
1	1					1			1		2	2	1	2					
			2	1	2	5		4	11	14	64	13	61	23					
			8	1	2	31				15	10	179	13	2	1	17			
1						1		1			6	6	10		7				
1			3	1		2	1			11	12	10	27	1	3				
						1					1		6						
2						18	2	1	3	130	24	64	46	10	20	7			
1						15			4	36	20	47	52	16	8	3			
1											1	3							
										1	1	9							
2							1			12	3								
8	3	6				3	3		3	34	8	3	2						
										2	1								
1	2	3	1	2		2		3	1	11	1	4	2	2	1	3			
2						5				33		8							
												4							
610	140	123	762	155	252	989	257	269	599	3,648	2,392	9,913	5,032	1,246	928	365	1		

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of St. John 20,398 passengers, of whom 782 travelled saloon and 19,616 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 765 were destined to Canada and 17 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 16,410 were for Canada and 3,206 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 805 returned Canadians and 269 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 15,336 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 1,740 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian	2			2					2			2
Austrian					1			1	1			1
Bohemian	1			1					1			1
Belgian	7	1		8					7	1		8
French	2			2					2			2
German	3			3	1	1		2	4	1		5
English	186	79	22	287	1			1	187	79	22	288
Welsh	3			3					3			3
Scotch	69	14	5	88		1		1	69	15	5	89
Irish	7	2		9					7	2		9
West Indian	10	10	2	22					10	10	2	22
Bermudian	2	5		7					2	5		7
Newfoundland		1		1						1		1
Swiss	1			1					1			1
U. S. Citizens	2	6		8	7	5		12	9	11		20
India	2			2					2			2
Canadians	115	76	19	210					115	76	19	210
Tourists	47	45	19	111					47	45	19	111
Totals	459	239	67	765	10	7		17	469	246	67	782

TABLE II.

Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South	1		2	3					1		2	3
Australian	7	1		8					7	1		8
Austrian, N.E.S	115	40	30	185	73	22	16	111	188	62	46	296
Bohemian	8	2	5	15	1	2	3	6	9	4	8	21
Buckowinian	279	32	41	352	1			1	280	32	41	353
Croatian	9			9					9			9
Dalmatian	6			6					6			6
Galician	1,309	276	192	1,777	129	30	15	174	1,438	306	207	1,951
Hungarian, N.E.S	132	23	20	175	128	38	15	181	260	61	35	356
Magyar	6			6	3	1		4	9	1		10
Slovak	8		1	9					8		1	9
belgian	151	50	40	241	61	12	17	90	212	62	57	331
Bulgarian		2		2	2			2	2	2		4
Dutch	22	8	11	41	1	1		2	23	9	11	43
French	19	11	6	36	2	3	7	12	21	14	13	48
German, N.E.S	129	52	75	256	89	56	77	222	218	108	152	478
Bavarian	2	1		3					2	1		3
Prussian	5	1		6					5	1		6
Saxon					1			1	1			1
English	4,443	1,143	1,101	6,687	51	15	13	79	4,494	1,158	1,114	6,766
Welsh	85	17	23	125					85	17	23	125
Scotch	831	165	118	1,114	17	4	5	26	848	169	123	1,140
Irish	260	71	28	359	3	3		6	263	74	28	365
West Indian	29	24	3	56	2			2	31	24	3	58
Bermudian	2	1	1	4					2	1	1	4
Jamaican	2			2					2			2
Greek	4			4	35			35	39			39
Hebrew, N.E.S	81	52	37	170					81	52	37	170
" Russian	341	163	163	667	6	9	12	27	347	172	175	694
" Polish	2			2					2			2
" Austrian	2			2					2			2
" German		1		1						1		1
Italian	1,330	22	12	1,364	191	3	1	195	1,521	25	13	1,559
New Zealand	1	1		2					1	1		2
Poles, N.E.S	52	7		59					52	7		59
" Austrian	1	2	2	5					1	2	2	5
" German	1			1					1			1
" Russian	73	7	3	83	7			7	80	7	3	90
Roumanian, N.E.S	57	37	41	135	7	4	3	14	64	41	44	149
Russian, N.E.S	419	144	181	744	666	238	272	1,176	1,085	382	453	1,920
Finns	95	7	4	106	111	26	8	145	206	33	12	251
Spanish	1			1					1			1
Swiss	12	1		13	1			1	13	1		14
Danish	65	16	5	86	121	36	40	197	186	52	45	283
Swedish	101	28	33	162	118	33	18	169	219	61	51	331
Norwegian	116	19	24	159	202	52	24	278	318	71	48	437
Turks	7			7	9			9	16			16
Armenians	3	2	1	6					3	2	1	6
Syrians	30	23	21	74					30	23	21	74
Arabians	2			2					2			2
U. S. citizens	4			4	16	4	4	24	20	4	4	28
Total Immigration	10,660	2,452	2,224	15,336	2,054	592	550	3,196	12,714	3,044	2,774	18,532
Returned Canadians	633	113	59	805					633	113	59	805
Tourists	220	27	22	269	5	2	3	10	225	29	25	279
Totals	11,513	2,592	2,305	16,410	2,059	594	553	3,206	13,572	3,186	2,858	19,616

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South									3				3
Australian								1	5	2			8
Austrian, N.E.S.					6	3	7	7	47	115			185
Bohemian							5	1		9			15
Buckowinian					7	16	7	1	33	288			352
Croatian						1			7	1			9
Dalmatian									1	5			6
Galician					25	43	26	46	199	1,438			1,777
Hungarian, N.E.S.					15	25	18	16	62	39			175
Magyar										6			6
Slovak							2			7			9
Belgian					9	8	14	13	41	156			241
Bulgarian						2							2
Dutch						1	1	4	22	13			41
French					4	5	1	7	5	14			36
German, N.E.S.					8	19	2	13	72	142			256
Bavarian								1		2			3
Prussian									3	3			6
English		7			37	358	409	672	2,856	2,338	1	9	6,687
Welsh					1	14	13	3	75	19			125
Scotch			3		5	126	82	140	307	451			1,114
Irish					11	27	22	33	142	122		2	359
West Indian	5				4		3		3	2	3	36	56
Bermudian									1	1	1	1	4
Jamaican							1			1			2
Greek					2	1				1			4
Hebrew, N.E.S.					42	27	37	23	17	24			170
" Russian					23	38	120	87	227	172			667
" Polish							2						2
" Austrian								1	1				2
" German							1						1
Italian					7	21	15	42	162	1,117			1,364
New Zealand								1		1			2
Poles, N.E.S.					1	5		2	7	44			59
" Austrian									1	4			5
" German									1				1
" Russian					4	4	7	8	40	20			83
Roumanian					25	41	1	3	22	43			135
Russian, N.E.S					18	95	12	16	146	457			744
Finns						12	19	13	36	26			106
Spanish								1					1
Swiss								1	1	11			13
Danish					6	6	4	5	47	18			86
Swedish					2	24	11	11	64	50			162
Norwegian					1	7	11	12	71	57			159
Turks							1			6			7
Armenians								4	1	1			6
Syrians					20	8	28	8	10				74
Arabians								2					2
U. S. Citizens					1	1		2					4
Totals	5	7	3		284	938	882	1,200	4,738	7,226	5	48	15,336

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

—	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists	....	....	....	....	82	272	251	330	2,190	2,515	.....	1	5,641
General labourers	...	2	....	....	42	155	119	304	1,063	2,909	.. ..	8	4,602
Mechanics	2	....	3	....	79	317	322	401	1,087	1,323	1	31	3,566
Clerks	....	....	....	....	21	63	58	60	140	172	.....	1	515
Miners	....	....	....	....	6	9	15	25	82	60	.....	.....	197
Female servants	3	4	....	....	26	54	39	50	139	215	2	3	535
Not classed	....	1	....	....	28	68	78	30	37	32	2	4	280
Totals	5	7	3	....	284	938	882	1,200	4,738	7,226	5	48	15,336
Maritime provinces	2	6	3	....	45	77	127	59	306	711	3	39	1,378
Quebec	3	....	....	....	70	208	207	207	513	1,250	1	3	2,462
Ontario	...	1	....	....	55	355	290	552	1,595	1,824	1	4	4,677
Manitoba	....	....	....	....	81	159	173	227	1,626	2,430	.....	....	4,696
Saskatchewan	....	....	....	....	17	71	27	67	352	538	.. ..	2	1,074
Alberta	....	....	....	....	15	22	15	45	261	367	.....	....	725
British Columbia	....	....	....	....	1	46	43	43	85	106	.....	...	324
Yukon	...	....	....	....	...	..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Totals	5	7	3	....	284	938	882	1,200	4,738	7,226	5	48	15,336

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

Nationality.	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South	1		2	3	1		2						
Australian	7	1		8	3	1		1			2		
Austrian, N. E. S	115	40	30	185	48	19	24	54	9	5	9	3	
Bohemian	8	2	5	15	1			3	1	3	4	1	2
Buckowinian	279	32	41	352	107	20	36	160	6	5	12		
Croatian	9			9	5			2			2		
Dalmatian	6			6	4			1					
Galician	1,309	276	192	1,777	696	108	138	535	51	38	59	16	11
Hungarian, N. E. S	132	23	20	175	50	14	13	44		1	13	2	3
Magyar	6			6									
Slovak	8		1	9	3			4			1		1
Belgian	151	50	40	241	72	17	17	45	9	8	29	14	7
Bulgarian		2		2									
Dutch	22	8	11	41	11	5	11	4	1		6		
French	19	11	6	36	14	3	1	1			3	3	2
German, N. E. S	129	52	75	256	70	26	41	21	7	7	26	9	24
Bavarian	2	1		3				2	1				
Prussian	5	1		6	2	1		3					
English	4,443	1,143	1,101	6,687	1,933	384	425	860	167	247	1,397	270	309
Welsh	85	17	23	125	33	3	2	16	3	9	27	7	11
Scotch	831	165	118	1,114	422	54	77	88	9	6	234	30	27
Irish	260	71	28	359	124	16	12	49	10	8	56	13	6
West Indian	29	24	3	56	2			9			16	3	3
Bermudian	2	1	1	4							2		
Jamaican	2			2									
Greek	4			4	2			1					
Hebrew, N, E. S	81	52	37	170	8			7	3	5	62	41	31
" Russian	341	163	163	667	27	16	13	56	21	31	237	95	99
" Polish	2			2				1			1		
" Austrian	2			2	1						1		
" German		1		1									
Italian	1,330	22	12	1,364	17			1,266	13	10	30	2	2
New Zealand	1	1		2							1		
Poles, N. E. S	52	7		59	6			43	2		3		
" Austrian	1	2	2	5	1	2	2						
" German	1			1									
" Russian	73	7	3	83	28	3	1	35	1		10	2	2
Roumanian	57	37	41	135	13	5	11	19	4	6	19	15	21
Russian, N. E. S	419	144	181	744	103	39	68	244	26	58	65	47	40
Finns	95	7	4	106	32	1	1	46		2	6		
Spanish	1			1									
Swiss	12	1		13	8	1		3					
Danish	65	16	5	86	34			17	2	1	11		
Swedish	101	28	33	162	44	8	23	43	6	5	13	1	
Norwegian	116	19	24	159	34	2	4	70	5	8	10		
Turks	7			7				6					
Armenian	3	2	1	6	1						1	2	1
Syrian	30	23	21	74	9			8	9	5	9	4	5
Arabians	2			2	2								
U. S. Citizens	4			4				1			2		
Totals	10,660	2,452	2,224	15,336	3,971	748	922	3,768	366	468	2,379	580	607

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

for Canada at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.										Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Provinces.						
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
															3	
			1							2	1	1	3			1
1			3			9			1	7	32	13	87	36	8	2
										1			7			7
						6				65	90	11	99	71	16	
										1	1		7			
			1										6			
1	2		18	1		94		4	5	105	214	158	1,071	119	93	17
			25			6		1	3	56	6	21	53	27	4	8
			6							6						
										1		6				2
1	1	2	3	1	4	6	1	2	2	6	41	6	142	26	18	2
						2							2			
1						2				1			37		3	
				1	3		1	4			6	1	14	1	12	2
8	1	2	4	1		6		2	1	8	19	17	143	58	8	3
												2	1			
												2	1	3		
195	52	60	36	5	6	198	22	67	54	474	445	2,926	1,907	412	353	170
5			3			3	1	1	1	13	4	26	51	11	7	13
67	4	3	17	3	2	50	3	15	3	34	90	402	334	130	92	32
27	4	1	2			24	2	4	1	21	36	124	114	22	37	5
1						18	1	3		32	8	13		3		
								1	1	3		1				
1							1				1	1				
1											1	3				
3	1	1				5	1	2			91	31	42	6		
18	8	13		2		17	3	4	7	48	407	122	77	12	1	
										1	1					
											1			1		
	1									1						
1			16			7				286	632	416	10	1	8	11
						1						2				
						4		1		5	6	9	26	1	12	
													5			
			1									1				
						1				1	18	40	20	4		
3			1			9	2	4	3	2	59	17	23	34		
1	3	7	6			25		4	8	90	208	101	249	64	19	13
			11			6			1	7	10	73	3	3		10
1													1			
1											3		2	3	5	
2	1		1	3	3	10			1	24	12	11	21	4	10	4
			1	1	5	12				5	9	45	76	6	9	12
2		1				9		3	11	3	5	57	62	15	7	10
1											1	6				
1											4	1		1		
1	1	2				5	3	4	9	66		8				
										2						
							1			1		3				
344	79	92	156	18	23	535	42	126	112	1,378	2,462	4,677	4,696	1,074	725	324

PORT OF QUEBEC.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of Quebec 97,495 passengers, of whom 5.496 travelled saloon and 91,999 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 5,218 were destined to Canada and 278 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 78,525 were for Canada and 13,474 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 5,726 returned Canadians and 1,359 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 71,440 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 10,597 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South	1			1					1			1
Australian	3	5	1	9					3	5	1	9
Austrian	1			1					1			1
Belgian	4	3		7	1			1	5	3		8
Dutch	1			1	2			2	3			3
French	27	15		42					27	15		42
German	12	7	1	20		1	1	2	12	8	2	22
Bavarian	1			1					1			1
English	1,185	794	79	2,058	26	15	4	45	1,211	809	83	2,103
Welsh	5	1		6	2			2	7	1		8
Scotch	238	172	25	435	8	4		12	246	176	25	447
Irish	50	25	3	78	4	3		7	54	28	3	85
West Indian	1			1					1			1
Greek	1			1					1			1
Italian	4			4					4			4
New Zealand	1			1					1			1
Polish		1		1						1		1
Swiss	2	1		3					2	1		3
Swedish	3	1		4	1			1	4	1		5
Norwegian					1			1	1			1
Armenian	2			2					2			2
U. S. Citizens	21	23	2	46	82	72	13	167	103	95	15	213
Canadians	736	723	85	1,544		1		1	736	724	85	1,545
Tourists	484	419	49	952	20	15	2	37	504	434	51	989
Totals	2,783	2,190	245	5,218	147	111	20	278	2,930	2,301	265	5,496

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South	15	5	3	23	2	1	3	6	17	6	6	29
Australian	38	13	8	59	5	3		8	43	16	8	67
Austrian, N.E.S.	201	90	105	396	110	59	39	208	311	149	144	604
Bohemian	23	20	34	77	4	7	7	18	27	27	41	95
Buckowinian	715	110	168	993					715	110	168	993
Croatian	3	1	2	6	1			1	4	1	2	7
Galician	2,219	748	838	3,805	43	22	28	93	2,262	770	866	3,898
Hungarian, N.E.S.	138	78	90	306	114	55	21	190	252	133	111	496
Slovak	4	1	1	6					4	1	1	6
Belgian	324	138	118	580	113	47	48	208	437	185	166	788
Bulgarian	3			3	4			4	7			7
Dutch	85	33	32	150	33	23	27	83	118	56	59	233
French	541	265	198	1,004	25	15	8	48	566	280	206	1,052
German, N.E.S.	471	237	292	1,000	221	181	167	569	692	418	459	1,569
Alsace-Lorraine	2	1	1	4					2	1	1	4
Bavarian	1			1					1			1
Prussian	7	4	5	16	3	5	7	15	10	9	12	31
English	19,454	9,524	9,623	38,601	603	413	265	1,281	20,057	9,937	9,888	39,882
Welsh	301	105	52	458	23	12	3	38	324	117	55	496
Scotch	5,302	2,600	2,042	9,944	185	122	76	383	5,487	2,722	2,118	10,327
Irish	1,837	898	425	3,160	129	106	47	282	1,966	1,004	472	3,442
West Indian	1	1		2					1	1		2
Bermudian		1		1						1		1
Greek	51	4	8	63	6	1	1	8	57	5	9	71
Hebrew, N.E.S.	189	147	110	446	16	20	21	57	205	167	131	503
" Russian	1,400	972	1,085	3,457	100	113	167	380	1,500	1,085	1,252	3,837
" Polish	8	3	1	12		1	1	2	8	4	2	14
" Austrian	87	62	69	218	1	3	4	8	88	65	73	226
" German	14	5	10	29	1			1	15	5	10	30
Italian	1,304	44	41	1,389	67	12	12	91	1,371	56	53	1,480
Japanese	1		1	2					1		1	2
Newfoundland	1	1		2					1	1		2
New Zealand	11	4	1	16	1			1	12	4	1	17
Portuguese	2			2					2			2
Poles, N.E.S.	29	7	4	40	47	18	19	84	76	25	23	124
" Austrian	20	12	14	46		1	2	3	20	13	16	49
" German	4	4	3	11	2			2	6	4	3	13
" Russian	154	48	40	242	12	5	2	19	166	53	42	261
Persian	4	1		5					4	1		5
Roumanian	44	26	33	103	14	7	6	27	58	33	39	130
Russian, N.E.S	535	332	470	1,337	1,126	738	805	2,669	1,661	1,070	1,275	4,006
Finns	342	151	68	561	1,113	513	251	1,877	1,445	664	319	2,438
Doukhobors	77	53	74	204					77	53	74	204
Spanish	3	2		5	2	1		3	5	3		8
Swiss	55	15	21	91	10	6	2	18	65	21	23	109
Servian	1	1		2	1			1	2	1		3
Danish	148	52	36	236	186	89	46	321	334	141	82	557
Icelandic	50	49	61	160	2	1	1	4	52	50	62	164
Swedish	573	257	229	1,059	679	419	282	1,380	1,252	676	511	2,439
Norwegian	461	182	180	823	1,044	687	442	2,173	1,505	869	622	2,996
Turks	26	1	1	28	19	1	3	23	45	2	4	51
Armenians	50	5	4	59	7	1	3	11	57	6	7	70
Egyptians	3			3					3			3
Syrians	63	26	11	100	1		1	2	64	26	12	102
Arabians	12	2		14					12	2		14
U. S. A. Citizens	31	16	11	58	381	349	99	829	412	365	110	887
Negroes	1			1					1			1
India	15	6		21	5	1		6	20	7		27
Total immigration	37,454	17,363	16,623	71,440	6,461	4,058	2,916	13,435	43,915	21,421	19,539	84,875
Returned Canadians	3,401	1,745	580	5,726					3,401	1,745	580	5,726
Tourists	714	580	65	1,359	21	12	6	39	735	592	71	1,398
Totals	41,569	19,688	17,268	78,525	6,482	4,070	2,922	13,474	48,051	23,758	20,190	91,999

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South	10	2	2	1						1	1	6	23
Australian	3	20	7	2	2					6	8	11	59
Austrian, N.E.S.	85	20	39	35	9						161	47	396
Bohemian	11	10		1	4						46	5	77
Buckowinian	49	11	6	9	16						683	219	993
Croatian											5	1	6
Galician	315	80	58	71	95						2,435	751	3,805
Hungarian, N.E.S.	61	12	6	9	27						117	74	306
Slovak			2									4	6
Belgian	72	39	61	54	72					8	166	108	580
Bulgarian											3		3
Dutch	24	8	4	9	8					6	31	60	150
French	133	86	102	86	52					2	319	224	1,004
German, N.E.S.	83	100	68	147	65					2	300	235	1,000
Alsace-Lorraine	3		1										4
Bavarian												1	1
Prussian	2	4	1								8	1	16
English	4,179	3,771	4,112	2,845	1,213					1,488	10,972	10,021	38,601
Welsh	68	52	41	30	21					1	155	90	458
Scotch	808	1,041	710	491	265					27	3,445	3,157	9,944
Irish	340	334	417	235	83					51	1,040	660	3,160
West Indian		1	1										2
Bermudian			1										1
Greek	8	4	8	5	5					1	5	27	63
Hebrew, N.E.S.	117	66	81	35	13					7	74	53	446
" Russian	490	433	507	282	150					61	639	895	3,457
" Polish		3	1	1						3	4		12
" Austrian	39	30	12	59	9					4	24	41	218
" German	6	12	3		1						7		29
Italian	74	62	54	101	33					1	825	239	1,389
Japanese	1			1									2
Newfoundland		1										1	2
New Zealand	2	3	2	1							4	4	16
Portuguese	1		1										2
Poles, N.E.S.	4	1	5		1						20	9	40
" Austrian	3	5	1	12							13	12	46
" German	4	1	3	2							1		11
" Russian	34	29	39	16	13					1	70	40	242
Persian	2	1									2		5
Roumanian	11	4	7	8	2						48	23	103
Russian, N.E.S.	369	119	108	106	62					9	290	274	1,337
Finns	97	54	81	73	35					7	64	150	561
Doukhobors	2		198		4								204
Spanish	1										2	2	5
Swiss	11	8	6	8	3					1	28	26	91
Servian											2		2
Danish	34	35	33	25	10					4	58	37	236
Icelandic	98		12	1	3						6	40	160
Swedish	181	92	143	105	35					2	277	224	1,059
Norwegian	114	65	92	47	39					6	292	168	823
Turks	4	2	2	12						2	2	4	28
Armenians	15	6	7	8	3					1	7	12	59
Egyptians	3												3
Syrians	11	35	27	12							1	14	100
Arabians	1	7		2	1							3	14
U.S.A. Citizens	9	4	10	5						1	5	24	58
Negroes			1										1
India	10		2	5	2						1	1	21
Totals	8,002	6,673	7,085	4,957	2,356					1,703	22,666	17,998	71,440

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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1096.

—	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists	2,595	1,727	1,887	1,064	665					613	7,025	4,671	20,247
General labourers	1,218	883	983	847	351					274	5,583	4,267	14,406
Mechanics	2,341	2,128	2,408	1,606	792					605	6,714	5,635	22,229
Clerks	460	419	504	402	144					94	1,111	1,181	4,315
Miners	143	215	165	145	89					8	391	347	1,503
Female servants	508	391	517	402	185					69	1,107	994	4,173
Not classed	737	910	621	491	130					40	735	903	4,567
Totals	8,002	6,673	7,085	4,957	2,356					1,703	22,666	17,998	71,440
Maritime provinces	187	121	121	74	34					14	282	173	1,006
Quebec	1,688	1,505	1,708	1,346	546					394	5,067	3,837	16,091
Ontario	2,871	2,855	3,026	2,144	973					753	7,881	7,024	27,527
Manitoba	2,179	1,367	1,353	729	444					368	6,106	4,370	16,916
Saskatchewan	417	290	372	257	146					83	1,628	1,156	4,349
Alberta	411	268	236	235	110					63	1,149	892	3,364
British Columbia	249	267	268	172	102					28	552	545	2,183
Yukon			1		1						1	1	4
Totals	8,002	6,673	7,085	4,957	2,356					1,703	22,666	17,998	71,440

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for

NATIONALITY.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South	15	5	3	23	4			1			7	4	1
Australian	38	13	8	59	16	3	1	6	1	1	9	2	3
Austrian, N.E.S.	201	90	105	396	56	26	56	38	12	13	41	25	25
Bohemian	23	20	34	77	5	1	1	5	2	5	5	3	7
Buckowinian	715	110	168	993	240	49	115	451	21	42	15	5	9
Croatian	3	1	2	6	1	1	2	2					
Galician	2,219	748	838	3,805	950	342	539	1,156	159	242	95	16	31
Hungarian, N.E.S.	138	78	90	306	64	39	59	41	9	14	13	6	3
Slovak	4	1	1	6				1	1	1			
Belgian	324	138	118	580	149	38	50	38	11	10	100	41	32
Bulgarian	3			3				3					
Dutch	85	33	32	150	41	11	20	19	2	1	18	7	8
French	541	265	198	1,004	295	107	122	50	15	24	75	32	23
German, N.E.S.	471	237	292	1,000	209	120	195	91	12	19	126	41	51
Alsace-Lorraine	2	1	1	4	1	1	1				1		
Bavarian	1			1				1					
Prussian	7	4	5	16	3	3	5	2			1		
English	19,454	9,524	9,623	38,601	6,261	1,877	2,193	3,573	1,145	1,753	6,868	2,919	3,318
Welsh	301	105	52	458	99	26	16	34	10	6	113	19	16
Scotch	5,302	2,600	2,042	9,944	1,637	451	543	768	207	263	2,141	763	787
Irish	1,837	898	425	3,160	669	110	103	427	77	83	446	211	159
West Indian	1	1		2									
Bermudian		1		1								1	
Greek	51	4	8	63	5			37	1	2	1		
Hebrew, N.E.S.	189	147	110	446	14	5	6	20	15	19	127	100	65
" Russian	1,400	972	1,085	3,457	138	76	142	265	115	141	913	561	633
" Polish	8	3	1	12	1	1	1	1			5	1	
" Austrian	87	62	69	218	11	5	6	12	7	12	60	29	40
" German	14	5	10	29	5	1	1	1			7	4	9
Italian	1,304	44	41	1,389	30			1,174	28	33	63	2	2
Japanese	1		1	2				1					1
Newfoundland	1	1		2							1	1	
New Zealand	11	4	1	16	3						3	1	1
Portuguese	2			2	1								
Poles, N.E.S	29	7	4	40	4	1		16	3	2	5	1	1
" Austrian	20	12	14	46	8	5	6	8	3	3	4	3	2
" German	4	4	3	11	3	1	2	1	1	1			
" Russian	154	48	40	242	37	11	16	63	11	16	45	10	8
Persian	4	1		5	2			2	1				
Roumanian	44	26	33	103	10	7	18	18	4	7	16	8	6
Russian, N.E.S.	535	332	470	1,337	203	120	214	169	53	106	132	70	100
Finns	342	151	68	561	30	6	13	293	33	39	11	7	6
Doukhobors	77	53	74	204	75	50	73	1			1		1
Spanish	3	2		5		1		1			1		
Swiss	55	15	21	91	22	5	10	10	2	2	21	5	8
Servian	1	1		2	1	1							
Danish	148	52	36	236	58	10	9	40	6	10	39	14	15
Icelandic	50	49	61	160	30	16	46	10	3	5	9	2	9
Swedish	573	257	229	1,059	193	68	127	245	42	68	102	24	27
Norwegian	461	182	180	823	170	49	96	170	17	28	111	34	47
Turks	26	1	1	28	9			16		1	1	1	
Armenians	50	5	4	59	8	1	1	25	1		8		1
Egyptians	3			3	2								
Syrians	63	26	11	100	9	1	1	24	3	1	8	8	3
Arabians	12	2		14	1			9					
U.S.A. Citizens	31	16	11	58	5		1	7			7	7	6
Negroes	1			1				1					
India	15	6		21	3			3			1	1	
Totals	37,454	17,363	16,623	71,440	11,791	3,646	4,810	9,400	2,033	2,973	11,776	4,989	5,464

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V

Canada at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.										Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.								
2						1	1		2	7	5	10	1				
3	3	2	3	1		2	1	1	1	10	24	12	2	4	7		
6	2	3	7	1	1	20	3	4	7	3	87	34	168	54	39	11	
			8	6	14	4		4	7				28		10	39	
			9			32		3	2	19	286	80	326	231	51		
											2			4			
1	3	9	17	1		221		6	17	21	526	273	2,346	446	180	13	
1	1	2	19	3	6	18		2	6	18	53	24	52	119	32	8	
			3								2		1			3	
14	5	2	11	7	15	27	12	9	9	23	213	25	188	39	79	13	
												3					
6	4	1				5	1	4	2		28	19	60	15	26	2	
44	11	9	5	4	4	38	72	58	16	5	403	54	341	119	65	16	1
30	9	8	6	5	4	41	9	9	15	16	188	130	430	146	73	17	
											1	1	2				
											1						
											1	1	2				
											1						
			1					1			2	2	6	6			
1,324	651	458	427	151	256	2,068	1,001	713	1,645	551	7,326	18,669	7,178	1,952	1,634	1,289	2
24	5	2	26	4	10	33	5	8	2	6	82	161	115	30	30	34	
475	219	150	166	46	79	710	115	204	220	132	1,718	4,092	2,352	582	612	455	1
212	76	43	19	7	7	368	64	49	30	52	685	1,456	682	92	127	66	
							1	1				1	1				
										1							
7	1	3				2	1		3		46	15	2				
23	15	16		1		10	5	1	4	1	302	73	58	12			
67	80	131	4			119	13	21	38	62	1,688	926	734	33	5	9	
1						1					5	6	1				
3	6	5				12	1	3	6		134	53	22	9			
1											18	4	7				
5	1	3	27	2	2	7	5	4	1	40	1,124	169	19		15	22	
											2						
											1	1					
3			1			2	1	1			5	7	2		1	1	
1												1				1	
1			3		1	2				1	2	5	3			2	
				1	3					4	10	2	22	3	5		
	1					1					4		6		1		
1			8			13		3		2	134	42	52	9		3	
											3		2				
	2					4		1	2		47	3	8	44		1	
11	7	17	16	1	6	65	4	16	27	7	402	97	575	149	84	23	
1			7	7	10	97		1		2	46	421	21	16	27	28	
						3							195	9			
1	1										2	1	2				
2						1		2	1		35	26	9		18	3	
														2			
8	1	2	1			20	2	1		3	101	38	60	4	9	21	
	1					25		2	1		3	3	151		3		
5	5	3	22	4	4	111	6	3		14	76	248	415	127	113	66	
4	2		6	2	1	76		2	8	10	89	243	242	93	118	28	
											16	11	1				
7	1						2	2	2	1	21	37					
1											3						
8	7	6	3			6	11	1		4	85	11					
2						2					13	1					
5	1					3	7	5	4	8	15	25	8		2		
											1						
8	1					3		1			11	5	1	1	1	2	
2,318	1,122	875	826	254	423	4,173	1,343	1,146	2,078	1,006	16,091	27,527	16,916	4,349	3,364	2,183	4

PORT OF VANCOUVER.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of Vancouver 8,333 passengers, of whom 1,533 travelled saloon and 6,800 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 1,171 were destined to Canada and 362 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 4,749 were for Canada and 2,051 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,628 returned Canadians and 1,080 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 2,041 souls.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian	39	25	6	70	10	12	1	23	49	37	7	93
Austrian		1		1						1		1
Belgian	5			5					5			5
Chinese	1	1	1	3	1			1	2	1	1	4
Dutch	2	2	1	5					2	2	1	5
French	17	3		20	2	3		5	19	6		25
German	27	4		31	7	2		9	34	6		40
English	311	170	42	523	18	11		29	329	181	42	552
Welsh	2			2					2			2
Scotch	63	33	1	97	2	1		3	65	34	1	100
Irish	18	4		22	1			1	19	4		23
West Indian	1			1					1			1
Greek	1			1					1			1
Italian	1			1					1			1
Japanese	9	3	2	14	16	7		23	25	10	2	37
New Zealand	23	13	2	38	1	2	1	4	24	15	3	42
Portuguese	1	1		2					1	1		2
Russian	6	3	2	11	4	1		5	10	4	2	16
Spanish	3			3					3			3
Swiss	2	1		3	1			1	3	1		4
Danish	2			2					2			2
Swedish					1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
U. S. Citizens	8	13	3	24	97	72	16	185	105	85	19	209
India	1			1	1	1		2	2	1		3
Canadians	39	25	8	72					39	25	8	72
Tourists	123	89	7	219	48	20		68	171	109	7	287
Totals	705	391	75	1,171	210	133	19	362	915	524	94	1,533

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian	84	44	64	192	45	51	60	156	129	95	124	348
Austrian	4			4	1			1	5			5
Belgian					1			1	1			1
Chinese	1	2	2	5					1	2	2	5
Dutch	1			1	3	1		4	4	1		5
French					2	2		4	2	2		4
German	4	1		5	11	5		16	15	6		21
English	51	20	9	80	29	10	2	41	80	30	11	121
Welsh	2			2	1			1	3			3
Scotch	22	6	3	31	7	2		9	29	8	3	40
Irish	6	5		11	5	6		11	11	11		22
Hebrew	1			1					1			1
Italian					4	1		5	4	1		5
Japanese	1,058	176	29	1,263	693	133	17	843	1,751	309	46	2,106
New Zealand	31	11	16	58	12	9	3	24	43	20	19	82
Portuguese		1		1	1			1	1	1		2
Roumanian					1			1	1			1
Russian, N.E.S	3	1	2	6					3	1	2	6
Finns					2	1		3	2	1		3
Icelandic	1			1					1			1
Swedish	4	1	3	8	4			4	8	1	3	12
Norwegian	2			2	2			2	4			4
Turks	6			6	1			1	7			7
Syrians	1			1	2	1		3	3	1		4
U. S. Citizens	11	3	12	26	75	50	19	144	86	53	31	170
India	336	1		337	7			7	343	1		344
Total Immigration	1,629	272	140	2,041	909	272	101	1,282	2,538	544	241	3,323
Returned Canadians	1,548	53	27	1,628					1,548	53	27	1,628
Tourists	918	113	49	1,080	691	45	33	769	1,609	158	82	1,849
Totals	4,095	438	216	4,749	1,600	317	134	2,051	5,695	755	350	6,800

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Totals.
Australian	34	20	16	5	3	13	6	3	31	2	40	19	192
Austrian										2	2		4
Chinese							3				1	1	5
Dutch	1												1
German			1				2	1				1	5
English	20	7	5	9	2	4	9	1	9	2	1	11	80
Welsh				1					1				2
Scotch	12	1		4			3		1	4	4	2	31
Irish				1					3		2	5	11
Hebrew					1								1
Japanese	65	54	81	27	78	75	4	138	43	91	455	152	1,263
New Zealand	10	6	1	3	8	2	4		6	1	17		58
Portuguese	1												1
Russian	4							2					6
Icelandic		1											1
Swedish		1				1	6						8
Norwegian				1							1		2
Turks		6											6
Syrian		1											1
U. S. Citizens	17	2	1	1	1						4		26
India	12	2	14	4	40	15	10	31	10	80	88	31	337
Totals	176	101	119	56	133	110	47	176	104	182	615	222	2,041

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists	28	42	14	4	15	27	2	34	8	23	160	37	394
General labourers	27	3	24	8	3	12	4	9	14	2	16	74	196
Mechanics	19	7	5	9	2	5	7	7	17	1	21	37	137
Clerks	40	19	37	4	36	29	4	55	17	110	103	30	484
Miners	4	....	1	4	....	1	2	1	19	1	4	1	38
Female servants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	12
Not classed	58	30	38	27	77	36	28	70	29	45	299	43	780
Totals	176	101	119	56	133	110	47	176	104	182	615	222	2,041
Maritime Provinces	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Quebec	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	5
Ontario	2	1	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	12	3	24
Manitoba	7	4	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	3	....	20
Saskatchewan	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	6
Alberta	3	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	5	1	16	....	32
British Columbia	162	94	115	52	130	104	47	176	95	181	580	216	1,952
Yukon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Totals	176	101	119	56	133	110	47	176	104	182	615	222	2,041

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

Nationality.	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Australian	84	44	64	192	13	3	4	16	1	2	26	6	10
Austrian	4			4							2		
Chinese	1	2	2	5									
Dutch	1			1	1								
German	4	1		5		1		1			3		
English	51	20	9	80	10	4	2	6	1	1	14	4	
Welsh	2			2									
Scotch	22	6	3	31	9	1	2				5	2	1
Irish	6	5		11				1	1		2	1	
Hebrew	1			1									
Japanese	1,058	176	29	1,263	273	38	6	105	13		15	1	
New Zealand	31	11	16	58	14	3	9	2			12	3	1
Portuguese		1		1									
Russian	3	1	2	6							2		
Icelandic	1			1				1					
Swedish	4	1	3	8				1			3	1	3
Norwegian	2			2				1			1		
Turks	6			6									
Syrian	1			1									
U. S. Citizens	11	3	12	26	1			2			3		
India	336	1		337				41			16		
Totals	1,629	272	140	2,041	321	50	23	177	16	3	104	18	15

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V.

for Canada at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.										Destination.								
Clerks, Traders, &c.		Miners.			Female Servants.		Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.									
11	2	6	12	3	1	1	6	28	41	1	1	7	15	1	22	144	1	
1			1									1				3		
1	2	2									1					4		
																1		
																5		
5	2		8	2	1		8	7	5			3		4	5	68		
			2													2		
4	1		3	1			1	1					4	1	3	23		
			3	1				2				1				10		
1															1			
301	38	4				11	364	75	19		1	6				1,256		
2							1	5	6		2	5	1			50		
								1								1		
1	1	2														6		
																1		
																8		
																2		
							6									6		
1																1		
3		2					2	3	10			1			1	24		
91							188	1								337		
422	46	16	29	7	2	12	576	123	81	1	5	24	20	6	32	1,952	1	

PORT OF VICTORIA.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of Victoria 2,021 passengers, of whom 126 travelled saloon and 1,895 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 95 were destined to Canada and 31 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 1,412 were for Canada and 483 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 518 returned Canadians and 77 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 817 souls.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants, for Canada, upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian		1	1	2						1	1	2
Austrian					2	1		3	2	1		3
French						1		1		1		1
German	6			6					6			6
English	40	11	1	52	2			2	42	11	1	54
Scotch	4	4	1	9					4	4	1	9
Irish	3			3					3			3
Japanese	2	1		3	1			1	3	1		4
New Zealand	1	1		2					1	1		2
U. S. Citizens	7	8	1	16	13	4	2	19	20	12	3	35
Tourists	1	1		2	4	1		5	5	2		7
Totals	64	27	4	95	22	7	2	31	86	34	6	126

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian	3	3		6	20	12	5	37	23	15	5	43
Austrian	2			2					2			2
Chinese	1	5	6	12					1	5	6	12
Dutch					1			1	1			1
French	1			1	2			2	3			3
German	5			5	11	4	4	19	16	4	4	24
English	14	3	3	20	15	5		20	29	8	3	40
Welsh					1			1	1			1
Scotch	5	1	3	9	13			13	18	1	3	22
Irish	1			1	5	2		7	6	2		8
Greek	3			3					3			3
Italian	1			1					1			1
Japanese	554	88	14	656	190	29	7	226	744	117	21	882
New Zealand	4			4	7	2	2	11	11	2	2	15
Poles	27			27					27			27
Russian, N.E.S	7			7					7			7
Finns	2			2	1	1		2	3	1		4
Danish					2	1		3	2	1		3
Swedish	3			3	5	2	5	12	8	2	5	15
Norwegian	27			27	28	1		29	55	1		56
U. S. Citizens	6			6	42	15	14	71	48	15	14	77
India	25			25	1			1	26			26
Total Immigration	691	100	26	817	344	74	37	455	1,035	174	63	1,272
Returned Canadians	491	13	14	518					491	13	14	518
Tourists	46	19	12	77	20	7	1	28	66	26	13	105
Totals	1,228	132	52	1,412	364	81	38	483	1,592	213	90	1,895

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Australian		1								1	4		6
Austrian					1						1		2
Chinese							7		3		2		12
French					1								1
German						2					3		5
English			1		3	2		3		4	2	5	20
Scotch					2					6	1		9
Irish										1			1
Greek					1				1		1		3
Italian								1					1
Japanese			14	10	17	7		41	63	135	230	139	656
New Zealand						1			1	1		1	4
Poles					26						1		27
Russian, N.E.S.								1			4	2	7
Finns											2		2
Swedish					1						2		3
Norwegian						27							27
U.S. Citizens					5						1		6
India				5	1			19					25
Totals		1	15	15	58	39	7	65	68	148	254	147	817

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TABLE IV.

Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists		1	4	7	1	1		8	6	36	14	34	112
General labourers			2	2	24	19		9	15	37	78	8	194
Mechanics					17	12		1	7	9	16	8	70
Clerks			6	2	6	4	7	12	27	42	57	47	210
Miners										3	1	1	5
Female servants											1		1
Not classed			3	4	10	3		35	13	21	87	49	225
Totals		1	15	15	58	39	7	65	68	148	254	147	817
Maritime Provinces													
Quebec						1							1
Ontario													
Manitoba											1		1
Saskatchewan													
Alberta													
British Columbia		1	15	15	58	38	7	65	68	148	253	147	815
Yukon													
Totals		1	15	15	58	39	7	65	68	148	254	147	817

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for Canada, at

Nationality.	Sex.				Trade or										
					Farmers or farm labourers class.			General labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Australian	3	3		6	1			1					
Austrian	2			2				1			1		
Chinese	1	5	6	12									
French	1			1							1		
German	5			5	1						2		
English	14	3	3	20				4			3		3
Scotch	5	1	3	9									
Irish	1			1							1		
Greek	3			3				2			1		
Italian	1			1				1					
Japanese	554	88	14	656	95	7	1	132	19	2	26	1	
New Zealand	4			4	1						1		
Poles	27			27	1			6			14		
Russian, N.E.S	7			7				4			3		
Finns	2			2				2					
Swedish	3			3				3					
Norwegian	27			27				14			11		
U. S. Citizens	6			6				3			1		
India	25			25	5								
Totals	691	100	26	817	104	7	1	173	19	2	66	1	3

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V.

the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.									Destination.								
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female servants.	Not classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.								
			1					3					1			5	
																2	
1	5	6														12	
																1	
2											1					4	
1			2				4	3								20	
2	1	3					2									9	
																1	
																3	
																1	
149	29	4	1			1	151	31	7							656	
1			1													4	
6																27	
																7	
																2	
																3	
							2									27	
							2									6	
							20									25	
162	35	13	5			1	181	37	7		1		1			815	

UNITED STATES PORTS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived in Canada, via ports in the United States, 18,792 passengers, of whom 571 travelled saloon and 18,221 steerage. Included in the steerage passengers were 111 returned Canadians and 1 tourist, leaving the immigration proper at 18,109 souls.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers, for Canada, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Belgian	5	3	2	10
French	1	1	.....	2
German	2	1	.....	3
English	95	74	10	179
Welsh	.....	1	.....	1
Scotch	24	13	2	39
Irish	6	5	4	15
West Indian	2	1	2	5
Jamaican	4	.....	.....	4
Hebrew	1	.....	.....	1
Italian	2	2	.....	4
Japanese	1	.....	.....	1
Newfoundland	6	4	8	18
Swiss	.....	1	.....	1
Swedish	2	.....	.....	2
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	1
Negro	1	.....	.....	1
Canadian	139	123	22	284
Totals	292	229	50	571

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers, for Canada, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

NATIONALITY.	CANADA.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South	2			2
Australian	28	5	6	39
Austrian, N.E.S.	466	128	123	717
Bohemian	3	3		6
Croatian and Slovenian	190	12	9	211
Dalmatian	10			10
Galician	16	7	4	27
Hungarian N.E.S	154	50	49	253
Magyar	231	39	48	318
Ruthenian	193	31	42	266
Slovak	111	14	14	139
Belgian	100	24	18	142
Bulgarian	65			65
Brazilian	2			2
Chinese	1			1
Dutch	84	19	14	117
French	229	106	48	383
German	186	82	85	353
English	3,050	939	1,259	5,248
Welsh	33	8	6	47
Scotch	665	173	87	925
Irish	288	82	29	399
West Indian	12	6	1	19
Jamaican	1			1
Greek	145	6	15	166
Hebrew, N.E.S.	30	6	9	45
" Russian	238	237	264	739
" Austrian	9	6	2	17
Italian	4,356	348	265	4,969
Japanese	1			1
New Zealand	1	1		2
Poles, N.E.S	11	1	2	14
" Austrian	74	14	11	99
" German	17			17
" Russian	34	5	2	41
Roumanian	140	7	4	151
Russian, N.E.S.	374	255	254	883
Finns	162	28	7	197
Spanish	5	1		6
Swiss	29	9	1	39
Servian	11	3	3	17
Danish	57	20	11	88
Swedish	178	61	30	269
Norwegian	141	41	40	222
Turks	275	23	14	312
Armenians	6			6
Syrians	77	25	12	114
U.S.A. Citizens	1	1	3	5
Total Immigration	12,492	2,826	2,791	18,109
Returned Canadians	67	37	7	111
Tourists	1			1
Totals	12,560	2,863	2,798	18,221

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

NATIONALITY.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South			1				1						2
Australian		7	1					2	22	2	2	3	39
Austrian, N.E.S.	25	1		23	3	4	4	5	7	40	409	196	717
Bohemian		2					2			2			6
Croatian and Slovenian	2	12	6	18		17	5	22	32	65	17	15	211
Dalmatian	4					4				2			10
Galician			3					4	1	10		9	27
Hungarian, N.E.S.	55	26	1	5	1	5	1	1	37	18	83	20	253
Magyar	1	2	13	29	5	37	39	68	42	50		32	318
Ruthenian	14	12	1	5	6	7	6	27	9	175		4	266
Slovak		2	1	8		12	7	23	27	45		14	139
Belgians	5		5		2	3	2	9	29	63	21	3	142
Bulgarian	8		2	2	4			6	5	36	2		65
Brazilian												2	2
Chinese												1	1
Dutch		2		1	3			6	6	83	14	2	117
French	30	6	30	27	6	22	11	23	41	121	27	39	383
German	20	18	23	4	5	9	6	45	36	87	78	22	353
English	63	81	72	31	74	75	96	187	837	2,459	1,158	115	5,248
Welsh	4		2					1	13	23	4		47
Scotch	20	8	11	5	10	17	50	60	110	438	138	58	925
Irish	10	20	15	10	7	5	11	26	37	134	86	38	399
West Indian	1	2	2	1						1	12		19
Jamaican												1	1
Greek	7	6	7	9	1	6		2	7	61	28	32	166
Hebrew, N.E.S.			2		2	2	3		15	21			45
" Russian	7	17	8	5	8	26	34	37	189	339		69	739
" Austrian			4	1		1		9	2				17
Italian	180	56	86	84	103	94	75	566	502	1,271	1,206	746	4,969
Japanese	1												1
New Zealand				2									2
Poles, N.E.S.	1								7	3	2	1	14
" Austrian	6	3		1	3	7	1	7	5	54		12	99
" German						4	3	9		1			17
" Russian			1	4		3			9	18		6	41
Roumanian		6	18			8	10	6	12	84	5	2	151
Russian, N.E.S.	28	10	7	16	59	29	8	57	47	141	400	81	883
Finns	4	4	6	1	3	8	15	13	10	47	65	21	197
Spanish	2	3									1		6
Swiss		1	3	2	5		1	4	4	3	16		39
Servian		1	1	1		1	11			2			17
Danish	3	3	3	3	1	1		6	31	14	8	15	88
Swedish	33	4	6	9	19	3	2	3	21	61	86	22	269
Norwegian	25	2	21	8	10	6	11	3	9	42	62	23	222
Turks	9	8	3	3	38	26	4	13	9	53	66	80	312
Armenians		1	1	1	2			1					[illegible]
Syrians	4	4	5	18	14	22	1	1		9	10	26	114
U.S.A. Citizens	2									3			5
Totals	574	330	371	337	394	464	420	1,252	2,170	6,081	4,006	1,710	18,109

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists	138	40	56	59	64	55	42	165	209	641	1,111	388	2,968
General labourers	246	117	127	126	155	205	188	723	1,046	3,190	1,491	879	8,493
Mechanics	60	44	39	36	70	79	83	164	471	1,250	721	148	3,165
Clerks	21	28	38	17	19	36	47	61	102	370	173	51	963
Miners	4	2	11	15	7	4	1	17	34	72	48	15	230
Female servants	34	26	20	16	24	12	12	35	73	167	169	45	633
Not classed	71	73	80	68	55	73	47	87	235	391	293	184	1,657
Totals	574	330	371	337	394	464	420	1,252	2,170	6,081	4,006	1,710	18,109
Maritime Provinces	30	3	5	29	6	17	12	34	21	83	68	12	320
Quebec	123	54	54	74	96	100	105	158	406	1,147	1,030	468	3,815
Ontario	234	183	205	120	166	236	209	700	1,208	3,025	1,881	803	8,970
Manitoba	106	26	39	45	73	57	39	135	288	1,142	602	196	2,748
Saskatchewan	27	20	14	7	18	1	3	31	62	210	167	78	638
Alberta	26	8	21	7	18	11	14	51	100	217	103	46	622
British Columbia	28	36	31	55	17	42	37	139	85	256	155	107	988
Yukon	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	4	.....	1	....	.....	8
Totals	574	330	371	337	394	464	420	1,252	2,170	6,081	4,006	1,710	18,109

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for Canada,

NATIONALITY.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South	2			2				1					
Australian	28	5	6	39	4			12	2	1	8	1	5
Austrian, N.E.S.	466	128	123	717	213	44	70	222	18	26	19	4	3
Bohemian	3	3		6	1	1		1			1	1	
Croatian and Slovenian	190	12	9	211	65			121	9	6	2		
Dalmatian	10			10				10					
Galician	16	7	4	27	1	1	1	12	4	3			
Hungarian, N.E.S.	154	50	49	253	49	12	18	97	14	16	7		
Magyar	231	39	48	318	31			194	26	37	4	1	
Ruthenian	193	31	42	266	7	2	4	186	20	34			
Slovak	111	14	14	139	7			99	5	6	2		
Belgian	100	24	18	142	35	6	3	32	2	7	22	4	1
Bulgarian	65			65	34			31					
Brazilian	2			2				2					
Chinese	1			1									
Dutch	84	19	14	117	43	2	4	31	2	1	6	3	6
French	229	106	48	383	53	14	14	42	3	4	40	22	7
German	186	82	85	353	38	13	29	62	8	16	56	6	9
English	3,050	939	1,259	5,248	485	82	93	945	193	441	1,033	245	338
Welsh	33	8	6	47	9			11	1		9	3	2
Scotch	665	173	87	925	117	14	16	114	9	9	280	42	29
Irish	288	82	29	399	79	7	6	86	9	6	48	6	1
West Indian	12	6	1	19	2			1			2	1	
Jamaican	1			1									
Greek	145	6	15	166	16		2	117	2	7	5	1	
Hebrew, N.E.S.	30	6	9	45				6			13	1	
" Russian	238	237	264	739	16	3	4	73	43	67	107	85	85
" Austrian	9	6	2	17				5	1		3	3	2
Italian	4,356	348	265	4,969	788	45	44	3,305	173	171	167	25	14
Japanese	1			1									
New Zealand	1	1		2							1	1	
Poles, N.E.S.	11	1	2	14				8	1	2	1		
" Austrian	74	14	11	99	4			65	6	6	3		
" German	17			17	3			13			1		
" Russian	34	5	2	41	6	1		27	1	2	1		
Roumanian	140	7	4	151	13			124	5	4	2		
Russian, N.E.S.	374	255	254	883	54	25	32	178	41	72	119	64	60
Finns	162	28	7	197	13			124	6		23	3	
Spanish	5	1		6				1	1		1		
Swiss	29	9	1	39	11			5			8	1	
Servian	11	3	3	17	1			9	1	2			
Danish	57	20	11	88	15	2	3	23			13	2	1
Swedish	178	61	30	269	12	1		157	10	16	8	2	2
Norwegian	141	41	40	222	11			98	9	14	26	3	
Turks	275	23	14	312	88	6	5	164	3	5	14	1	1
Armenians	6			6				3			1		
Syrians	77	25	12	114	12	2	1	46	9	9	9	2	1
U.S.A. Citizens	1	1	3	5				1	1	1			
Totals	12,492	2,826	2,791	18,109	2,336	283	349	6,864	638	991	2,065	533	567

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.									Destination.								
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants	Not classified.		Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon.	
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.								
							1				2						
3						2	1		2	6	25	3			3		
6			2	1	3	41	4	20	21	6	140	184	229	115	15	28	
						1						2	2			2	
	1						2	2	3			176	25	4	1	5	
												10					
						2	3				7	10	7	3			
1						20		4	15	4	14	99	57	72	4	3	
1						5	1	7	11	56	14	137	33	34	28	16	
						6		3	4	9	72	73	95	3	11	3	
			2			5	1	4	8	1		50	2	14	43	29	
8	1	1	1			4	2	7	6	1	17	18	71	11	14	9	1
												65					
											2						
1										1							
2	1	1				7	2	1	2		4	11	88	11	2	1	
32	9	2	6	3	4	20	56	35	17	10	183	49	85	5	40	10	1
20	1	1	2	1		20	8	33	30		74	131	114	23	3	8	
343	69	32	80	10	13	177	164	163	342	65	801	3,003	884	130	135	225	5
1			2			1	1	3	4		6	25	5	6	2	3	
106	18	18	17	2		34	31	54	15	12	106	491	201	17	40	57	1
50	7	1	4	2	1	30	21	21	14	7	34	231	81	10	22	14	
3						3	4	2	1	4	3	9	1			2	
1												1					
3			2			2	2	1	6		92	65	4			5	
9	1	3	1			1	1	3	6		27	13	3			2	
36	25	36				27	6	54	72	3	273	282	144	23	3	11	
1								2			6	11					
22	7	3	61	6		62	13	30	33	73	1,420	2,830	103	5	157	381	
							1									1	
												2					
							2			1	3	4	6				
1						5	1	3	5	3	24	29	26		16	1	
												13	4				
						2		1			11	27	2	1			
1						2				22	67	41	8	9		4	
21	5	4	1			66	1	54	86	2	207	234	305	107	12	16	
2	1	1				14		4	6		10	162	6		4	15	
2							1				2	1				3	
3	2						2	6	1		18	9	7	1	4		
							1	2	1			8	1			8	
5						11	1	5	7	4	11	25	24		22	2	
	1		1			35		12	12	8	10	80	83	17	22	49	
4	6	4	1			12	1	11	22	14	4	68	31	14	21	70	
6	1					7	3	5	3	1	67	235	7			2	
1							1					6					
4	1		1			9	5	2	1	9	80	23	1		1		
									2	2				3			
699	157	107	184	25	21	633	344	557	756	320	3,815	8,970	2,748	638	622	988	8

The report which I have received from the Women's National Immigration Society, 87 Osborne street, Montreal, is to the effect that 671 immigrants passed through the home of the society during the year, including nine parties sent out under the auspices of the president of the British Women's Emigration Association in England. The Women's National Immigration Society is doing very useful work in looking after female immigrants, finding places for domestic servants, &c.

The repatriation of French Canadians from the United States has engaged the attention of the department for some years past, and considerable progress has been made in this connection. The department makes an annual grant in aid of the work of the Montreal Repatriation and Colonization Society, and in addition to what is done by this society we employ some agents of our own, including the Rev. Father Blais, O.M.I., Rev. Father Vachon, O.M.I., Rev. Father Corbeil and Mr. Damase Gauthier, who make frequent journeys into the United States and carry on an active propaganda among the French Canadians who have drifted over there, with a view to inducing them to come back and make their homes in Canada, principally in the Northwest.

The Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society, with headquarters at 50 Rideau street, Ottawa, receives some financial aid from the department, and carries on a useful work. This society, besides conducting an information bureau in Ottawa, employs an agent to give lectures in the schools, and does what it can by this and other means to inform the rising generation and others of the resources of Canada and of the desirability of the youth of this country remaining in their own land and developing such resources. The society sent a delegate to the Colonization Congress which was held at St. Jerome in November, 1905, and a communication from the president of the Ottawa Society was read at this congress. The society conducted several excursions in the interests of colonization during the year.

The work we are carrying on generally through our agents in the United States is reviewed by Mr. W. J. White, Inspector of Agencies, in his report.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration.

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE.

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,
September 4, 1906.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, herewith, the reports of the agents of your department in Europe on emigration matters for the year ended June 30, 1906.

At the present time these representatives are Mr. W. T. R. Preston, 11 and 12 Charing Cross, London (Commissioner of Emigration); Mr. A. F. Jury, Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row, Liverpool; Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Newton Chambers, 43 Cannon Street, Birmingham; Mr. John Webster, 14 Westmoreland Street, Dublin; Mr. E. O'Kelly, 17 Victoria Street, Belfast; Mr. J. B. Walker 37-39 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Mr. H. M. Murray, Western Mail Building, Cardiff; Mr. Paul Wiallard, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris, and Mr. D. Treau de Cœli, Antwerp.

The special and temporary agents appointed during the year, and the names and dates of their appointment, are as under, and doubtless they have reported direct to you:

Mr. Thos. L. Morton, of Gladstone, Manitoba, appointed July 1, 1905. Mr. A. Burrows, of Detroit, September 20, 1905. Mr. H. F. Morel, of Edmonton, Alta., December 12, 1905. Mr. William Carson, of Whitewood, Sask., December 15, 1905. Mr. Kenneth Morrison, Point Tupper, C.B., January 15, 1906. Mr. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, January 27, 1906. Mr. C. C. Carter, of Regina, February 2, 1906. Miss Fitzgibbon, of Toronto, February 9, 1906. Mr. B. Pipe, of Wapella, Sask., March 26, 1906. Rev. M. A. F. Custance, of Rapid City, April 24, 1906. Mr. J. Hawkes.

METHODS OF WORK.

Your department is fully aware, from the communications which have been made to you from time to time, of the measures that have been taken to stimulate inquiry and to promote emigration.

LECTURES.

It may be mentioned that a great number of lectures have been delivered, not only by the regular government agents, but also by schoolmasters, clergymen and gentlemen who have visited Canada. These lectures have been, on the whole, well attended, and have been most valuable in interesting large numbers of people, and impressing upon them the attractions of Canada as an emigration area.

SHOWS.

The various agents of your department have also attended, with exhibits of agricultural produce, the more important of the agricultural shows in the United Kingdom. They have taken advantage of these occasions to distribute, among the farming classes who attend these meetings, the pamphlets which had been placed at their disposal. They have also, at the same time, been given many useful opportunities of personal interviews with the farming class, of which they have freely availed themselves, and, in this way, literature bearing on the attractions of Canada has been carried into the homes of the agriculturists in the rural districts of the United Kingdom.

GENERAL.

In addition to such work as is outlined above, the agents attend to the routine duties of their offices—the correspondence—the personal inquiries, and in short they avail themselves of every opportunity which occurs from time to time of advertising the advantages of the Dominion of Canada, as a field for the intending emigrant. It is to prompt and careful attention to the details of this work that we must look for successful results, and this is fully realized by your agents.

In view of the great volume to which the stream of emigration to Canada has grown, it becomes more necessary than ever that the utmost care shall be exercised in securing that only suitable emigrants shall be allowed to land in Canada. It is, of course, laid down as a rule by the Dominion that no immigrant should land in Canada who is feeble minded, is medically unfit, who has been convicted of a crime, or who is likely, from whatever cause, to become a public charge. This we have endeavoured to impress upon the authorities in this country, as well as upon private individuals, and the subjoined correspondence in respect of a young man convicted of a crime will illustrate the action taken in cases to which my attention has been drawn; as whatever the sympathy for such persons, any proposals to send them to Canada must, on public grounds, be opposed:—

'CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT,
'SESSIONS HOUSE, OLD BAILEY, E.C.,
'November 6, 1905.

'SIR,—I am directed by the recorder to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, which I forwarded to him in due course.

'The recorder desires me to say that ——— was a very young man, being only 20 years of age, who was not only not an habitual criminal, but did not in any sense belong to the criminal classes, but on the contrary was of highly respectable parentage, having a mother living, and a brother in excellent employment.

'Unfortunately, as so often happens with youths, he got into a rather fast set, and made the acquaintance of a man named ——— described as a traveller and commission agent.

'The offence to which ——— pleaded guilty was the misdemeanour of obtaining money by false pretences, the charge of felony was not proceeded with.

'This man ——— had got in his possession a cheque book which had been issued to one ——— as far back as January, 1884, and contained bank cheques on ———.

'Three of these cheques he very improperly gave to ———, who filled them in on July 1, 1905, for £3-10-0, £4-14-0 and £2-10-0, respectively, signing the fictitious name of ——— as the drawer.

'These cheques he changed by purchasing various articles from three different tradespeople.

'On being arrested he at once admitted his guilt, and expressed his deep contrition, and a very earnest appeal was made to the recorder by the brother not to send ——— to prison, but to allow him to go to Canada, where the recorder was informed he had some relations who would start him in life again.

'The recorder thought this would give the young man an excellent opportunity of retrieving his character and becoming a useful citizen.

'A similar course has constantly been taken, not only by the present recorder, but by his predecessors, and by His Majesty's judges, when the offence, as in this case, was an isolated one, and the accused very young and previously of excellent character.

'The only reason ——— was accompanied to Canada by a police officer was that his brother could not well leave his situation, and the recorder thought some one should see him off. The police officer was, of course, in plain clothes.

(Signed) 'H. K. AVORY.
'Clerk.'

'OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
'17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,
'November 11, 1905.

'SIR,—I beg to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter of the 6th instant, in which you are good enough to convey to me the explanation of the recorder of London, in connection with the case of ————, and to detail the circumstances which led to the action taken therein. I am forwarding a copy of your communication to Ottawa, for the information of the Canadian government.

'I can only repeat that the government of the Dominion are opposed to the sending to Canada of any person who has been convicted of a crime, and I am afraid that the explanation given of the case under review is not likely to alter the views which are held in Canada in regard to such cases.

(Signed) 'STRATHCONA,
'High Commissioner.'

Quite recently, in dealing with a similar case to the foregoing, Judge Rentoul absolutely refused to be a party to the emigration of a young man to Canada, in view of the representations which had been made as above mentioned.

It was also found necessary to make representations through the Foreign Office in regard to the emigration of 'undesirables' from Denmark, and Norway and Sweden, and, as a result, the emigration of such persons from these countries has been discontinued.

The encouragement of immigration to the Dominion has been confined to those who might, broadly, be termed 'agricultural' immigrants; that is to say, those who have experience of farm work, and those physically and otherwise suitable who intend to work on the land—and also to female domestic servants. As in the past, your agents have followed this policy, and no encouragement has been given to emigrants to proceed to Canada except to such as intended following agricultural pursuits, and females going into domestic service.

On March 20, 1906, I was notified by your department that it had been decided to make a change in the system of payment of bonuses to booking agents on tickets sold to emigrants to Canada on and after April 1, 1906. Briefly, the effect of the change in question was to provide that, as above, the government would pay a bonus of £1 to the booking agents on each person of the under-mentioned classes, eighteen years of age or over, and 10 shillings per head on those between one and eighteen years. The prescribed classes were: Farmers, farm labourers, gardeners, stable-men, carters, railway section men, navvies or miners who have signified their intention of following farming in Canada, and female domestic servants. It was also provided that satisfactory evidence should be forthcoming to your department as to the *bona fides* of the immigrant in respect of whom the bonus was paid.

These changes were communicated by circular to the agents of your department and to the steamship agents. A considerable correspondence ensued, and I also had several interviews with the representatives of the large steamship companies in the matter. Mr. Blair, of your department, paid a visit to this country, for the purpose of explaining to the agents the new regulations, and finally, after some slight initial difficulties had been overcome, the new provisions were put into operation, and are working satisfactorily.

As you are aware, a departmental committee of the Colonial Office was appointed in July of last year to consider Mr. Rider Haggard's report on agricultural settlements in British colonies. Mr. Rider Haggard was nominated by the Colonial Office to proceed to the United States to inspect and to report upon the conditions and character of the agricultural and industrial settlements which have been established there by the Salvation Army, and also to visit Canada to report upon the application of the system in a British colony. The committee invited me to give evidence on behalf of Canada. In respect of special settlements in the colonies I informed them that, in my view, and

speaking personally, such settlements had not been successful; although subsequently, the persons forming these colonies, after distributing themselves among the people of the country, had done well, but that, from my past experience, I should doubt very much if Mr. Rider Haggard's scheme would be successful. I added, however, that no doubt the Canadian government would be glad to give every help and assistance they properly could in the selection of emigrants, but they would take no responsibility afterwards, and that I did not think Canada or Canadians would in any way object to emigrants being selected under a proper scheme, if carefully selected, because there are a large number of persons in the United Kingdom well fitted to become prosperous settlers in Canada—people who, from one cause or another, have not means to go out, but who, if assisted would become excellent settlers. I emphasized the need of careful selection, and that, as to men from the towns, success would depend greatly upon the class sent, and indicated that the Canadian government would object to those belonging to the 'submerged tenth'—those who have so degenerated that they care very little about work.

In the report of the committee the relative advantages of emigration following the ordinary form of settlement as compared with the so-called 'colonies' are dealt with as follows:—

'We do not see, therefore, that any of the arguments which have been brought forward in favour of colonization in principle are convincing. On the other hand, the arguments in favour of emigration, as contrasted with colonization, are many, and appear to us to be very forcible. The machinery is ready at hand—the existing emigration societies have shown that they are well able to make a wise selection of persons to send out, and to find suitable openings for them in Canada and other British colonies; the demand is in excess of the supply; the cost of emigration to Canada does not amount to more than £10 a head, and some of the societies (especially those managed by ladies) seem to be successful in securing the repayment of at least a part of the money advanced. In other words, £300,000, which Mr. Rider Haggard estimates as the necessary sum for forming a colony of 1,500 families, would enable at least 6,000 families to go out as emigrants.'

Another phase of the emigration movement which during the past year or two has created much interest and attracted much public attention in Great Britain, is the emigration of pauper children to Canada. Several proposals and schemes have been put forward in the press and otherwise in respect of the emigration and subsequent treatment of these children, but it would appear that the receiving homes in Canada of the various immigration agencies afford the best means of handling them.

These homes are admittedly well administered, they distribute the children with the Canadian employers, and they are brought up in the privacy of a Canadian home. In this way the taint of pauperism is removed, and they receive a training which is not possible in a publicly supported institution. It is admitted that however well managed such an institution may be, it cannot impart to the inmates, in a full degree, those qualities which are the outcome of home influence and training. Children brought up in a public institution cannot ordinarily be so well equipped for the battle of life as those who have received that individual treatment and been subject to those impressions which are inseparable from a home. It may, therefore, be said that so long as there is a demand from Canadian homes adequate to the number of children immigrating, the system outlined above offers the simplest and best method of dealing with this important matter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STRATHCONA.

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. T. R. PRESTON.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

11-12 Charing Cross, London, W.C.,
September 4, 1906.

The Right Honourable
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

My Lord,—The time is probably opportune for a brief review of the results following the active emigration propaganda on this side of the Atlantic which was instituted under the direction of the Honourable Clifford Sifton, late Minister of the Interior.

It was not until the situation in Great Britain and the continent had been carefully studied that the department decided upon entering energetically into the work of endeavouring to divert a somewhat larger share of the emigrating populations from these countries to Canada. In 1897 the emigrants from Great Britain to Canada numbered 11,383, and from the continent 7,921. An analysis of these arrivals raises serious doubts as to whether a considerable number of these did not immediately make their way to the United States.

As a result of the methods authorized by the late Minister of the Interior an improvement soon became evident in the interest taken in the Dominion by the emigrating populations in Great Britain and the continent of Europe. The growth of this movement to Canada can perhaps be better explained by the returns of the arrivals taken from official Canadian sources, as set forth in the following table:—

Arrivals in Canada from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe for the Calendar Years 1897 to 1900, inclusive.

—	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
British	11,383	11,608	10,660	10,360
Continental, &c	7,921	10,285	21,938	18,837
Total	19,304	21,893	32,598	29,197

Arrivals for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1901, to 1904, inclusive.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
British	11,810	17,259	41,792	50,374
Continental, &c	19,352	23,732	37,099	34,728
Total	31,162	40,991	78,891	85,102

ARRIVALS for the Fiscal Years 1905 to 1906, inclusive.

—	1905.	1906.
British	65,359	85,796
Continental, &c	37,255	44,472
Total	102,614	133,268

The general effect of the work in Great Britain is more particularly evident from the statement that when this active emigration propaganda was instituted here Canada received about 12 per cent of the emigrants leaving the shores of Great Britain for the North American continent, including, of course, the United States, the figures for the calendar year 1901 being 15,757, out of a total emigration from Great Britain to North America of 119,952, as shown by the British Board of Trade returns.

A steady change has taken place from then until now, so clearly established in the following statement of figures taken from the British Board of Trade returns for the calendar years set forth:—

EMIGRATION from Great Britain and Ireland.

—	To Canada.	To United States.	Excess in favour of United States.
1901	15,757	104,195	88,438
1902	26,293	108,498	82,205
1903	59,652	123,663	64,011
1904	69,681	146,445	76,764
1905	82,437	122,370	39,933
Seven months of 1906	79,078	79,629	551

A further analysis of the British returns, which cannot but be regarded as exceedingly instructive and interesting to the staunch advocates of the policy of the government, so energetically instituted by the department, shows that this improvement in the emigration to Canada from the British Islands has not been confined to any particular portion where for the time being actual want of employment occurred.

STATEMENT from the British Board of Trade Returns of the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to the North American Continent during the years 1901 to 1906.

YEAR 1901.

—	To Canada.	To United States.	Excess in favour of United States.
English	12,176	57,246	45,070
Scotch	2,235	11,414	9,179
Irish	1,346	35,535	34,189
Total	15,757	104,195	88,438

YEAR 1902.

English	20,985	58,382	37,397
Scotch	3,811	12,225	8,414
Irish	1,497	37,891	36,394
Total	26,293	108,498	82,205

YEAR 1903.

English	46,760	68,791	22,031
Scotch	10,296	15,318	5,022
Irish	2,596	39,554	36,958
Total	59,652	123,663	64,011

YEAR 1904.

English	54,051	76,546	22,495
Scotch	12,715	17,111	4,396
Irish	2,915	52,788	49,873
Total	69,681	146,445	76,764

YEAR 1905.

English	64,876	58,229	Can. 6,647
Scotch	14,214	19,785	5,571
Irish	3,347	44,356	41,009
Total	82,437	122,370	39,933

SEVEN MONTHS OF 1906.

English	60,746	40,754	Can. 19,992
Scotch	15,456	13,273	Can. 2,183
Irish	2,876	25,602	22,726
Total	79,078	79,629	551

These figures show that the means adopted for educating the British emigrating people upon the advantages offered in Canada were widespread and thorough, corresponding increases being evident throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. A still closer analysis will show that every county, and almost every hamlet, in the United Kingdom has contributed proportionately to this stream towards the Dominion of Canada.

The figures given herein clearly establish a steady decline of the excess of the emigrating movement from Great Britain to the United States, over and above that received by the Dominion of Canada. A cursory glance at the emigration returns from the continent justifies the contention that the carefully planned propaganda throughout Europe has not been unsuccessful, notwithstanding the criticisms which from time to time have been applied to the continental policy, both as to the manner of carrying on the work, and as to the general results. I think I can claim that there has been nothing discreditable to Canada in the manner in which the work has been carried on, and I can also add that the advertising of the Dominion on the continent, and the diversion of a portion of the emigrating stream to Canada has been done without violating the laws of these countries. The increases shown in the annual returns of the department indicate a commendable growing interest in the Dominion as a favourable field for successful emigration. It can fairly be claimed that the results furnish ample vindication of the policy of the department in connection with this phase of the work.

To achieve these results has meant the most painstaking efforts on the part of those charged with the responsibility of carrying out the government policy on this side of the Atlantic. The methods adopted, and the details of the work have been subjected to criticism, and I may be pardoned for saying, somewhat unfairly in many of its aspects; and yet I may be excused for claiming that had it not been for faithful work, ungrudging devotion to duty, and loyalty to the department, to say nothing of patriotism to one's country, these magnificent results would never have been attained.

These figures, I submit, carefully studied, will furnish suggestive reading matter for students of the emigration problem.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

W. T. R. PRESTON,
Commissioner of Emigration.

No. 2.

REPORT OF A. F. JURY.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

OLD CASTLE BUILDINGS, PREESON'S ROW,
LIVERPOOL, July 16, 1906.

The Right Honourable
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—In presenting a report of the emigration work done in this district during the year just closed, there is not anything new to mention. The work has been carried on along exactly the same lines as during the eight years I have been here, with the exception that to my knowledge during the winter and spring of the last financial year there has not been any advertising done, but in spite of that fact the circumstances in regard to the demand for farm labour and the easy opportunity for a man to acquire free land in Canada are such that we have been able to attract an ever increasing number of immigrants to our shore. The reasons for this are not hard to find. They are combined in two main facts, viz., the lack of demand for labour in the United Kingdom and the fact that Canada is the only country within easy reach that enjoys democratic government, and is suitable for the poor surplus industrial population of these isles, who wish to engage in agriculture. In my opinion, while these conditions exist, nothing can prevent the increase in numbers of the last five years continuing.

Canada has already commenced to realize the truth of the old saying that the best immigration agent is the successful immigrant, in the large number of people who have entered Canada during the last three years to join their relations and friends, who have succeeded in making homes for them, or who think the opportunities offered are such that they have no hesitation in advising them to try their fortune in Canada.

I think we should try and take full advantage of our superior position in regard to attracting emigrants by judicious advertising, by bill-posting, attending all agricultural gatherings for the purpose of exhibiting the products, and distributing the literature prepared by the department.

With regard to general newspaper advertising, I would respectfully suggest that the local agent of the department should decide in which papers, in his district, he should advertise, and the patronage be placed in his hands, though payment could be made from London. This would help the agent to obtain newspaper reports of his lectures and notices of shows and other work. The cost of such advertising may in the first instance be increased, but in the end I think we should get more for our money in the way mentioned above.

I have arrived at the conclusion, after considerable experience, that we could add greatly to the results of our work if each agent was supplied with a sufficient quantity of the various products of Canada, to supply the local steamship agents of their respective districts with an exhibit for their windows. By this means we should obtain the free use of hundreds of windows in the best positions of the principal towns and cities in the British Isles to advertise our country. I am strongly in favour of this being done, because my experience tells me that the best emigrants for Canada are those booked by the ordinary local steamship agent; they are more self-reliant (and they are the kind we want), than those sent out by professional emigration societies, some of which, I think, work in connection with the boards of guardians to relieve them of their semi-pauper population. The people booked by the local agents go out of their

own volition and pay their fare, and are consequently more likely to be good 'hustlers' than those requiring the help of an emigration society.

During the year just closed I have attended the usual number of agricultural shows, and delivered the usual number of lectures. Our correspondence has not been so large as usual, but this is to be accounted for by the fact of no advertising being done for some time. I am convinced that with an active propaganda, all previous records can easily be beaten.

I am, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

No. 3.

REPORT OF J. BRUCE WALKER.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

35-37 St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, June 28, 1906.

The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona,
17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

My Lord,—I beg most respectfully to submit herewith the annual report of the Glasgow office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The past year has been one of unprecedented success, so far as emigration from Scotland and the Clyde is concerned. The figures for the financial year ending on June 30, will show an increase in Scottish emigration to Canada of something like 50 per cent.

While the increase in numbers is extremely gratifying, it is perhaps still more satisfactory to note that, year by year, the class of persons proceeding to the Dominion from Scotland becomes of a higher standard. Increasing numbers are able to take with them a fair amount of capital, and the demand for Scottish farm labour in Canada continues to increase in such a manner as to make it comparatively easy for every man to secure employment either before he leaves these shores or immediately upon his arrival on the other side.

The departure of two ships per week, laden with passengers for the Dominion, has enabled the shipping companies sailing from Glasgow to handle the stream of emigrants fairly well, although in March it was impossible to find transportation accommodation upon any steamer before the beginning of June.

The sympathetic attitude adopted by the Scottish press has done much to further a knowledge of the country amongst the class of persons who have few opportunities of studying the possibilities of the Dominion. In addition to keeping up a regular propaganda through the newspapers, I have occupied myself throughout the winter with frequent lectures, and have, I hope, lost few opportunities of bringing before the people of Scotland the claims of Canada as a home for the Scottish farmer and farm labourer.

Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER,
Canadian Government Agent for Scotland.

No. 4.

REPORT OF MR. G. H. MITCHELL.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

43 CANNON ST., BIRMINGHAM, June 30, 1906.

The Right Honourable
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., &c.,
The High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to present my report for the year 1905-6.

It has been eventful only in the way which was most desirable, namely, the success which has attended the work; the complete numbers are, of course, not yet available, but judging from the reports of the steamship agents in my district a record will have been made in emigration from the English Midlands to Canada, and not only have the numbers been larger, but there has been a continued improvement in the class; a big proportion of the people have been possessed of considerable amounts of money, and those whose means were not large were in every other way fitted to succeed. Needless to say my advocacy of emigration has been confined to those able and willing to take up agricultural work in the case of men, and domestic service in the case of women. I have been very careful to put the conditions of Canadian farm life and its prospects fairly before inquirers, concealing nothing of the one, nor exaggerating the other, and I have found that this course begets confidence and is most effective, as many approach the subject with some amount of suspicion.

That the results to the emigrants themselves have been satisfactory has been shown not only from the direct testimony to that effect which has been received by myself and others, but from the fact that so many have sent for their relatives and friends, and by the remittances sent home through the medium of the post office, and by dollar bills inclosed in their letters. The firms who make a business of money-changing inform me that they are daily exchanging Canadian bills for English currency. There has also been a very noticeable decrease in the correspondence to the Midland newspapers from dissatisfied emigrants.

The work itself has been conducted on lines similar to those of former years; inquiries by post and callers have to be attended to, and the questions asked are of extraordinary variety and show in a large number of cases how advisable it is to have centres at which personal advice can be obtained; our pamphlets can only deal with the subject and advise in a general way, whereas the circumstances or desires of each person differ in some particulars, and require to be specially dealt with. Letters or cards of introduction have been furnished when requested or in those cases in which it was thought they would be of special service.

I have visited steamship agents throughout the district, having my intention advertised where it could be arranged, to give intending emigrants who could not come to Birmingham the opportunity of an interview. I have advised steamship agents on points they have submitted, and have kept them supplied with pamphlets; to the most important of them I have regularly forwarded Canadian newspapers, and also type-written sheets of Canadian news, the object being to create an intelligent interest in the work, and by furnishing them with current information of value to those thinking of moving, make them something more than mere booking agents.

I have given lectures myself and arranged for others with the help of the lantern slides, for which there has been a good demand, and have had special distributions of our literature made at agricultural shows and on other suitable occasions.

The bonus system as recently revised will furnish a considerable amount of extra and responsible work in checking the agents' claims, and in examining the emigrants sent to the office for inspection; but the scheme is well designed to encourage steamship agents to bring Canada before the classes whose emigration your department is anxious to promote.

Emigration from localities is much influenced by local circumstances, the failure of the potato crop in Lincolnshire last year, for instance, detaining many whose intention it was to leave for Canada in the spring, but the returns from the district as a whole will, I trust, be considered satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

No. 5.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
14 WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN, July 10, 1906.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit a short report of my work in Ireland for the year ended June 30, 1906.

My time during the above twelve months has been actively employed in the interests of Canada, and I hope successfully. During the summer season I attended the weekly markets and monthly fairs in the various counties, where the farmers assemble in great numbers for the transaction of their business. Here a splendid opportunity presents itself for meeting them and for distribution of literature; the work which I do at these places is valuable. The fairs and markets are the most useful hunting ground for the Canadian agent. I find that a good attractive poster conspicuously displayed is of considerable advantage, as it gets farmers talking about the country and gives one an opening for conversation.

When travelling through Ireland, I take advantage of the opportunity for calling on steamship agents, and stirring them up to fresh activity; this has a good effect. I would suggest that the steamship companies make a careful revision of their agents, a large number of them not being suited to the work.

The agricultural shows are a first-rate medium for coming in contact with the farming community. I therefore, as far as possible, attend these events, and having secured space, put up a small portable tent; here the people call to see me, and I keep a man all day distributing literature to a most desirable class. Surely work of this nature must bring good results.

It is to be regretted that for the last couple of years I have been refused space at some of the agricultural shows, where I had been accustomed to be present in other years, this owing to the effort made in Ireland to keep the Irish people in their own country. Notwithstanding this opposition I am still successful in obtaining admission to some of the most important shows, and hope to continue doing so.

During the winter months I accept as many lecturing engagements as possible, and am generally anxious that they be in a rural district, so that the opportunity may obtain for reaching that class from which the most desirable settlers are recruited. My lectures are largely illustrated by slides, taken by myself when in Canada, and this, coupled with my practical experience in the Dominion as a farmer, adds very considerable force to my remarks. I have many times been impressed by the good results coming from one lecture, and hope during the coming winter to prosecute this work with vigour. Our spare slides are largely in demand, and usually out on loan.

The hanging map of the Dominion has been in great demand, and is much appreciated. I have it in a great many schools in my district. This map should serve a useful purpose.

The buildings for the Irish International Exhibition to be held next year in Dublin, are now well advanced. The exhibition will be a most important one, and I would respectfully suggest to the department the advisability of making a representation at this great event.

I am glad to note, from the board of trade returns, that the Irish emigration to Canada for the twelve months ended June 30, shows a very appreciable advance on the same period for the preceding year.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER.

No. 6.

REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
17 AND 19 VICTORIA ST., BELFAST, July 5, 1906.

The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to present my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The number of callers at my office in the past year for literature and information about Canada, and who registered their names and addresses exceeded those of the previous year by 891, the total being 3,450.

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine letters were received at my office and attended to. I fully expect that the number of emigrants who have left my district for Canada in the past twelve months will show a proportionate increase to the number of callers.

I attended six of the most important show fairs at which I could obtain space for my stand of Canadian specimens of fruits, grain and grasses. I can safely say that the Canadian stand attracts more visitors than any other exhibit at those shows. The interest in Canada appears to me to grow quite as rapidly as the prosperity of the country, and that being so, I take every opportunity of meeting the farming and labouring classes at the stock fairs held throughout my district, as well as at the show fairs. The letters I receive from time to time from settlers showing that they are satisfied with their prospects, and which the newspapers kindly publish for me, produce the best effect amongst those desirous of bettering their condition in another country. Many who emigrated within the past four or five years have been able to afford a trip to see their people here, which fact combined with their anxiety to return to their Canadian home, is the best proof of the popularity of Canada, and the success of the immigration propaganda of the government.

I have settled numbers of young, inexperienced men with farmers in Ontario that they might obtain a knowledge of Canadian farming before going west to take up land. In this undertaking, I have been very successful, having had only one complaint, and that not from the emigrant, but from his people here, who appeared anxious to find a grievance, real or imaginary. The majority of those leaving my district settle in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, and I say with confidence, no colony ever received men, and women too, more likely to assist in developing a new country than Canada is now getting from Ulster. Most of the families emigrating possess considerable capital.

I continue sending our literature to those who, I see by the newspapers, are advertising their farms for sale, and where possible, attend at the auction.

I also take every opportunity of bringing the immense possibilities of Canada as a farming and stock-raising country home to the landed proprietors of Ireland who are preparing to draw their stakes in this country (owing to recent legislation), and bring their capital, which will be very considerable, and their knowledge of farming and stock-raising, which is undoubtedly good, to another country.

On my calling your attention to the numbers of callers I had from the Isle of Man during the holiday season, desirous to obtain information about Canada, you suggested I should visit the island, taking a stock of literature with me. I did so early in August, and spent some days amongst the people. I was satisfied before I left the island that

good results would follow my visit, and have since seen by their papers that 200 left the island this spring for Canada.

Having advertised the fact that I was in a position to give a copy of our splendid new wall map of Canada to public schools, libraries, working men's institutes and reading rooms, I have had a large number of applications for it, and have supplied 168 of the applicants with this map, and from all of them have received letters expressing their admiration of the map and their obligation to the government that supplied it.

With reference to the results likely to follow the increased bonus paid upon tickets to Canada sold to persons of certain prescribed classes on or after the first of April last, I can as yet say little, other than that government agents have to be very careful in examining the emigrant mentioned in the claim, and that the steamship companies should see that their agents expend some of the increased bonus granted in advertising themselves as steamship agents anxious to procure passengers to Canada, and not content themselves with obtaining the increased bonus by selling only the same number of tickets they did under the old scheme. In justice to several booking agents, I should say I know from experience that in many districts they hardly dare advertise, either in their windows or the newspapers, as much as they would wish.

The number of trade inquiries received at this office is small and have been attended to immediately.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

No. 7.

REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

DOMINION OF CANADA EMIGRATION OFFICES,
WESTERN MAIL BUILDINGS, CARDIFF, WALES.

The Right Honourable
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.,
17 Victoria St., London.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit to your lordship my report on the work done in the district covered by this office for the year ending June, 1906.

I was glad to note from the latest returns furnished by the department that there had been a satisfactory increase of British emigrants into Canada during the previous calendar year, and I am sure that this increase has continued even to a greater extent since January up to the present. In this increase I am happy to say that the several counties under my supervision have contributed their quota. Wales has done exceedingly well, better in fact, than I had anticipated, considering, as I have beforetimes stated, the scanty agricultural population. A large number of miners who had previously been on the land have gone out to resume farming operations, besides a proportion of the ordinary population bent on acquiring a knowledge of agricultural work as also tradesmen, the latter being warned that they must accept all responsibility for employment on arrival.

The counties of Somerset and Gloucester have had satisfactory results, more especially the former, one agent alone having booked 300 experienced agriculturalists.

In Gloucestershire, the city of Bristol has again come to the front, over 1,500 persons having booked their passages through the local steamship agents. Satisfactory results have also been obtained from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire.

The emigrants who have gone out this year have been of a much better class, in fact, as years go on not only the quantity, but also the quality seems to improve, and, of course, my own efforts are directed to obtaining for Canada the very best class of agriculturalists, both those with capital and the ordinary farm labourer. The former are, however, very hard to move. They are imbued with the old fashioned idea that there is no place in the world compared to England, and that this country is good enough for them. They are also bound down by leases and by the fact that when they give up their farm holdings either voluntarily or compulsorily they receive nothing in the way of compensation for the money they have laid out in improvements, hence unless compelled to, they are loath to give up. These people are, however, in a great many cases allowing their sons to go to Canada; I have come into frequent contact with them and have heard from their friends satisfactory accounts of their success in the Dominion; these are the people we want, and they form grand advertising agents for Canada.

As was the case last year, I have endeavoured in so far as possible, to direct inexperienced young men in Ontario; this is, I think, in accordance with the wishes of the minister; very few appear to make for the maritime provinces, all wanting to go 'West,' and in many cases it requires much persuasion to get them to understand how much better it is for a young inexperienced hand to receive tuition in the east before going to the Northwest for a free grant.

During the spring season I spent many days visiting the booking agents, advertising my visits and receiving callers anxious to obtain information regarding their

prospects in Canada. Satisfactory results have followed this work. In one case forty-nine passengers booked with an agent a few days after my visit.

Although not present with an exhibit at any agricultural show this year, I have had our literature well distributed, and will continue doing so until the end of the season.

Our lantern slides were in great demand during the winter months, lectures having been delivered with their aid, and supplies of literature having been sent to each meeting. Canada has, in this manner, been kept well to the front.

The New South Wales and other Australasian colonies are making a big bid this year for emigrants, part passages being paid, so that desirable settlers may reach these colonies almost as cheaply as Canada, still we are more than holding our own, and will, I think, continue to do so in spite of all opposition.

The re-arrangement of the payment of bonuses is much more satisfactory than under the old system. It does away with the payment to agents of a bonus on classes who, although they declared their intention of becoming agriculturists, were in many respects unfit for the life; clerks, shopkeepers, &c., &c., a good number of whom, through their own want of stamina and willingness to work, returned, giving in many cases a grotesque account of the country. Even now the agents have to be carefully watched, day after day I am returning bonus certificates improperly filled up or giving wrong or at least doubtful information. This shows the importance of the certificates being in the first place sent to the government agent in whose district the emigrant is booked. In a great many cases the booking agent does nothing to earn this bonus. Some do not pay a cent for advertising, they may have a few of the steamship companies' bills in their windows, the company advertise them in the local newspapers, and if perchance an intending passenger who has the qualification under which the bonus is paid casually enters their premises and books his passage, the pound is earned in the easiest possible manner. Others again spend a lot on advertising, and these I find are the men who have the best results. In this regard I have in my mind one agent who during the past few weeks has booked forty bonus emigrants apart from others.

I keep a good display of the country's products in my show case and office, which affords a practical lesson to intending settlers of what Canada can produce.

In conclusion, I can assure your Lordship that everything possible on my part will be done to secure a desirable class of emigrant for Canada.

I am, my Lord,
Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY,
Agent for Wales and West of England.

No. 8.

REPORT OF PAUL WIALLARD.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

10 Rue de Rome,
Paris, July 1, 1906.

To the Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report for 1905-6, with the hope that my operations, as well as the way they have been conducted, will meet with the department's approval.

Our efforts this year were directed in several districts which, so far, had been neglected for want of opportunities and connections: of these 'l'Aveyron' and 'les Basses-Pyrénées.' Inquiries from these two regions came in great numbers, and the emigrants who went to Canada from both said districts were of a very good class indeed, in fact the best that could be desired. Brittany was again also a productive field, and important results were obtained in that direction as well as in 'les Charentes' and 'Savoie,' while 'Isère' and 'Drôme' have furnished, as last year and the year before, their quota of good emigrants.

The methods employed this season were exactly the same I had patronized and used previously. Being not at liberty in France to advertise on a large scale, nor to give public lectures, nor even to distribute our literature in an ostentatious way without contravening the law, I kept on answering carefully and promptly by correspondence all demands for information about Canada. And, when a certain number of persons in a given district would be ready and desirous of getting verbally some detailed indications on our country, I would arrange for a private meeting, and would go and answer all questions which can enlighten these would-be emigrants on the matter, and analyse before them the advantages offered by our country to all emigrants, mainly to agriculturists. These private meetings are necessitating quite a good deal of travelling, part of which has been done by my colleague, Mr. Pierre Foursin, whose experience and knowledge of Canada have helped me in bringing about the success of this last campaign.

If we remember that in France, as well as in nearly all other European countries, there exist restrictive emigration laws, I may say that the course we have taken was not only for the best, but really the best. Moreover, as I have explained on other occasions, the people of France have to be educated to the idea of emigrating, while in other countries, like England, for example, they have been accustomed to consider emigration as a natural and sometimes as an inevitable move.

Again this season our correspondence has increased to a large extent. No less than 5,000 letters were exchanged with inquirers anxious to know all about prospects in Canada.

Without knowing what will be the exact returns for this year, I think I can safely count that more than 500 emigrants above last year's number must have been recorded during the past season at the different arriving ports of Canada.

I am also happy to call the department's attention to the fact that many French emigrants are travelling second-class and even first on their way to our country, and that even most of the third-class passengers could boast, when leaving France, of some means of their own which will be added to their savings of the first experimental year in our country, and help them when they are ready to take up their homesteads,

which they will do as soon as they have gained sufficient knowledge of the Canadian agricultural methods.

All taken in consideration, I sincerely believe that the department will have every reason to be satisfied with the situation here, which is showing, after three years, or nearly so, of strenuous work, an ever growing number of emigrants of the finest agricultural stamp or ready to take up that profession. The department will also congratulate itself in seeing with what favour Canada is now thought of in France, and in considering that the problem of promoting and establishing a serious and uninterrupted exodus from this country to ours has made such progress that nothing save gross mistakes or mismanagement can stop the natural development of French emigration to Canada.

With due credit to the cordial and courteous help received from the London agency in all matters of service, and with thanks also to the department for prompt attention given to all subjects I have submitted to consideration, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

PAUL WIALLARD.

No. 9.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CŒLI.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, June 30, 1906.

To the Right Honourable LORD STRATHCONA,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The great success obtained by the Canadian pavilion at the exhibition at Liège, has called the attention of every one to Canada. Visitors had never dreamed that this country could give such crops of grain, fruit, &c., nor that the soil contained such invaluable richness. After the close of the exhibition more information was eagerly demanded. This encouraged me to give a great number of illustrated lectures to farmer clubs, school teachers, popular universities and other societies. In most cases an extensive advertising was done and large and commodious buildings were provided, all free of charge. The notabilities of the place always attended these lectures, mostly presided at them, and the press rendered the most eulogistic reports.

In September, 1905, a 'Congres d'Expansion Mondiale' was held at Mons, I attended it as one of the members, and I am pleased to state that a great deal of attention was given to Canada, as one of the countries offering the greatest advantages to emigrants, and that at the meeting of September 27 a vote of thanks was tendered to the agent of Canada in Belgium, for the gift of a certain number of books and geographies relating to the Dominion. As a consequence of this congress, and acting upon its suggestion, a large number of teachers and principals of high schools have written me for a supply of maps, pamphlets, &c.

The geography of Canada is now taught in 284 public schools in Belgium, and lectures are often given in different high institutions, to which I willingly give my lantern and the views. This movement is officially encouraged by the school inspectors and others, and I expect the best results from it.

There has been a decrease of correspondence, no advertising having been done; notwithstanding this the number of emigrants has sensibly increased; while the statistics of 1904-5 give only 796 emigrants, the returns for 1905-6 will certainly show that 50 per cent might be added to last year. I shall, in a few days, send the statement of the shipping agents.

I am in correspondence with quite a number of Belgians in Canada, and I can safely state that every one of them feels satisfied, and I receive continually the most encouraging letters, which I communicate to their friends or countrymen, giving these ample proof of the great advantages Canada offers to the sober, industrious and courageous worker.

I am confident that the difficult period of the emigration work in Belgium is over, and that a continual increase of the well-to-do farming class of Belgian emigrants is now guaranteed.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CŒLI.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES AND PRESS AGENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, August 4, 1906.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting you with my ninth annual report, it is with pleasure that I direct your attention to the official report of the department, which shows that the immigration to Canada from the United States during the fiscal year just closed, was 57,176 persons. This is very gratifying to those who have had the direct charge of this part of the work. The prospects for the ensuing year are exceedingly bright, and it would not be surprising if from the United States the figures for 1906-7 amounted to 70,000.

When it is realized that these form a class of active, industrious workers, whose knowledge of farming has been gained upon the prairies of the Western States, where the conditions are so similar to those of our own prairies, and that, in addition to their practical worth as farmers, they have brought with them a large amount of money, stock and personal effects, it becomes difficult to place an estimate on their value to the country which will not be put at too modest a figure.

AGENTS SATISFACTORILY LOCATED.

Your attention is called to the fact that in every portion of the territory in which the agents of the government have been working there has been a considerable increase in the number that have gone forward. This is evidence that in the location of the agents such judgment has been used as admits of no suggestion of any change. The agencies recently opened in Washington (state) and Montana and also in Pennsylvania have been doing good work, while farther east our interests have been carefully looked after, and good results are now following the establishment of the office at Boston.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

To-day there is scarcely a state in the union that is not contributing to the empire building that is going on in western Canada. From Maine to California, and from the Dakotas to Florida a system of education has been carried on, larger and greater of its kind, than has ever been carried on before by any country. Of the classes that it is intended shall be reached there are very few that have not received their first lesson on the resources and possibilities of Canada, especially that portion lying west of the great lakes.

This education is carried on in different ways; by means of specially prepared literature, well illustrated and attractively printed, and advertisements are inserted in

the papers likely to reach the classes wanted on our agricultural lands. Following are examples of our advertisements:—

$16.00 AN ACRE

in **Western Canada**



is the amount many farmers will realize from their wheat crop this year.

25 Bushels to the Acre
will be the
Average Yield of Wheat

The land that this was grown on cost many of the farmers **absolutely nothing**, while those who wish to add to the 160 acres the Government grants, can buy land adjoining at from $6 to $10 an acre.

Climate splendid, schools and churches convenient, railways close at hand, taxes low.

Send for pamphlet "20th Century Canada" and full particulars regarding rate, etc., to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent

MIXED FARMING

Wheat Raising
Ranching



Three great pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the

Free Homestead Lands of WESTERN CANADA

Magnificent Climate Farmers plowing in their shirt sleeves in the middle of November.

"All are bound to be more than pleased with the final results of the past season's harvests."—Extract.

Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance—schools, churches, markets convenient. This is the era of $1 wheat. Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agents:

Twenty-five BUSHELS
of WHEAT
to the Acre



means a productive capacity in dollars of over

$16 per Acre

This on land, which has cost the farmer nothing, but the price of tilling it, tells its own story. The

Canadian Government

gives absolutely free to every settler 160 acres of such land.

Lands adjoining can be purchased at from $6 to $10 per acre from railroads and other corporations.

Already *175,000* farmers from the United States have made their homes in Canada.

For pamphlet "20th Century Canada," and all information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent:

When space can be secured at state and county fairs, exhibits showing the grains and grasses grown in Canada are arranged and placed in charge of competent men who are able to impart information about the country, quote railway rates and designate routes. In some districts lectures are delivered; in special cases it has been found necessary to bring some settler back to his old home to tell his friends and neighbours of his success; it frequently occurs that a useful plan is to send delegates to look over the country and report.

These methods are not new, and the only reason for their continuance (and it is the very best), is that in the past they have been successful.

Besides the placing of exhibits at the fairs just spoken of, and which are looked upon as an annual event in several of the states, some of the boards of management feature the Canadian exhibit as one of the attractions. Splendid work was done during the year by the Agricultural Department, in the installation of an exhibit at the Pittsburg exposition. Advantage was taken of this to distribute literature to the crowds that were daily in attendance. Already the influence of this work has been felt and we look for much greater results. Pennsylvania is now looked upon as a good field for immigration efforts, and in order to further facilitate the work there an attempt was made last year to secure the co-operation of the large and influential body of writers forming the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, but without much success

until during the spring months of 1906. It was only then that the vote of the association was secured in favour of making a trip through western Canada. As a result, at the time of writing, one hundred and seventy-five Pennsylvania editors, in their special train of five Pullmans, are being shown through the farming districts of our west. I look for a lot of splendid editorial correspondence from the pens of these members of the fourth estate. Their work will be followed up by the personal solicitation of our agents.

It has not been considered advisable to make any changes in the method of advertising. The plan adopted in the early stages of the work, which has brought the number of settlers up from less than a thousand to nearly sixty thousand in the space of nine years, has been considered good enough to adhere to. No other plan can be submitted that would be more effective.

The country weekly and the farm journals are the principal mediums used. It is found that they reach the class of people mostly desirable as settlers. The city daily and magazine have not been used to any extent, not being found as valuable for reaching the farming public as the others just mentioned. Nearly 7,000 newspapers were contracted with. Only such were used as circulate in the districts in which it is considered advisable to operate, and no advertising is carried during a portion of the summer months, nor in the Christmas holiday season. In the past year advertising was placed in the newspapers at an earlier date than previously, and the results have justified the change. The advertising that has proved so successful should, I think, be continued even more vigorously than ever. It is hardly necessary to point out that advertising has been the keynote of the increasing success that we have been able to chronicle year after year. Canada has great possibilities, its agricultural resources are the best, but to become known and appreciated they must be advertised.

OPPOSING INFLUENCES.

There are a great many opposing influences now operating and which cannot be ignored.

Various state organizations have been brought into existence for the purpose of retaining their people; newspapers have been subsidized to publish articles detrimental to Canada; holders of large tracts of land in different parts of the States, especially in the south and west, have at their back the combined influences of railroads. All these factors are felt, as they carry on a propaganda of advertising that was not attempted a year or so ago, while their agents are scattered everywhere. The literature they distribute is in the best style of the printer's art, attractive and 'catchy,' thus making it necessary for us to present the very best that can be procured. It has been found that 'Twentieth Century Canada,' issued by the department, is well received and favourably commented upon. In fact our literature has always been of a high class, and so popular that in many cases it has been used as text-books in the schools. In this connection it might be interesting to append the following references to it. The British Vice-Consul at Port Townsend, Washington, says, in thanking the department for copies of 'Twentieth Century Canada': 'the colour work, subject-matter and appearance generally are far in advance of anything I have seen. I have no doubt that your enterprise, as evidenced by these publications, will redound to great benefit to your country.' A prominent lawyer of Paterson, N.J., says: 'A friend sent me last year one of your illustrated pamphlets, exhibiting the attractiveness of the Northwest for immigrants. It was one of the most beautiful publications, typographically, that I have ever seen. If not too much trouble I would like to have two or three copies to send to friends in England.' (I trust this digression may be pardoned, while I refer again to some of the opposing influences referred to in opening this paragraph.)

The opening up of large tracts of land suitable for irrigation has the assistance of the United States government, and with the extensive advertising that is given them the probable mover has a choice between these lands and the lands in Canada. In addition to this, there are the Indian reservations, which are being opened up from time to time, another element added to the difficulties of securing people for Canada.

As I write I have before me a report that in one day of last week one thousand homeseekers passed through Sioux City, South Dakota, on their way to the vacant lands in that state. The information is also given that trains are being run in two sections, so great is the rush. It is stated that 1,000,000 acres of government land will be opened up there very shortly. Then there are Texas, Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and other western states, with land, whether good, bad or indifferent, upon which people are being asked to settle. Thus it will be seen that everything is not coming Canadawards.

The rapidly increasing price of farm lands in Canada prevents many of a certain class from going. This, however, is not as great a difficulty as might at first appear. The resources of the Canadian west are great, the fertility and productiveness of its soil are being made known by every available means, and the thoughtful and prudent realize that even the present enhanced figures are low, and give opportunity for good returns from the investment.

Even with the conditions as they have been outlined, it will be possible to show a very satisfactory increase in the results of our work during the present year, if the plans as they have been pursued are followed up with the vigour and earnestness which have been the keynotes of the past.

The correspondence at the head office and also at the various agencies, together with the number of callers at these agencies, show the interest that our efforts have created. But greater than all is the evidence found in the figures showing the influx to Canada during the past year.

AGENTS' WORK IS SATISFACTORY.

It is again my pleasing duty to be able to say that the work of the agents has been highly satisfactory. They are uniformly courteous in the treatment of those seeking information, and, as it often happens personal attention is required by the man about to move, so that he may get his effects properly packed and shipped, the agents prove to be very valuable in rendering the assistance that their experience has taught them is necessary.

EXTRA HELP REQUIRED.

In some of the offices the correspondence has been so great that it has taxed the energies of the small staff to take care of it. Extra help has had to be secured from time to time, and by this means it has been possible to come through the year with little cause for any complaint.

During the year it has been found necessary to increase the staff in the eastern states, where some considerable portion of the work consists in the repatriation of those who went there some years ago. This is fairly successful.

Special efforts are made amongst the French Canadians, the Scandinavians and Germans, and agents able to speak the different languages have been employed.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE,
Inspector of United States Agencies and Press Agent.

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, July 1, 1906.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report in connection with this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and to anticipate the various reports made by immigration agents, land agents, land guides, interpreters and others, by recalling the still increasing volume of business which has been thrown upon the officers of the staff during the past twelve months, a duty which has been in every case cheerfully performed, and I am assured, with general and mutual satisfaction to the immigrants and the public generally.

The many localities (increasing in number and extent from year to year) which have received so many new arrivals in the past continue to receive the friends of those already established on the land, thereby more closely settling these various districts; but the past twelve months has been marked by the extraordinary distances which thousands of new settlers have travelled from railways in their desire to secure a portion of the free domain of Canada. It is a matter of easy calculation that to secure for the homesteaders alone railway accommodation not more than ten miles from their land, would require the construction of not less than 1,300 miles of new railway.

This rapid and wide extension of new settlements has rendered the work of the office and outside staff much more complex than in previous years, as we have felt the responsibility placed upon us of seeing that no persons get beyond the influence of recognized authority, and thus leave themselves liable to possible vicissitudes and hardships which might, on publication, do serious injury to the immigration propaganda of the government. The details of the work connected with this branch of the public service cannot be successfully enumerated or counted, inasmuch as the diversity of human needs creates from time to time new and kaleidoscopic conditions which have to be met in a practical manner, and the way in which these multitudinous and minute duties have been performed entitles the officials of the department to considerable credit.

It is gratifying to be able to record the increase in the general immigration movement to Canada, the completed returns showing a very handsome increase in the number from Great Britain and Ireland, and the slight falling off recorded in arrivals from the United States during the previous year has been more than made up by the increased number during the last fiscal year, and if indications received in years past, and which have proven valuable, are accepted with some reserve as in the past, they clearly point to a large increase in American immigration for some years.

A most satisfactory feature during the past twelve months has been the presence of but a small percentage of undesirables, and the arrival of classes of people in every sense better fitted to make prosperous and permanent settlers in western Canada than have been received in any previous year.

The marked increase in numbers and the satisfactory improvement in financial condition and working capacity of those arriving from the old land continue to be a bright and gratifying feature of the government's immigration work, and I am pleased

to be able to report that the rapid development and opening up of the country, added to more highly organized efforts and careful generous treatment of all new arrivals, have, I hope, been carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned. Generally speaking, the situation of the labour market has changed very materially, and while the department is, of course, able to guarantee work for any one desiring such on a farm at any time of the year, there is now a condition which requires more help by way of farm labourers than we have been receiving for some time past. The wages offered by farmers have increased during the last few months forty and fifty per cent, for temporary employment, and with the prospects of immense demands for men on railway construction the present condition of western Canada presents a very desirable opportunity of showing to the world outside, and those desiring to emigrate, that conditions warrant their emigration.

The number of arrivals from Wales is not anything like what we would desire to have, but we hope that the continued success of Welshmen already in Canada will prove to be an animating agency in connection with this work.

Around Lemberg, Saskatchewan, there has been a settlement of Germans originally from Austria, for eight or ten years. They are buying up more land and are preparing to cultivate to a large extent, and there is not to be found a more prosperous and thrifty people in the whole of the Canadian west. Several hundred German families have located and settled in the older district of Balgonie, largely devoting their energies to wheat raising, and being hard workers and frugal, are well-to-do. A visit to the Langenburg and Riversdale districts indicated a great improvement since the settlement was commenced, ten years ago. Some of these German and Bohemian families moved from there some years ago but have all returned and are seeking to buy land to increase their holdings as quickly as possible.

Mariahilf.—The settlers in this colony originally came from Bukowina, and began to settle there in 1892. There are two schools, both built of stone, in the colony, and a stone church seating about three hundred people. One hundred families, containing probably five hundred souls, are successfully settled here, and the original sod and log houses are giving place to good stone and frame buildings.

Neudorf.—This settlement was commenced in 1889, by settlers moving from south of Medicine Hat. There are possibly 300 families, making 1,800 souls, in this district. There are three churches and three schools. The settlement near Fishing lake has not increased in numbers because of the lack of free land in the neighbourhood. Financially the people are in good circumstances, and numerically consist of about 150 souls.

Kronsberg.—These settlers are now doing extremely well. There are about 60 families, aggregating probably 300 souls. The settlement has two good schools and church.

Strassburg.—This is almost an exclusive German settlement from Germany, founded in 1886, containing about 80 German families, with probably 400 souls.

South Qu'Appelle.—This colony was started in 1888, and has steadily increased on account of nearness to a railway station. There are probably 300 families, 1,800 souls, in the district. Five schools have been established, and the district is generally successful, many of them increasing their holdings in land by purchase.

All German settlements are making excellent progress.

It is estimated that 75 per cent of our Scandinavian immigrants have settled on land; the balance have readily found work as labourers and domestic servants at good wages. This class of settler is generally prosperous all over western Canada, and thousands more could be immediately placed at remunerative labour on railway construction or other works, if they could be obtained. A personal inspection showed that the Scandinavian settlements at Fleming, Stockholm, Percival, Kinistino and Glen Mary were very successful, and the farmers there were adding more land to their farms by buying adjoining property.

Icelanders continue to come to us direct from Iceland and from the United States. Those from the States bring with them more or less means, live stock, farming implements and household effects, and a number of last year's arrivals went to Quill Plains

district to augment the Icelandic settlement there. The Icelandic people are maintaining their excellent reputation for working hard and saving up their means, which enables them to settle on a homestead at an early date. Some engage in business, and their success in educational achievements is very marked. The settlers in the Icelandic colony at Thingvalla, Saskatchewan, arrived about eighteen years ago, with little means. They are now found to be in comfortable circumstances, many of them having acquired a whole section of land and built dwelling houses, granaries and barns. The country is well adapted for stock raising, and considerable dairying is carried on, there being a first-class creamery at Churchbridge station. Three of the settlers have, in partnership, purchased a first-class threshing outfit. It is estimated that about 500 persons of Icelandic nationality are settled in this district.

The number of Swiss arriving during the past year has been disappointing, as they are such very desirable people.

Davidson, Saskatchewan, has a small colony of Dutch and Belgian settlers, rather widely distributed. As these people only arrived there last year, they have had no opportunity of proving what they can do, but they appear to be satisfied with their present home and prospects, and are sending for a number of their countrymen. Some smaller scattered communities of Hollanders are succeeding. The start is difficult for them, but they readily adapt themselves to the new conditions afterwards.

Very few of the Hebrew immigrants of the past year have settled on land permanently, but persist in remaining in towns or peddling goods about the country. For this reason they cannot be classed as likely homesteaders or extensive producers in an agricultural country like western Canada. A small colony of Hebrews has been settled in township 19, range 1, W.P.M. The district of Wapella contains some of the best Hebrew farmers in the west, their land under cultivation ranging from 75 to 250 acres on their respective farms. These people go in for mixed farming, and that portion of their land which is not cultivated is fenced for pasture purposes.

In the Roumanian colony in townships 20 to 24, range 15, W. 2 M., there are 24 families, with probably 150 souls. They have been on the land about two years, having started with practically nothing; they now have comfortable houses and are a thrifty class of settlers.

A settlement of Galicians lies between Camrose and Bawlf, on the Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Vegreville, on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, conveniently known as the Camrose colony. The majority of these people appear to be well fixed and prosperous. There appears to be danger from summer frosts in this locality; this and the low price paid for wheat were the only two serious drawbacks these people had. The Galician settlers on the south slope of the Riding mountain, known as Rossburn and Shoal Lake colonies, appear to be the most prosperous and advanced of the Galician colonies in Manitoba. The soil is excellent, though on the surface at some points stony and badly broken. An inspection of the Galician settlers in the Teulon and Gimli districts shows about 600 heads of families resident therein. They appear to be fairly prosperous and are quite happy and contented. A number of these settlers are hauling cordwood into Teulon and Winnipeg Beach stations. At Rosthern the people are enjoying great prosperity. Most of them have three, four or more horses, from 10 to 20 head of cattle, &c., and many of them have 50 to 100 acres under cultivation. It is reported that the Galician people sold at Vonda station, on the Canadian Northern Railway, 200,000 bushels of wheat in one month. The Galician settlement in the Edmonton district forms a striking illustration of the advantage of successful settlers writing to their friends. The first nine families came from Galicia in 1894, and settled near Star, not far from Edmonton, and nearly 20,000 souls are in this district to-day; many of them have from 20 to 200 acres under crop, and from 10 to 100 head of live stock. The yield of wheat was good in quality and quantity, ranging from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre. All other Galician settlements are continuing to progress, and the men are in great demand for railway construction.

The number of Hungarian immigrants has been about the same as last year, but the financial standing has been better, since the greater number arrived from the United States, where they had worked and had saved some money before coming to Canada. These people come with the general intention of farming, and are unhappy when obliged, on account of poverty, to remain in towns in order to earn money to go on their land. Several new colonies have been established within the last twelve months, over 40 settlers having gone southeast of Winnipeg to Woodridge, and more are joining them. A new colony has been started northwest of Touchwood hills, with about 50 homesteaders. The colony of Esterhazy, being the first Hungarian settlement, is very prosperous, and these original settlers are hiring considerable help to enlarge their operations. The Stockholm settlement, four years old, is exceptionally prosperous. The Hungarian colony 15 to 25 miles east of Rosthern has only been founded about three years. The people are well satisfied with their present conditions, and being some distance from a railway have done more mixed farming than wheat raising. There are possibly 100 families in this settlement. The Hungarian settlement at Otthon has about 60 families, and Beaver Hills about 40. The former is a settlement twelve years old, the latter not over six years. Both are some distance away from a railway, and grain growing is not very profitable as yet. Many of them have large herds of cattle. With the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway this will prove to be among the best settlements in the west.

IMMIGRATION ACCOMMODATION.

The Dominion government has erected and maintained immigration halls at Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Moosejaw, Yorkton, Qu'Appelle, Dauphin, Regina, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Calgary, Strathcona, Craik, Davidson, Duck Lake and Lloydminster, and have rented for the same purpose buildings at East Selkirk, Saltcoats, Ponoka, Innisfail, Lacombe, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Leduc, Stettler, Daysland, Virden and Elkhorn, and at other points where necessity arose temporary accommodation by way of tents has been provided. In view of the rapid construction of railways reaching into newly opened districts, further immigration buildings will be required to meet the necessities of the spring of 1907. It is the intention to close certain of the buildings hitherto used, as the tide of immigration passes beyond them.

EMPLOYMENT.

Five hundred and three applications for married couples were received at this office during the fiscal year, but we have found it impossible to fill all the applications received. We readily found employment for those without children, and there has been no real difficulty in placing willing working people, even with small families. Seven thousand three hundred and fifty-six individual applications with stated wages, and 1,501 general applications were received from farmers for farm help, and no difficulty has been experienced in distributing new arrivals. As a matter of fact, at no time has our supply of help been equal to the demand. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine harvest hands entered western Canada from the east for the harvest season of 1905, and were distributed as follows:—

By C.P.R. main line	5,853
West Selkirk branch	6
Deloraine branch	2,983
Glenboro branch	1,205
Arcola-Regina branch	765
Brandon-Estevan branch	1,826
Emerson branch	111
Teulon branch	26
Yorkton branch	636

	Rapid City branch	48	
	Brookdale branch	30	
	Miniota branch	134	
	Lenore branch	77	
	Pheasant Hills branch	158	
	Prince Albert branch	855	
	Portal branch	359	
			15,072
Canadian Northern points—			
	Brandon and Hartney branch	801	
	Emerson branch	43	
	Carman branch	56	
	Main line west	255	
	Portage la Prairie and Carberry section	3	
	Clanwilliam branch	3	
	Glensmith branch	11	
	Swan River branch	94	
			1,266
			16,338
Hired through government and other employment offices			1,411
			17,749

Of these 4,834 declared their intention of remaining in western Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the past twelve months 29,364 letters have been received, and there have been sent from this office 2,336 registered letters and 32,968 not registered.

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The large number of arrivals has necessitated continuous care on the part of our medical officer, and frequently two and three visits a day have been made throughout the various buildings. During the year medical attendance was given to 194 cases of sickness, of which 42 were cases of measles. Four children died from inflammation of the lungs following measles. During the year 71 certificates were given recommending deportation of undesirable immigrants. During the past year incoming immigrants have been exceptionally free from infectious and contagious disease, and it is hoped that the proposed change of part of the immigrant hospital for isolation purposes will be immediately carried out, so as to be prepared for any emergency which may arise.

TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

Arrivals by train are checked by ten officers who personally secure necessary information for our records. All have been busily engaged with the increased immigration. Our travelling agents at Port Arthur and meeting trains from eastern Canada note an increased number of people from the old country, and a large increase of the agricultural class from Scotland. The extent of the movement from Ontario and other points in eastern Canada to the west has been greater than previous years, and during the months of March and April, 1906, over 2,000 cars of settlers' effects passed westward. The railway company have furnished immigrants with hot water for making tea, &c., at divisional points, without charge. This has been much appreciated, but our agents exercise continual care to see that the trains carrying immigrants are kept in a thoroughly clean condition, and an abundant supply of good cold water is provided.

Dozens of steam ploughs can now be seen in operation along the Soo line. Fine homes are being put up on the farms; also large granaries; indicating the entire confidence of the people.

The coal mines in the Estevan district tributary to this railway are working at their full capacity, and the output is more than double any previous year. Land values are still increasing.

On April 24, 1906, it was deemed advisable to place an agent at Fernie, B.C., to check the trains carrying settlers east of the Rocky mountains, from points in the Northwestern States. With few exceptions these people were going to Alberta and were desirable people in every sense. It is noted that a number of miners who came to Fernie from Scotland in June of this year have failed to get work, and left for the United States.

One hundred and seventy-eight cars of settlers' effects were received at Lethbridge, Kootenay Landing and Fernie for points in Alberta. Apparently all these cars passed through Macleod.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

EAST SELKIRK.

At the beginning of last July, 45 persons were detained in the immigration hall, 24 of them suffering from measles and pneumonia. During the first six months of 1906, only 49 persons received accommodation in this hall, and as the indications point to the tide of immigration having passed this point, this hall is being closed.

Our agent collected and cured in the immigration hall at this point a very large quantity of clover and grasses and peavine for exhibition purposes.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.

The new arrivals have been more independent of government agents than usual, owing to the fact that plenty of work can be had at good wages. A most excellent class of settlers is going into the Rainy River district, and better results could be secured if the provincial government could have more townships made available by survey. The White Fish valley, on the Duluth branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, has made great development, and there is now a settlement extending from Stanley junction to Silver mountain, a distance of 40 miles, and at least 7 miles wide, taking in the entire valley. School-houses have been erected and industries established. The crop prospects, so far as can be learned in these somewhat widely distributed settlements, are good, and, generally speaking, mixed farming is successful.

BRANDON.

This is the centre of one of the oldest districts in Manitoba; the labour bureau attached to our immigration hall at this point has been very extensively used by farmers from the surrounding district in order to secure help of various kinds; but such has been the demand, that we have not been able to supply all their needs during the past year. Indeed, this is the story throughout the whole of the west, plainly showing that there is no difficulty in the government carrying out the guarantee of employment on farms to any number of willing workers. This district continues to be one of the largest producers of wheat, and the acreage is from 15 to 20 per cent more than any previous year. Conditions of the crop could not give better promise than at the present time.

VIRDEN.

This being the centre of a very large and prosperous farming district, absorbed no less than 1,719 labourers during the past twelve months. It is estimated the crops will require 500 harvest hands this year, as there is an increased acreage—probably 15 per cent. Four hundred and five thousand bushels of wheat was sent out from this point by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and fully 100,000 bushels is still in store. Adding to this the wheat shipped from Canadian Northern Railway points south of the town, it will probably make a grand total of 680,000 bushels of wheat shipped from the Virden district. A well established brickyard, making a good quality of brick, has been busily engaged throughout the year, shipping 216 carloads. From this point 35 cars of live stock were exported; 36 cars of horses were sold here, and the dealers in town received 125 cars of lumber, 9 cars of hardware and 11 cars of cement. Twenty cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Virden, and there is a general desire to increase the acreage under crop by breaking more land this year.

MOOSOMIN.

The homesteads in this district being largely taken up, new-comers have been purchasing vacant or improved land, at very reasonable prices. Our agents' interviews with them indicate appreciation of this particular district. They have first-class crops, and are making headway. Many from the United States purchased land, and brought personal effects of great value. As an indication of the increased value of real estate, wild lands are now selling at from $8 to $14 per acre, and partially improved farms $15 to $27 per acre. Twenty-five cars of settlers' effects were received at this station, and the indications are that a number of farm hands will be required for the harvest and next year's operations. Fifteen per cent increase is estimated for this year's crop.

WAPELLA.

This being an old settled district, the homestead entries are not very numerous, but the crop area has increased about 10 per cent, and is in excellent condition.

QU'APPELLE.

Owing to the tide of immigration having passed this point, the government has sold the immigration building, and our offices have been closed, but a number of settlers with means to purchase land, are continually arriving, and the district is improving rapidly. The crop conditions indicate that there will be a scarcity of labour for the harvest, and this condition is likely to increase from year to year, as a larger area is being broken up from time to time in this very desirable locality.

The same remarks apply to Indian Head, which has become famous as a great wheat centre, and in consequence land values are fully as high as in any part of Manitoba.

REGINA.

Three thousand two hundred and ninety immigrants were accommodated in our buildings at this point during the past year, consisting of British, 971; Germans, 967; Austrians, 79; Americans, 495; Canadians, 355; Norwegians, 239; Galicians, 68; Roumanians, 51; Russians, 31; Swedes, 18; Icelanders, 14; Swiss, 12. It is estimated that 70 per cent of all arrivals were well supplied with means to go on farms, the balance seeking labour. Not many cars of settlers' effects are unloaded at Regina, but it is an important junction point for the Prince Albert branch, and there passed through Regina since the beginning of 1906, 1,451 cars of settlers' effects, indicating the rapid settlement of Saskatchewan. The crops in this district are most promising, and the acreage is increased by 50 per cent. The city of Regina is taking its place as the provincial capital, and business and municipal development is very marked.

MOOSEJAW.

This district is experiencing the general prosperity which has settled over the Canadian west, and good homesteads within a radius of 20 to 25 miles of Moosejaw are few and far between; but with the extension of railways there would be no difficulty in providing for new-comers. A conservative estimate shows 100,000 acres under crop, and hundreds of harvest hands will be required to assist in taking the same off this year, if present conditions continue. The class of new settlers appears to be far above the average, and assists in making Moosejaw city an important point, the town itself having many branches of industry which are very successful. Twenty carloads of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point. The general outlook of the city and district is good. A number of investors with capital have purchased real estate, and large quantities of land have changed hands at greatly increased prices.

WILLOW BUNCH.

The past winter was mild, with little snow, and all kinds of stock came through in good condition. Spring opened early and grass made a good start at the beginning of April. People are progressing and therefore contented. The prices for live stock and wool are good, and the hay crop will be above the average. This district is now receiving extensive attention, and incoming settlers are frequently seen prospecting the district. About 125 homesteads have been located since the beginning of April, the settlers coming mostly from North and South Dakota and from Ontario, and if the prospective railway through this district is assured, a very large increase may be early expected. Little grain has been sown owing to the long distance from a railway, but a good many of the new settlers will be breaking their land this year.

HERBERT.

This is a new settlement on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a district which until a year or two ago was generally considered within the semi-dry belt, but has now a large number of Mennonites from Manitoba and other parts, rapidly increasing in number by the arrival of their friends. The first year very little grain was sown, but the result was good. In 1905, 2,000 acres were in crop, from which 45,000 bushels were threshed. This year about 8,000 acres have been placed in crop, and the prospects are promising. The price of wild lands for sale has increased from $6.50 per acre last year, to $10 per acre this year. Five school districts have been organized, and others are in course of formation. About 100 carloads of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point, and over 60 carloads of building lumber arrived since last summer; yet lumber dealers are without material for farmers. This district bids fair to be one of the best in the Northwest, because those forming it have prospered and received their successful experience for the most part in Manitoba, before reaching this locality.

SWIFT CURRENT.

Large numbers of homeseekers and settlers have come into this immediate district during the past twelve months, approximately 2,500 souls, bringing with them about 300 cars of settlers' effects; Mennonites from the province of Manitoba predominating in numbers. Last year the grain was grown mostly on first breaking, and averaged 30 bushels to the acre—all the yield being needed for seed. In this district 25,000 acres will be under crop this year, with every prospect of a bountiful harvest.

MAPLE CREEK.

The past year has been one of marked success in this district, the number of homestead entries being more than double, and the class of settlers coming in and taking up mixed farming well adapted for the purpose. It is estimated that 10,000 acres is under

crop at the present time, and giving splendid promise of harvest. Horses, cattle and wool are in great demand, and prices are good.

MEDICINE HAT.

At this point and at Irvine 210 families, with 40 cars of effects were received, and homestead entries numbered 375, a large increase over the previous year. The entire district appears now to be one vast green pasture, and looks exceedingly well. The losses during the winter in cattle, horses and sheep were very slight. The farmers prepared a large acreage for crop, and with the unusual rainfall in May and June, prospects are very bright. Imported at these points during the season 424 horses, 1,195 cattle. Exported, horses, 2,720; cattle, 13,025; sheep, 13,424; wool, 252,823 lbs.

CALGARY.

The immigration passing through this gateway indicates that Alberta has received more immigrants than in any previous year, and of a better working class. Traffic from this junction point has required two passenger trains to the north and two to the south daily. During the year 1,203 immigrants received accommodation in the immigration building. Crop prospects at present are a great deal better than was expected early in the spring, owing to very little snow during the winter, and some of the fall wheat having failed. This wheat appears to be gaining rapidly in popularity, and it is estimated that there is 50 per cent more under crop than in the previous year. Oats could not look better; in fact all spring grains are in the best condition. The total acreage sown this year has increased over 1905 by 100 per cent. There has been plenty of rain, and farmers are well pleased with the prospects. The hay crop will be good, and cattle on the ranges never looked better. Horses are in good demand, and are bringing good prices. A good span will bring from $300 to $350, and some as high as $400. There are 43 creameries in the province of Alberta, 19 of which are operated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. One hundred and ten cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point. The city and surrounding district are prospering; the difficulty now being the insufficient number of cheap houses to rent. Irrigated lands are being sold very rapidly.

KAMLOOPS.

The number of arrivals at this point is up to the average. Fifteen heads of families and 24 single men have settled within a short distance of this town in a district until recently given up entirely to stock raising. Two families came from England and 15 unmarried men from the States. If this settlement proves a success, other districts will be opened up and settled. Two cars of settlers' effects and stock came from the state of Washington and were unloaded at this point.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

In many cases holders of lands in this district have subdivided their farms for disposal to home-seekers. A large number of new settlers have come in through this point from the United States.

CARSTAIRS.

A very large number of first-class American and Canadian settlers have arrived in this district, and, added to the general development, have proved an important factor in the extraordinary growth and progress of the district. The town of Carstairs has grown to twice the size during the past year, and the construction of a rural telephone line is proceeding. One hundred and fifty cars of settlers' effects and 8,000 tons of freight were unloaded at this point. Land values range from $8 to $30 per acre, and practically all good homesteads 25 miles to the west and 75 miles to the east have been located by first-class settlers. Every farmer is breaking all he can, some of them having

as much as 1,200 acres ready for winter wheat this year. A careful estimate would place the acreage of this district under crop at 75,000. There has been an abundance of rain and plenty of sunshine, and the present condition of the crop could not be surpassed.

DIDSBURY.

Our reports show that the homesteads from range 22, W. 4 M., to range 5, W. 5 M., in townships 30, 31 and 32, are nearly all taken up, and settlement from this point east of the Red Deer river is impossible without a bridge. Twenty-five carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded this year, mostly from Iowa and Washington. Winter wheat is doing very well. Two hundred thousand pounds of creamery butter was shipped from this point during the year. Each homesteader for 40 miles east and 20 miles west is breaking land for fall wheat, and it can be safely estimated that each farmer will have not less than 15 acres, while the older settler will have as much as 100 acres in fall wheat this year, making an estimated area of 10,000 acres under this cereal alone.

OLDS.

During the year, 426 homesteads were entered for at this point, and as 218 patents were applied for, the settlement appears to be drawing more closely together. Three times more breaking has been done this year than in any previous similar period. Occasional fields have been damaged with cut-worms, but this year's crop bids fair to be a large one. General prosperity is to be noted here and in neighbouring towns.

INNISFAIL.

Although a large portion of this sub-agency was settled during previous years, 225 homesteads were taken within the last twelve months, being mostly by men with families and some capital, from Great Britain, eastern Canada and the States. Land that could be bought four or five years ago for from $3 to $4 per acre, is selling freely at $12 to $15, and some as high as $25 for land 7 miles from this town. About half a million bushels of grain was threshed last year in the district of which Innisfail is the centre. An increase of from 10 to 15 per cent is estimated for the current year. Innisfail continues to be an important centre of the dairying interest; the Innisfail creamery produced nearly 200,000 lbs. of butter. A new factory has been started 20 miles east, in a district that was only occupied by ranchers a little over a year ago. Three train-loads of steers were shipped from Innisfail this spring, in addition to what was shipped last fall. An average of two cars of live hogs per month were shipped from this point last year. Mixed farming appears to be successful. It is estimated that 50 or 60 farm hands will be required here for the harvest.

RED DEER.

The influx of settlers has been largely in excess of any previous year, and the high standard of the immigrants has been maintained. The advantages peculiar to this district appear to be an equable and balmy climate, a rich and productive soil, an unlimited supply of pure water, an abundance of timber, and an inexhaustible supply of coal. The Swiss, German, French, Finnish and other settlers of foreign extraction are also exceedingly prosperous. The trend of settlement has been naturally to the east on account of the proposed railways running east from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin. Last season's winter wheat crop was very satisfactory, much of it going as high as 55 bushels to the acre, which was disposed of to the home market for seeding purposes, at prices ranging from $1 to $1.30 per bushel. About 50 per cent more ground was sown in winter wheat last season than the previous one, and while early in the season prospects were not very promising, especially on high ground, conditions have materially improved. During the past twelve months 3,859 homestead entries were granted in this land district, being an increase of 1,744 over the previous twelve months.

BLACKFALDS.

This district has received a fair number of new settlers during the past year, many of whom have means to buy lands, and the improvement in buildings on homesteads is noticeable. The crops appear to be better than last year, and if no unforeseen setback occurs, our agents report, the crops will be excellent in quality and quantity. This new district is like many others, and for the first time is likely to experience the need of outside help for harvesting operations. Forty-six carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded here during the past year.

LACOMBE.

This is a junction point on the railway from Calgary to Edmonton, and with the proposed early construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Moosejaw to Lacombe, should increase in importance, although in a little while the homesteads in the immediate district will be all taken up. The new arrivals are of an exceptionally good class, with ample means to make a good start. Many have purchased improved farms and railway lands. The acreage under crop is largely increased, but many of the farmers who planted fall wheat find that a quantity was killed during the winter. Good homesteads can yet be obtained from 35 to 60 miles west in the Medicine River valley, but none nearer than 70 miles east of this point.

STETTLER.

One hundred and eight homesteads were entered for at this sub-land agency during the month of May, this year, and 160 during June; this office only being opened on the first of May, 1906. A noticeable majority of the new settlers for these months were Germans, apparently well provided with means to settle on land at once. From 30 to 50 cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point each month since the beginning of the year. Three hundred and forty-nine persons have received accommodation in our immigration hall. Many have already broken quite an area, and the new district will average at least 5 acres of breaking and crop their first year. The acreage under crop is estimated as follows: Flax, 600 acres; spring wheat, 3,200 acres; fall wheat, 50 acres; oats, 9,000 acres; potatoes, 550 acres. Fully 1,000 acres will be planted in fall wheat this year. This is the centre of a comparatively new district, and the town shows marked progress. With the extension of the railway eastward towards Moosejaw, the very large number of settlers who are now in that unprovided for district will have much needed railway accommodation. The French colony that came direct from France are a credit to the district and have progressed satisfactorily. The other settlers, with the exception of a few English people, who apparently expected too much, are also in satisfactory circumstances.

RED WILLOW.

Crop conditions appear to be excellent in this district. A large quantity of land is being broken up, some farmers breaking as much as 200 acres on their individual holdings, and it is difficult to find a dissatisfied settler in the district. The following are some striking instances of the fertility of the soil in this district. One field of 6 acres raised 219 bushels of wheat; a field of 17 acres raised 1,265 bushels of oats, weighing 40 lbs. to the bushel; 3 acres of barley produced 115 bushels. A 4½-acre field of wheat gave 182 bushels. One man produced 90 bushels of barley from one acre; and a 50-acre field of oats threshed out 3,800 bushels.

PONOKA.

At this sub-land agency 302 entries were made for homesteads. The amount of breaking shows an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year, and winter wheat sowing 20 per cent. There are plenty of homestead lands 25 miles west of Ponoka

good for mixed farming. Settlers are turning their attention very largely to stock and creameries, and three of the latter are now shipping from Ponoka. Land values have increased over last year, and a generally good spirit prevails.

WETASKIWIN.

There has been a steady influx of settlers into this district, consisting of the better class of Canadian and American farmers, English and Scandinavians. The homesteads in this district are practically all taken. The district itself is best known as a mixed farming district, some 3,500 head of fat cattle having been shipped from this point during the past year; and while 750,000 bushels of grain were marketed at Wetaskiwin, there is still a large quantity in the farmers' hands. The crop acreage has increased 30 per cent, and the outlook for harvest could not be improved. Hitherto there has been no lack of farm labourers in this district, because of the new immigrants arriving, but with the demand for railway construction work it is expected there will be need of help from outside during next year, if not for the coming harvest.

HEATHER BRAE.

This district is fast filling up with prosperous people. Mixed farming appears to succeed as indicated by the large number of stock in the district. A number of creameries are being built, and there is 25 per cent more land under crop than during last year. Daysland is the detraining point for this district, and has received a large number of cars of settlers' effects. The extension of the railway from Daysland towards Saskatoon has caused homesteaders to take up land fully 60 miles east of this point.

MILLET.

This point has not received a very large number of settlers this year, and our agent believes that it is caused by the lack of good roads from the town. In his report he states it is almost impossible for one to proceed west of Pigeon Lake even with pack horses, and those taking up homesteads find no means of moving in their effects.

STRATHCONA.

The records of the agent at this point show 4,742 immigrants arriving, bringing in 152 cars of settlers' effects. In some of the older localities the cut-worm did considerable damage, necessitating re-seeding. The increase in acreage in the older localities will not exceed 5 per cent, while in newer places will probably be 200 per cent. No complaints are heard from the farmers, and the district continues to prosper and improve.

EDMONTON.

As expected, the reports from this point show a very largely increased number of arrivals from all points, and most were men with experience and capital, a marked feature being fully 50 families from California, as a result of the good reports of a single family who settled near the Pembina river a year previous. A number of good Dutch farmers from Pennsylvania arrived, and their reports should result in better figures from that state in future. The number of immigrants from Germany, France, Belgium and Austria has greatly increased, making Edmonton probably the most important point in immigration matters during the past year; and as a natural consequence merchants and business men throughout Northern Alberta have bright hopes for a continuance of the present satisfactory conditions. The advent of the National Transcontinental Railway is a feature which should maintain and increase the present prosperity. Edmonton is experiencing the same conditions as some other large centres, and finds that settlers are obliged to go miles away in order to secure land for settlement at what seem to Canadians moderate prices. The Pembina River district to the northwest of this city is being particularly favoured. A large number of settlers from

Kansas and Oklahoma are settling northeast of Edmonton. This district is part prairie and part timber, with an abundance of hay and water. The area under cultivation in the Edmonton district is probably double any previous year, and farmers are satisfied with the prices they are receiving. General prosperity is written large in this district; settlement spread out in all directions; new towns springing up; new railways building and projected; weather good, and the crops excellent. There has been an increase of 50 per cent in land broken this year. Over 500 cars of settlers' effects arrived from the United States, and the live stock coming in is first-class. The rush of immigrants requiring temporary accommodation necessitated occupying the exhibition building for a short period, and it is hoped that the new immigration building, which is now in course of construction, will meet the requirements of this point for several years to come.

EDISON.

Practically all the land surveyed in this immediate locality is homesteaded. Crops are very good and are maturing early. Owing to the distance from railway communication the average crop of the 200 settlers in the neighbourhood does not exceed 10 acres.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Nine hundred and twenty homesteads were taken in this sub-land agency during the past six months, by a good class of settlers with capital to make a good beginning, and most of them came from the United States. Within this district the Federal and Alberta governments have combined and set aside a park known as the 'Elk Park,' consisting of 10,240 acres, in the Beaver Hills district, comprising sections 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in township 54, range 20; and sections 18, 19, 30 and 31, in township 54, range 19, all west of the fourth meridian, and it is hoped that this will tend to preserve the large game, an important feature from several standpoints. Tributary to this point is a large Galician settlement, and reports show they are succeeding wonderfully well. The young people soon learn English, and make first-class labourers for other farmers. Fifteen new school districts have been formed in this Galician settlement since the first of January, 1906. It is estimated that for every 160 acres occupied at least 30 acres is under cultivation.

WOSTOK.

The acreage under crop is probably one-sixth more than the previous year, and as fast as the settlers can secure horses and machinery the acreage under crop will be increased from year to year. This point is 53 miles from the nearest railway station, and our agent estimates that probably 350 new settlers have arrived during the past year.

WHITFORD.

This district, some distance from a railway, is rapidly filling up with good settlers, Vegreville being the nearest railway station. The crops at present indicate they will be the best on record. A large number of Galicians continue to arrive and make entry for land in this district, and practically all homesteads are entered for.

ATHABASKA LANDING.

This is a new sub-land agency which is likely to become an important point, with largely increased business, during the present year. The district is inclined to be somewhat light in soil, but the crops indicate a good return, and thus far the rainfall has been sufficient for all purposes, and is making the hay crop above the average.

LETHBRIDGE.

The total arrivals recorded at this point were 2,555, a decrease of 268. This, doubtless, has been caused by the opening up of large Indian reserves south of the

international boundary line, and the action of the United States government in vigorously prosecuting irrigation works. The spring opened in Southern Alberta with a very droughty aspect. The soil was very dry last fall, and much of the winter wheat did not come up well. Many farmers re-sowed with oats in May last, and rainfall set in, since which spring wheat and other crops have come on well. The declared destinations of immigrants recorded at this point were: to Southern Alberta, 1,329; Northern Alberta, 974; Saskatchewan, 217; British Columbia, 28, and other points, 7. They comprised the following nationalities: Americans, 1,846; British, 184; Canadians, 177; Germans, 114; Danes, 17; Swedes, 50; Norwegians, 34; French, 15; Swiss, 9; Finns, 46; Hungarians, 49; Italians, 12; Japanese, 2. Of the whole number over 1,300 were farmers, not counting women and children or farm hands. The irrigation ditches have been widened and extended 50 miles, and during the past year fully 25,000 acres of irrigable and non-irrigable land have been broken and are in preparation for crop. Land sales exceeded 300,000 acres, of which a large portion must still be in the hands of the speculating purchasers. In this large district some 30 steam ploughs are operating, and the following elevators indicate an extensive area producing crop: one at Lethbridge, one at Raymond, one at Cardston, one at Raley, two at Spring Coulee, and two at Magrath. A party of German settlers from Wisconsin arrived and broke a large acreage of land; they also produced large quantities of excellent butter which has found a ready market at 22 cents a pound. The cattle industry appears to be prospering equally as well as in previous years, and shipments were made earlier owing to the good condition of the stock. Sheep have not increased. The price paid for wool was 16¼ to 16½ cents a pound. Sheep realized from $4 to $4.50, and lambs $2 to $2.50. Hitherto about 75,000 sheep have been grazing upon the Irrigation Company's lands, but they have ordered their removal after the shearing season is over. The lumbering camps in mining towns west of this point have afforded ample opportunity for work at good wages, and there is demand for more men. The new coal mine accompanied by iron on the west side of the Belly river, 6 miles from Lethbridge, has been partly developed, and other discoveries indicate enormous areas in this district which are underlaid with coal. The beet sugar industry appears to be progressing notwithstanding competition by importation of sugar at Pacific coast points. The Raymond Beet Sugar factory produced nearly 5,000,000 lbs. of sugar during a run of two months last year; 18,000 tons of beets were converted into sugar, the producers of the beets receiving $5 per ton. Prices for wheat were comparatively low, but the yield of 28 bushels to the acre compensated for the same. During the past year 751 homesteads were taken in the land office at this point.

COUTTS.

One hundred and eighty-eight cars of settlers' effects were passed by the customs authorities at this outport, valued at $140,000.

PINCHER CREEK.

Farming is steadily progressing, notwithstanding lands within 15 and 20 miles of the town are all homesteaded, and 75 per cent of the land available for purchase has been acquired and occupied. Some of the best portions, however, suffer from lack of transportation facilities, and the acreage under wheat would be quadrupled in some districts if such facilities could be furnished. The acreage under cultivation has increased 30 to 50 per cent, and the crops are in prime condition at present. A small percentage of fall wheat was killed by prematurely warm weather in February. Conditions have been materially improved, and together with oats, roots and hay, a first-class crop is assured. If the present low price of cattle continues a few years more the cattle industry will be largely disturbed and disappear.

HIGH RIVER.

Two hundred and fifty-nine homestead entries were granted at this sub-land office, and practically all available homesteads for 40 miles east of this station have been taken up, and the same may be said as far west as the foot hills of the Rockies. The dry spell last fall and during the early spring of this year did damage to fall wheat, but many farmers sowed oats on the same land this spring. All crops are doing well. Cattle turned out well. Horses not quite so well, owing to grass coming too slow, but are now looking excellent. Every prospect of favourable predictions being fulfilled is present in this district.

STAVELEY.

The immigration at this point is very satisfactory in number and class. One hundred cars of settlers' effects arrived, and land has increased $5 per acre in price. Some of the winter wheat was killed by frost, but is turning out better than early reports showed. The prospects are good for an average crop. Wheat harvested in 1905 an average of 42 bushels per acre. It is estimated 30,000 acres are in crop this year, and conditions are highly satisfactory to the settlers.

CLARESHOLM.

Owing to the long distance from the town to the vacant homestead lands, the returns are much lighter from this point than in previous years; nevertheless, our agent reports having located 100 homesteaders, and other settlers comprising 250 good farmers, 75 per cent of these being Americans. The district has about 50,000 acres in crop, looking well. Forty carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point last year, and the town itself has now a population of between 900 and 1,000.

MACLEOD.

The prospects for crop this year were never better. Plenty of rain, and fall wheat now appears to be very successful. All spring crops are looking well and there is likely to be some demand for help during harvesting and threshing. Most of the immigration to this district comes from the United States, and are men who understand farming in a practical sense. During the year 185 homestead entries were granted through this office.

REDVERS.

The prospects never looked brighter in this district for a bountiful harvest. The acreage under crop in this district will be 50,000 acres. Fifty cars of settlers' effects were unloaded, and about 200 new settlers, mostly Americans, came in during the past year. Land is rapidly changing hands at from $20 to $25 per acre which three years ago would not bring more than $6 to $10. A very large amount of new breaking is being done.

ALAMEDA.

Twenty-five carloads of effects have been unloaded at this point this year; the majority of settlers are Americans and Canadians, with a very noticeable increase of new settlers from Great Britain. There is a general air of prosperity, and already a scarcity of farm help. The crop area is 15 per cent greater than last year. The estimate in the last year's report of 25 bushels per acre was fully realized. Homestead entries for the year were 2,371, an increase of 715 over the previous year.

DUBUC.

This point is on a comparatively new branch of railway, yet over 85,000 bushels of wheat was shipped from this station last season. An increase of more than 50 per cent is expected over last year.

LIPTON.

Settlements all around this point are thriving and prosperous. The Jewish settlement situated east and northeast is expected to market forty or fifty thousand bushels of grain this year. The Hayward settlement, 20,000; Kronsberg, 40,000; Parklands, 20,000; Headlands, 12,000; while the Lipton district itself will have 20,000, all the crops being in a flourishing condition, and not in any previous year so far advanced as at this time. Twenty miles north of Lipton is a new Hungarian settlement which has little this year, but is getting a large amount of land broken for next year. These people make very good settlers. A Swedish settlement northeast do more stock raising, as their lands are more rolling. The new-comers in this district will afford ample help for the harvest.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS.

Last year's crop was taken off in good shape, the grain being heavy and of good quality. Oats appeared to be the main crop, realizing a general average of about 50 bushels per acre. All garden stuff, cattle and horses in good condition. Probably 25,000 acres of new land will be broken during the present summer. A large number of settlers have arrived, but as they unloaded their stock at so many different stations in order to reach this district, it is impossible to give the figures. Homesteads on straight prairie land are well taken up, but many good homesteads are vacant in the park country near the proposed line of railway, and which are unexcelled for mixed farming and dairying. In the north and northeast of this district settlers are chiefly Americans and Canadians, with a number of Scandinavian; and to the south and southwest a large number of Hungarians and Germans with a considerable mixture of English-speaking settlers amongst them.

'SOO' LINE.

The crops along the whole of this line, from North Portal to Moosejaw, are very promising. It is estimated the general acreage under crop is at least 25 per cent greater than in the previous year. Since the last annual report Milestone district has received the largest inflow of settlers in its history. Upwards of 200 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Milestone, 70 cars at Lang, and 70 cars at Wilcox siding. The new arrivals came from England, Ireland, Continental Europe and the United States as far east as Massachusetts and as far south as Kentucky. A considerable majority of the American arrivals this year are native Americans, and not American citizens of foreign descent. The area under cultivation has more than doubled during the year, and will probably double again during the present year by new breaking. Flax is still a favourite crop for new settlers on new breaking. It can safely be sown up to June 20, and a larger cash return can be secured for flax the first season than from any other grain. Approximately, 110,000 bushels of flax was shipped from Milestone last year, making this the largest flax exporting station in Canada. A factory was built at this point last fall for the manufacture of flax straw. Two thousand tons were purchased at $2 per ton. The number of large farms in this district has increased, and several farmers are working two or more sections at one time. A number of steam ploughs were working this spring, but several were obliged to cease operations on account of exceptionally wet weather. One hundred and sixty-five homestead entries were taken at this point. A notable incident of the year was the eagerness of all persons who were eligible to become naturalized, and our agent reports that careful inquiry shows that every one who has resided three years in this district is naturalized. After allowing for the new arrivals who would be available for harvest work, it is estimated that 150 additional men will be required. A number of settlers have found it advisable to go into the townships west of Estevan, and 344 homestead entries were granted during the past year. This immediate district is well settled, and a favourite one, as evidenced by the fact that 247 applications for patent were received. General contentment prevails. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

MINNEDOSA.

As most of the homesteads are taken within a large radius of this point, not many new people have arrived, and it is intended to close this agency. The crops last year were good, and this year most promising. The pasturage appears to be excellent at the present time, and the owners of cattle will benefit largely thereby. Evidence of prosperity can be seen in all directions.

RANCHVALE.

This district is very largely settled by Galician farmers who have progressed very satisfactorily, as they invest all their savings in improving their farms and buying more stock for their operations. In this settlement there are five or six threshing outfits and three or four new ones will be purchased this year. A number of these Galicians continue to work out during parts of the year and earn good wages while leaving the rest of the family at home to attend to the farm.

SALTCOATS.

The Galicians settled north of this point have very largely increased their crop area, stock is in good condition, and a considerable acreage of new land broken. The travelling dairy for instruction purposes was furnished by the provincial government of Saskatchewan, and has materially aided some of the foreign settlers in this district to improve their dairy products. All other settlers are prospering satisfactorily.

YORKTON.

The last year has been one of rapid development in this district from the farmers' point of view, the yield of grain being exceptionally heavy and prices good. The elevator capacity is altogether inadequate to meet the storage demand in the threshing season. A larger area is under crop this year, and with present prospects even the bountiful harvest of 1905 will be surpassed. It is estimated that two and a quarter million bushels of grain will pass into the elevators at Yorkton alone, and to this must be added the output of Saltcoats, Churchbridge and other points in the vicinity, so that the Yorkton district may reasonably claim to ship out 5,000,000 bushels of grain this year. During the year 2,161 homesteads were granted, chiefly to immigrants from Great Britain, which numbers will outbalance the large foreign settlements in this district. Of such settlements the Galicians appear to continue their record for diligent farming, and the residents consider them and their success admirable in every respect. In view of the fact that the area under cultivation on the farms in this district is increasing, more help will be required than in previous years. The prospects for a banner crop were never better. In every direction the smile of satisfaction is on the farmer's face; his crops and his cattle show that he is in a prosperous condition and making money. The acreage under crop is one-third more than the previous year, and every farmer is breaking more land if he can get teams for the purpose. Our agent at this point is in close touch with the Galician settlers, and reports they are all doing well, get plenty of work, and receive the best wages. This appears to be an important grain shipping point, as during the past year the elevators handled 1,360,000 bushels. Thirty-nine cars of settlers' effects were unloaded during the past year. The tide of immigration appearing to have set many miles west of this point; it is intended to close this agency at an early date.

KRISTNES.

The majority of recent settlers in this district have been Scandinavians and Icelanders from the United States, mostly from North Dakota. They are first-class settlers, used to farming and possessed of considerable means. The balance of the new arrivals are Englishmen and a few Canadians from the eastern provinces. The people generally

express their satisfaction with their present condition. Last year's crop turned out well, although considerable had been sown on new breaking. At the time of this report settlers are busy breaking up new land, and at present the crop looks better than ever. There will be abundance of hay. Work on the railway line from Sheho westward has commenced, and will be extended from 35 to 40 miles this summer.

DAVIDSON.

Over 500 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded up to June 15, since New Year's Day, 1906. More settlers came into this district from Ontario and Manitoba than during previous years, and all arriving were of the best class. The wheat crop will be almost double and looks excellent. The population of the town of Davidson is now about 500, and new and old arrivals appear to be contented and satisfied.

KENASTON.

At this station 410 new settlers arrived, with 62 cars of settlers' effects, and among these were some Slovacs from Hungary and the United States. A very large area of wheat and oats is under crop, and many townships show over a thousand acres of new breaking this year.

HANLEY.

Seven hundred and ninety-one homesteads were taken through this sub-land office, and over 300 carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded here. The arrivals consisted principally of Americans and Canadians, probably 3,000 in the aggregate. The acreage under crop is double, and an immense amount of ploughing by steam and horse-power has been done for next year's crop. Fears are expressed that there will be demand for outside labour at this point at harvest time. Old and new-comers appear to be satisfied with their conditions.

SASKATOON.

Our agent estimates over 6,000 souls arrived at this point, bringing with them 600 cars of settlers' effects. Steam ploughs can be seen at work in all directions, more breaking having been done early in 1906 than in any three previous years. The crops are looking well. The settlers are mostly Americans, English and Scotch. Many new-comers are going southwest beyond Goose Lake to Eagle Lake, fully 150 miles from a railway. Land has risen in value from $9 to $20 an acre. One thousand nine hundred and forty-three applications for homesteads were filed in this office.

ROSTHERN.

The Rosthern district is a large one, containing several large settlements of foreign nationalities, as well as English-speaking people, and possibly 4,500 new arrivals settled around this district, bringing with them 425 carloads of settlers' effects. Sixty-four thousand five hundred acres were under crop last year, and there was marketed in this district two and a half million bushels of various kinds of grain. The crop area has increased this year to 78,000 acres, and is expected to yield three and a quarter million bushels. At the time of this report the crop is in excellent condition, and for the first time in the history of this new district the present supply of farm labour may be insufficient for the harvest.

DUCK LAKE.

There has been practically no increase in the immigration arriving at this point, because the district is already well settled. Those who have come during 1905-6 are of the better class, with money enough to take up farming operations at once. The acreage under crop is increasing year by year, and in many cases two-thirds of the farm has been ploughed. One hundred and fourteen homesteads were granted through

this sub-land agency. The acreage under wheat is estimated at 25,000 acres, with 10,000 acres under oats, all in good condition. Farmers well satisfied.

PRINCE ALBERT.

During the year 1,888 homestead entries were granted, representing probably 8,000 new arrivals in this land district. The only new settlements opened up in the last twelve months are those of Sturgeon Lake and Lost River colony, the former about 18 miles north of this city, the latter some 25 miles north of Star city. A steady process of filling up the older settlements by good settlers has been going on, and the immigration arriving has been of a very desirable class. As a whole, the settlers are in a very prosperous condition owing to bountiful harvests during the past few years, the high prices ruling for wheat, and the employment furnished by large lumber industries operating at this and other points in the locality. The valuable fisheries to the north were operated last winter, and it is expected the operations during the coming winter will be largely augmented and will furnish employment for a considerable number of men and teams. The crop prospects for the present season were never better in any previous year, but there will be no special demand for harvest help, as a good many of the men employed in lumber camps are available as farm hands during the summer season, making this district an 'all year' district. A new Galician settlement has been started in the brushy country to the northeast. The number of settlers arriving was the limit of the accommodation of the immigration hall, being 520 persons during the year, consisting of 132 English, 141 Norwegians, 32 Americans, 23 Scotch, 14 Swedes, 26 Russians, 1 Belgian, 31 Canadians, 12 Irish, 20 Germans, 24 Dutch, 42 Galicians, 21 French, 1 Dane. Seventy-one cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this station. Crops this year are looking very well, although the cut-worm seems to be damaging some oats. Work appears to be plentiful on farms and in saw-mills. The value of land in town and country has materially increased, and both appear to be desirable means of investing capital.

DAUPHIN.

General prosperity has been enjoyed throughout the district. Many thousands of bushels of wheat were shipped, and a considerable quantity delivered at local flour mills. Much attention is paid to mixed farming, though more sheep and hogs could easily be carried by the farmers. A number of well-bred animals were brought in, and the improvement in stock is marked. All farm produce secured fair prices, the demand being fully equal to the supply. A great improvement is needed in the roads and bridges. Land values are increasing, one half-section 3 miles from Dauphin town having been sold for $19,000. The district east of Lake Dauphin has been settled to a considerable extent owing to the fact that a branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is expected there at an early date, but there are still a good many lands in that locality for settlement. During the year 621 homestead entries were granted in this land district. Lumber operations during the past winter were carried on with the usual vigour. Demand for farm labour has been generally met by new arrivals. Thirty-five families and 513 men were employed by local farmers, through our agent, in this district. Thirteen cars of settlers' effects were received, but this in no way indicates the extent of development in the district, because the extension railways beyond this junction point carry immigrants and their effects nearer their ultimate destination. It is estimated that 48,500 acres are under crop, and while probably 5 per cent damage was done by cut-worms, the present indications are the yield should be 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hay, roots and vegetables give promise of abundant results. Live stock of all kinds is improving, and generally the district is progressing very satisfactorily.

CANORA.

The acreage under crop in this district has doubled during last year, and the increase is likely to continue, as a large immigration of American farmers with capital

has gone into this locality, and this class brings land under cultivation very rapidly. This district was favoured with good crops, some farmers reaping 42 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats per acre. Wild hay and other fodder for mixed farming grows in abundance, and the settlers are now hoping that the provincial government will establish a creamery in the locality. Fifty carloads of effects accompanied 800 settlers arriving at this point during the year, and most of them were able to commence farming operations without being obliged to hire out beforehand.

INVERMAY.

The settlers arriving at this point largely consist of English and Norwegians. Twenty-five families brought 15 cars of settlers' effects. Hay may be scarce on account of excessive rain having filled the marshes. There are about 1,000 acres in crop in the immediate vicinity, but some improvement will have to be made to the roads before other settlers can be induced to go in on the large number of homesteads still vacant.

MUENSTER.

This district was first settled by some farmers from Pontiac county, province of Quebec, and has been added to by numerous good people from eastern Canada and the United States. The soil is good, good water plentiful, and pasture excellent. It is difficult in this new settlement to obtain anything like an accurate estimate of the acreage under crop, but without exception settlers are improving their holdings; shanties and tents are giving place to roomy substantial homes, and a great many carloads of live stock were unloaded at this station. Grain crops give every prospect of a magnificent harvest, for which they will have sufficient help, but their progress indicates that next year assistance may be required to take off the harvest.

HUMBOLDT.

The outlook for a good crop is excellent. Settlers appear glad to have reached this district, and they have succeeded beyond their expectation. Large tracts of land have been broken during the past year, amounting to probably 15,000 acres. The district is largely settled by German-Americans, and those who came in two or three years ago have from 80 to 100 acres under crop. One Russian from South Russia, arriving there two years ago, has 120 acres under crop this year. The Mennonite settlement south of Humboldt, started two years ago, is progressing satisfactorily, some of the individual farmers having from 100 to 150 acres under crop. It is estimated between five and six hundred homesteaders have settled on land in this extensive district during the year. Three hundred and two cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point since the first of January, 1906. It is not considered necessary to send any outside help for the harvest, as many new settlers are continually arriving.

BATTLEFORD.

A great increase in the volume of business during the year has taken place at Battleford, and the homestead entries which totalled 3,618 in the very busy previous year, increased during the fiscal year now closed to 7,873. Commencing very early in the spring, or in fact while winter was yet on, a large number of settlers were daily passing through Battleford and other nearby points, on their way to their homesteads. Many of these settlers' parties were composed of Canadians and Americans, and had with them complete outfits of horses and agricultural machinery. A German colony a short distance south of Battleford has increased somewhat in numbers and continues to prosper. The general prosperity reported from year to year in this district continues, rain having been abundant throughout the whole district, with the exception of the Tramping Lake region, where some deficiency was experienced, but not sufficient to cause serious injury. The farmers disposed of their last year's grain crop at high

prices, and while the price of beef stock for export was low, the local demand caused by railway construction, and incoming settlers, compensated for this.

LLOYDMINSTER.

During the last winter not many persons occupied our buildings at this point, but commencing with February it has been fairly well filled by those who were without means to reside upon their land at once. The largest number of persons occupying the immigration building was 168, during the month of April. Most of the arrivals came from England, also some Irish and Scotch families. A large number of homesteads were taken in the district, and during the early part of 1906 a number of Swedes and Americans arrived, bringing with them carloads of settlers' effects, which enabled them to start farming at once. Eighty-four carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded. One party of Norwegians arrived from Minnesota with six carloads. They settled 30 miles south of Lloydminster, and expect to give a good account of themselves. The original Barr colonists are, generally speaking, doing well. Many of them have from 25 to 80 acres under crop. The crops in the district are in a splendid condition, and every one looks forward to a successful year. The acreage under cultivation has doubled during the past year, and farming is done on a more practical scale than formerly. Individual progress has been very marked, and it is noted that the people who came here with the original Barr colony, with practically no means, but who worked their homesteads, are to-day in a fairly satisfactory position. Since the advent of the Canadian Northern Railway through this district, Lloydminster has become an important centre for immigration, large numbers leaving the train here and seeking land in all directions within a radius of 75 and 100 miles.

VERMILLION.

During 1905 and 1906 this has been a very important point from which new settlers start for their homesteads. It is estimated that not less than 800 have arrived at this station, and have been located through government land guides during the past twelve months, and all of them were first-class settlers in every respect, with sufficient means to enable them to settle on the land almost immediately. The difficulty which was apparent in the past has been overcome by the provincial government erecting a substantial bridge across the Vermillion river at this point, thus throwing open for settlement a large district to the north which was cut off for want of this accommodation. The town of Vermillion itself is a remarkable instance of the rapidity with which towns come into existence in a new country. Being only nine months old, it has practically established within its limits every branch of commercial business found in large towns. The crop reports could not be improved upon, and in fact the farmers in this district hope to compete very favourably with Manitoba as a wheat-growing country within the next few years. The rainfall has been sufficient for all agricultural purposes. The snowfall did not exceed four inches, with almost constant sunshine; consequently the stock came through the winter in good shape. A train load of cattle shipped from this point was reported by Winnipeg authorities to be the best average trainload received in Winnipeg during the past five years. A large number of homesteads, particularly between Vermillion and Saskatchewan rivers, are yet available for those desiring the same.

SWAN RIVER.

While this district is not sharing in the remarkable inrush of settlers like other districts, yet the intervening vacant homesteads are being eagerly sought, and lands are changing hands at increased figures. The grain crop is increasing year by year; in 1904, 230,000 bushels of wheat were marketed; in 1905, 500,000 bushels, and it is estimated that at least 750,000 bushels will be marketed in the fall of 1906. The settlement known as the Fort Pelly district is attracting a great deal of interest, many new settlers having located there during the past year. The prospect of an extension of the

Canadian Northern Railway passing through this locality is a great attraction. The proposed line is from Swan river to Rosthern, a distance of 200 miles, and will open up a very fine tract of country. Fifty-eight carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point, and 176 homestead entries were made during the past twelve months.

MELFORT.

Our agents at this point have not sent any better report than they do this year. From 50 to 75 per cent more land is under cultivation, and homesteads are being taken up very rapidly. One hundred and seventy-five carloads of settlers' effects from eastern Canada and the United States were unloaded here. From this point a small settlement of Galicians have settled north, and a settlement of French to the southwest. Twice as much land has been broken during the past year than in any previous equal period, and the fact that whole quarter-sections are being broken up is an indication of the stability and enterprise of the farmers. Crops are well advanced, the majority of the wheat fields being headed out at the present time, with the prospect of a harvest two weeks earlier than usual. It is estimated 50 per cent more land is under crop, and a large amount of breaking is being done throughout the whole district. Quite a number of townships contiguous to this point are all taken up so far as homesteads are concerned, and our agent estimates that 1,000 settlers have located within the limits of this sub-land agency during the past year. Sixty-five cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Melfort, 65 cars at Tisdale and 60 cars at Star City. The majority of the new settlers are from the United States, and are very desirable.

WINNIPEG GIRLS' HOME OF WELCOME.

During the calendar year 1905, 1,531 people passed through the home, 547 were bona fide immigrants, 377 transients and 607 servants, housekeepers, &c. The immigrants, of whom 90 per cent were English-speaking, were all given twenty-four hours' free board and lodging.

GRAIN EXHIBITS.

During the past year the staff connected with this office purchased and prepared for exhibition purposes 557 large cases of grains and grasses which were forwarded to Great Britain, points in Europe and the United States, and doubtless were effective illustrations of Canada's possibilities. In addition to the above a large number of visitors passing through secured from us small samples of grain, and as in former years, we had a very extensive and substantial display of grains and grasses at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, to which large numbers of visitors were specially invited, with, we hope, beneficial results. As Canada becomes more widely known, the demand for grains and grasses for illustration purposes increases, and I respectfully submit that there is no better means of advertising our capacity to provide homes for immigrants than the extension of this branch of the service.

Under all existing circumstances, and adding the inevitable results of prosperous settlement, we may confidently look forward to a steadily increasing immigration, and it will be the desire and effort of my office to continue in the special work of enabling new-comers to provide themselves with not only a living, but a chance to secure a competence in due course by their own efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration.

REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

BRANDON, MAN., July 1, 1906.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of my work in the immigration branch from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

During July, 1905, I inspected the different colonies throughout Saskatchewan, and made a report on some districts suitable for future settlement; report dated July 3, 1905, to the Superintendent of Immigration. During the same month I investigated certain complaints where settlers had been charged an excessive rate for their equipment; report dated July, 1905. During the same month I made an inspection of matters of importance to the department at different agencies in the west; also requesting agents in certain districts to examine lands for colonization; report dated July, addressed to J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration. Report of inspection of different nationalities settled throughout western Canada, with special report on English colonists at Lloydminster; report dated July, 1905. Subsequent report on certain districts suitable for Galician settlement.

Under instructions from the deputy minister I inspected and adjusted certain matters of interest pertaining to the English colonies; full report to the deputy minister, dated July, 1905. Later I visited some districts in the interests of German colonization, with some influential German agriculturists. A complete report, with proposition to colonize submitted July 18, 1905.

I had some difficulty with a small faction of the Doukhobor community who became restless with their religious mania; report August 12, 1905.

Report August 14, 1905, on the importance of exhibiting at our local exhibitions.

Report August 14, on the general prospects in the west; the approximate yield of grain, and general prosperity among our settlers.

Report August 14, concerning the Doukhobors.

Investigation reports, including letters to Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobors; Commissioner Perry, Northwest Mounted Police, *re* the Doukhobor community.

According to instructions, I accompanied Mr. Arthur Hawkes, of the *London Times,* through a portion of western Canada; report August, 1905, to Superintendent of Immigration.

On August 28, 1905, a full report on the settlement of the Doukhobor difficulties.

A full report, August 28, of my trip accompanying the Agricultural Editors of the United States, through their entire journey to Western Canada, according to instructions from the department.

On September 7, 1905, an exhaustive report to the minister pertaining to the Doukhobor community settled in western Canada.

I visited the Springfield State Fair, as instructed by the department, and completed the exhibit, assisting state agent C. J. Broughton. I feel more than ever convinced that these exhibits are doing a great deal to promote immigration.

I made a full report on the Doukhobor community, giving villages and districts they occupy, with an approximate census of the different districts, on October 5, 1905.

During the same month I visited Lloydminster, accompanied by Mr. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration. We were in a position to see much of the progress of the new settlements along the Canadian Northern. At that time, under instructions from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, I turned over to the Canadian

Northern Railway some property from the department in which they were interested. Full report dated November 4, 1905, addressed to the deputy minister.

During the same month, under instructions from the deputy minister, I supervised an investigation and inspection of the Doukhobor settlements situated in Saskatchewan, at Yorkton and Prince Albert, respectively. This work was done through officers of the Dominion lands branch, Messrs. T. Young, D. C. McNabb, White and J. Seale. After placing these officials in possession of all the information pertaining to this community, they proceeded at once with the work as outlined by the department, which occupied considerable time. In connection with this work reports were made, dated November 4, to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, and to the different officers entrusted with the work.

I inspected the different colonies situated throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta, and submitted a full report to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated November 4, 1905.

A report to Professor James Mavor, of the Toronto University, dated November 18, 1905.

Under instructions from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, to investigate and adjust certain matters at Lloydminster, existing among the British settlers, I completed this work and submitted a full report to the deputy minister, November 22, 1905.

During December, my time was pretty well occupied in connection with the Doukhobor investigation which was going on at that time. In January, after an inspection of our settlements in western Canada, full report submitted to the Superintendent of Immigration, January 24, 1906.

Complete report on the results of an investigation made by the Dominion lands branch concerning the Doukhobors, dated February 24, 1906.

During February, I visited the United States and met a number of important delegations, in addition to a large Polish committee in Chicago, who contemplate moving fifty thousand families to Canada.

In the month of March I discussed very fully in Ottawa, with Mr. J. W. Greenway, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, many matters of importance concerning the foreign colonies in western Canada; and also features of interest in connection with the Doukhobor investigation by that branch of the department, which was then complete.

During the latter part of March and April I visited many important points in Western Canada where we were anxious to have every facility to care for and receive the large influx of immigrants arriving in the spring, and after having fully discussed the situation with Mr. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, had everything in perfect readiness to receive the people.

During the month of April I visited many points that were receiving a large contribution of people, to see that the best facilities were available for the care and comfort of the people and their early despatch to the lands they intended to occupy. Reports dated May 8, 1906, to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Under instructions from the deputy minister, a complete report and inspection of the Lloydminster district and town; also a report *re* Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, June, 1906.

I beg to say that in addition to the above duties my time has been occupied in looking after many matters of detail, as in the case of applications for seed grain, &c. In addition to this, there is the care and supervision required over new settlements until they are permanently established. With the great number of new-comers, many going far beyond railways, a vigilant eye is required to be kept upon the settlements until they have overcome their initial difficulties. I am pleased to observe that this has been the policy of the department, and that I can safely say that no settlement of any nationality has been established in Western Canada in the last ten years that is not to-day characterized by thrift and prosperity, and the prospect before them is a very bright and hopeful one.

We are securing with our increased numbers a very superior people, and without wishing to be invidious, I may, I think, say that no people settled in Western Canada

have made greater progress and been a greater acquisition to the country than the Austrian people. Their settlements at Edmonton, at Yorkton, at Dauphin, Pleasant Home, Stuartburn and Shoal Lake speak for themselves. They are frugal, industrious and making marked progress. We have to-day about 70,000 of these people scattered throughout Western Canada. We commenced in 1894 with 10 families settled near Edmonton, and you will observe that we have been twelve years securing approximately 70,000 people.

Considering that we have many thousands of miles of railway to construct, it must be apparent to all that a class of rugged industrious labourers who will become progressive agriculturists after assisting in the construction of these lines by doing the early rough work connected therewith, would be the greatest and best acquisition to the country. The harvest about to be reaped is an abundant one, and requires many labourers. The domestic homes in Western Canada, both urban and rural, are at a loss to secure competent help. The country is progressing rapidly. The great difficulty with which we are confronted is the labour question; wages are very high, and may yet interfere with the honest industry of agriculture. For these, and many more reasons, I would like to see thousands of labourers come to Western Canada. While I have a desire for the superior classes, I am convinced that the good honest labouring man is badly needed, and in a few years will establish himself as a producer upon our fertile lands. The great public works referred to are only in embryo yet; the consummation of these works is a long way off, and there is no danger for many years to come of any lack of work for the unemployed. Not only the public works under construction, but the great areas being brought under cultivation and the increased produce of the country will open the way for work for all.

We have vast areas yet unsettled. One year ago I pointed out that a quarter of a million souls could be settled on good land, using Battleford as a distributing point. I am pleased to note that that particular point has received a generous contribution during the past year, and still there is room. The country from Prince Albert to Edmonton, on the north side of the Saskatchewan, although a little rougher in its nature, is well adapted for mixed farming, and can be settled by people anxious to go into the diversified industry of agriculture.

In conclusion, I beg to say that as a whole our settlements are in a state of prosperity, and most hopeful for the future. The crop promises to be an excellent one, which is the most potent factor after all in promoting immigration. The good work of our agents in the United States and Europe is being felt. The touring editors who have visited Canada have been astonished at the possibilities of our wonderful country, and these, through the agency of the pen, will do effective work. The flowing tide is with us, as can be readily seen by results. The work so well begun, and so well perpetuated through a judicious policy, is telling with effect. The year has been a most satisfactory one, and there is every reason for thankfulness for the peace and prosperity of our people.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS,

General Colonization Agent.

REPORT OF P. M. BREDT, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES AND FOREIGN COLONIES.

REGINA, SASK., August 22, 1906.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to your letter asking me for an annual report, I beg to say that the just finished fiscal year has been a year of good progress in all the foreign colonies, more especially in the German settlements. All the new settlements in the Beaver Hills, Touchwood Hills, Last Mountain, Quill Lake and other districts are showing remarkable progress. In many of these settlements last year only a few acres were broken, and only here and there a few small sheds could be seen, but now everywhere good substantial houses can be noticed, large tracts of land are broken and well prepared for next year's crops, and the settlers feel that they are on the right way to prosperity.

There is only one German settlement to my knowledge not making as good progress as desired, and that is about 30 miles north of Chaplin station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, in township 22, range 7, west 3rd meridian, but the fault is with the people themselves. These people came about sixteen months ago from Cincinnati, U.S.A. They are all townspeople, and they picked out the land for settlement and made their plans without asking anybody's advice; the result was disappointment, and about half the people left the settlement and went back to the United States. Those remaining were good people but unaccustomed to farming, and as there were hardly any old farmers around there, the district being a ranching country in the past, the outlook was not very promising for them, but many good practical farmers from Ontario and the United States have since settled among these people, and the land being good and the people willing to learn, there is no reason why they should not succeed. I have paid special attention to this settlement, and it is my intention to visit it again before winter; in fact several of the settlers have asked me by letter to see them before winter.

The older foreign settlements north and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, and on the branch lines to North Portal, Arcola and Kirkella are showing a most wonderful progress. On many farms during the last year substantial barns have been erected and many of the farmers are working from 320 to 640 acres of land, and there are not a few of them who will harvest this year from 2,000 to 6,000 bushels of wheat. On the other hand there is a general desire noticeable to improve their stock, and not a few of them have spent quite large amounts of money in the purchase of good sires, both horses and cattle. Another good feature is the fact that in some districts where new villages spring up on the railroad line some of the more enterprising ones, sons of old farmers, branched out in other business and opened stores and other business concerns, and where they did not go into business at their own expense, they hired out as clerks with some English-speaking business men. All this will tend more and more to the amalgamation and assimilation of the English-speaking people and the foreigners, and in fact in these old foreign (German) districts, marriages between people of Canadian or English origin and German origin are taking place quite frequently, and my observations are such that I must say that there is hardly another foreign-born immigrant who is ready and fit to assimilate with the Canadian people as quickly as the German-speaking immigrant, and more than that, who will, after having been assimilated, become as true and faithful a citizen as he does, who not only takes an interest in the affairs of the country, but prides himself on his new fatherland. These are facts proven not only in other countries, as for instance the United States, but in our own old province of Ontario, and I should regret very much if the influx of German immigrants should decrease.

Your obedient servant,

P. M. BREDT,
Inspector of Agencies and Foreign Colonies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1906.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report as Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving and Distributing Homes.

The duties which appertain to my position are purely sociological in character, and therefore entail a wider range than one might casually conclude. The care, training and oversight of orphaned and unbefriended childhood, and the study of child life in its various phases, are subjects of unremitting interest.

The class of juveniles sent to Canada has proved a desirable and useful addition to our population in relieving, to some small extent, the stringency in the juvenile labour market.

The method of placing and indenturing these young immigrants, with farmers, on their arrival in Canada has worked well. Should they afterwards prove unsuitable for farm work, it will then be time enough to choose other occupations for them.

There has been no curtailment in the operations of this branch of the service since I last had the honour to report.

The different receiving and distributing homes have been inspected during the past twelve months and I have appended brief reports on the operations of these agencies.

There are 13 distributing centres for children, located as follows: Ontario, 8; Quebec, 2; Nova Scotia, 1; Manitoba, 2. The majority of these homes have been established at no inconsiderable cost, and their maintenance requires a large expenditure. In these homes children are received on their first arrival and when changing situations. Amongst the children as a whole I have found a fine sense of honour. To be returned to the home is considered rather a humiliation. To the credit of the children I may say that in the course of my inspections I have found a smaller number in the homes than one would naturally expect.

In addition to a large number of children from the private and philanthropic homes in England, twelve hundred and five poor-law children were individually inspected in 1905, and reports on these inspections were from time to time transmitted to the Local Government Board at London, pursuant to the arrangement entered into with the British government. The compilation of such reports and their preparation for transmission to Whitehall involves much time and labour.

To adequately appreciate the labour necessary, and the amount of travel requisite to the accomplishment of the work of this branch, one has only to bear in mind the fact that the children are scattered throughout nearly every county in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in some instances, notably in Manitoba and the new provinces, they are distant from each other a hundred or more miles.

The demand on the societies and agencies for juvenile labourers reached such proportions that only a small percentage of the available places have been filled.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Department of the Interior does not undertake the placing in situations of juveniles, no fewer than 19,374 persons have made application to me for children during the year just ended. In discussing this phase of the subject, the General Superintendent of the Barnardo Homes in Canada said, 'Despite

the large emigration to Canada, which I believe has surpassed previous records, there seems no cessation in the demand for boys on the farm, and if the two hundred we had to place' (in the early spring of 1906) 'had been two thousand, there would have been a good situation in readiness for every individual of the party.' A similar condition of affairs was experienced by the other agencies in Canada.

From reports received from time to time concerning the general acceptability of these youthful settlers, I am enabled to say that with the exception of an insignificant few they are doing well. This gratifying condition of affairs relates chiefly to such of the children as have undergone a definite pre-emigration training in the homes. It has been demonstrated time and again that almost any boy or girl possessing qualities of earnestness and perseverance can reach the goal of success in Canada.

After having witnessed the real condition of child life in Great Britain, and seeing for myself the thousands of poor little children who through misfortune are thrown on the world, homeless, friendless and destitute, I can better appreciate the real benefit of the emigration of this class, whether it be to Canada, South Africa or other British colonies.

Doubtless owing to past results the child-emigration movement is gaining favour in the old country. On the occasion of my visit to Great Britain in 1905, many plans for its extension were suggested to me, such as the following: One would ask, 'May I send any of the children in my school to Canada?' My reply was invariably 'Yes, under certain conditions, first that the child has spent a definite period under training in morals, religion and industriousness. Second, they must pass a careful medical examination, and be found physically and mentally healthy, and third, when they reach Canada and are placed in homes and situations they will be carefully looked after until they attain the age of 18 years.'

I might say here that in the case of poor-law children the Local Government Board insists on the fulfilment of these stipulations, and I have yet to find any one identified with the movement who has exhibited a desire to disregard such requirements. The fact is there are indeed few, if any, engaged in this benevolent cause who have not already a thorough appreciation of the type of juvenile that is acceptable to the Canadian agriculturist.

As a reward for good conduct, emigration is by many of the authorities kept before the children during their training and equipment. From a Canadian point of view, I regard this policy as a matter of national economics, and, judging by cases coming within my personal experience, it has operated most satisfactorily. In his work on 'Child Life and Home Training,' S. I. M. Henry states that the desired result is character, and the only process by which it can be obtained is self-government. As a rule discipline by suitable reward is more effective than by penalty. No child is ever, within my knowledge, forced to go to Canada.

For the most part the home boys and girls may be found in Canada with farmers, whose social conditions may be described as (*a*) young men, just married, and starting out on their own account, and who cannot afford the expense of keeping a 'hired' man. (*b*) Elderly couples, whose own children have grown up and probably gone to the wheat fields of Western Canada, and (*c*) extensive farmers who keep a number of farm labourers, but who require a boy to do odd jobs about the house and barns.

While as yet the larger number of the girls are placed in country homes, the percentage in domestic service in Canadian towns and cities is annually increasing.

In Wales, in the southern districts especially, I learn that a demand for English home boys as farm helps has arisen. Some of the authorities, who formerly sent their children to Canada, are now sending them to Wales, chiefly, I imagine, for economical reasons, but this scheme is as yet experimental.

As has been stated by me in previous reports, juvenile emigration to Canada has not yet reached the stage of universal popularity in the old land, and many arguments have been adduced against the policy. Here, for example, is a very frequent argument: 'England is sending her best children to Canada and is retaining the physically and morally defective; and further, England is being filled up with the refuse of Europe.

We should close our ports to foreigners, and then we would have more room for our own children.'

When a child is sent to Canada the agency through which its emigration has been effected is held responsible for its proper care. In other words it stands *in loco parentis* to the child until it has reached the age of 18 years. Therefore it will be observed that a proper degree of discriminating judgment with regard to the children must be exercised. First they must be perfectly sure it is the right type of child to emigrate. It would be palpably unwise to send a juvenile across the ocean until it has been under training and discipline for a minimum period of three months. This I find to be, happily, the general policy.

During their sojourn in the homes and schools they are, as I have personally witnessed, medically examined and, I am assured, this examination is repeated at least four times during the year by a physician. Should a child show any tendency whatever to organic disease or evince undesirable tendencies it is certain of detection, and could not be sent to Canada. Time was when one frequently heard fears expressed that children tainted with disease might be sent to Canada, but the regulations of the Local Government Board, Liverpool Board of Trade, ship's surgeon, and lastly our departmental regulations, make such a contingency well nigh an impossibility.

The procedure on admitting a child to a home is first to find out what is wrong about the boy or girl and second, to know its character. The late Dr. Barnardo stated to me in this connection, 'My ladies get to know the girls and my men get to know the boys, and when they go to Canada my agents there are furnished with particulars of everything about the child for whom they must assume parental responsibility.'

A most striking feature of the work, and one which impressed me greatly during my visit to Britain, is the deep personal interest which is taken in the welfare of the individual child.

There are various methods of training poor and necessitous children in England. I was much pleased with all I saw in the private and poor law schools in this regard. In many of the homes before and after school hours the children do a considerable portion of the domestic work. The 'half time system' is good: a certain class of boys and girls attends school say in the forenoon and industrial work in the afternoon. Those who take this work in the forenoon attend school in the afternoon. In some of the schools the boys and girls receive a special training in farm and dairy work. The general training which the majority receive is sufficient to allow one to expect them to develop into a useful and industrious citizenship, should they find their way to Canada through the societies or otherwise.

In the larger or district schools, where I found several hundreds of children, I was immediately impressed by the military precision which characterized their actions. This I at once realized is quite unavoidable, as the strictest discipline must be exercised where there are such large numbers. Yet, I am happy to say the tendency in England to-day is to remove as far as possible the appearance of institutionalism and to treat the children as members of a family. Having made a personal study of child life in the old land, particularly in the ranks of those classes whence our annual immigration is derived, and after having personally followed the individual careers of hundreds of these youthful Britons on this side of the Atlantic, I am prepared to assert without fear of contradiction, that the money so liberally contributed by English philanthropists for the uplifting, training, educating and emigrating of the poor and unbefriended children has, as an investment of national and private funds, been repaid a hundred-fold. The movement is unique in that it is purely voluntary, and is conducted without appeal on the part of the government of Canada.

My visit to Great Britain afforded me an experience which has proved of much value to me in the pursuit of my official duties. I have seen the industrial training which these young immigrants receive in all its phases, and to me it would appear to be amply sufficient to qualify them for careers of usefulness in after life. My visit to Great Britain has also led me to appreciate more keenly the fact that in my capacity as Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes in this country,

I must share the responsibility devolving upon emigration workers in the old land of seeing that these children are provided with homes wherein their moral, mental and industrial character will be moulded and developed. It is no exaggeration to say that a nobler work can scarcely engage the attention of any British or British-Colonial citizen.

The following is a statement showing the number of juveniles emigrated to Canada during the past year by some of the principal societies, and the number of applications received for children:—

Society or Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Applications rec'd for children.
Bristol Emigration Society, St. John, N.B	41	31	118
Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson, Hamilton	102		480
*'The Coombe,' Misses Smyly, Hespeler	(32)		56
Miss Macpherson, Stratford	145	62	739
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, Sherbrooke	88		153
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Soc., Niagara on the Lake		56	396
Mr. Fegan's Home, Toronto	100		(*a*) 500
Rev. Robert Wallace, Belleville	81	31	788
*Mrs. Birt, Knowlton	(191)		943
*Mr. Middlemore, Halifax	(298)		(*a*) 550
Catholic Emigration Association, Ottawa	320	39	824
Mr. Quarrier, 'Fairknowe,' Brockville	101	86	1,210
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto, Peterborough, Winnipeg and Russell, Manitoba	1,013	421	12,511
*The Salvation Army	20		106
Total	2,532	726	19,374

* Boys and girls. (*a*) Approximately.

Inspector R. W. Hillyard says in his report for the year that 'In the majority of cases the children from the different homes are well and comfortably "placed" and are giving general satisfaction. Many of them are held in high esteem by their employers.

'The average Canadian farmer's home affords much comfort to these juvenile immigrants, and the training received by the boys is of great value to them in after years. Only a small percentage of immigrant children have been failures.'

The report of Mr. Thomas Cory, Assistant Inspector for Manitoba and Western Canada states:—'As regards the children that have come under my inspection during the past fiscal year, they may be described as being on the whole first-class. The character of the situations provided for them have been satisfactory, and for the most part they are indentured with well-to-do farmers.

'Their employers have given them good characters and their usefulness as farm helps is well recognized. In fact many farmers informed me that it would be hard to part with them when their indentures expire. In my personal interviews with the boys I questioned them carefully as to their treatment and satisfaction with their lot, and in nearly every instance they expressed contentment. Reports as to behaviour have been generally favourable to the boys.

'They welcome a visitor and are pleased to have some one interested in their welfare. The cause of many leaving their situations is due to inducements held out by neighbours of increased wages. Many farmers throughout the west have applied to me for boys and I am safe in saying that I could place fifty within a month. Taking all the boys I have inspected this year, to date, they are giving entire satisfaction.'

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BOYS' AND GIRLS' REFUGES AND HOMES.

Children from these influential schools are sent to Canada each year under escort to Marchmont, Belleville, and are placed in situations and homes by the Rev. Robert

Wallace. Over fifteen hundred have already been emigrated. The efficiency of these excellent homes and schools is enhanced by the industrial training which they provide. The children receive every encouragement. Each boy is paid a wage which varies according to the work he performs. On Saturday, pay day, the lads are given pocket money, the juniors a half-penny and those attending school a penny each, and every effort is made to treat the children as entities. As a result of this policy I was immediately struck with the freedom with which the children moved about. They were very polite and conversed with me unreservedly, giving an account of their treatment and daily routine in the home. It is quite impossible, in the space at my disposal, to adequately describe in detail the training afforded the children in these homes. It is sufficient, however, to say that the training and discipline are thorough, and one may look for good results from the children selected for emigration to the Dominion.

During the last half of this present year 31 girls and 73 boys were emigrated, 44 of whom were orphans and 21 had one parent living.

I desire here to express my appreciation of the kind hospitality and the efforts put forth by Mr. Ackroyd, Honorary Secretary, and officers of the homes which facilitated my inquiries into the care and training of the unbefriended and needy children of Manchester.

FAIRKNOWE—BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADIAN BRANCH MR. QUARRIER'S HOMES.

On the date of my inspection there were no children at Fairknowe. One hundred and one boys and 86 girls have been distributed during the year.

A good system of oversight of the children is maintained, and a year of efficient work has been accomplished.

MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

On May 14, the eighty-fifth emigration party reached Stratford. Children are received in the homes in England from four years of age up to fourteen. There is no definite period of training through which the prospective emigrants pass. From Mr. James Macpherson Merry I learn that each case is dealt with according to its individual necessities. Since the death of Miss Macpherson the work inaugurated by her is carried on as heretofore by her nephews, the Messrs. Merry. Their Canadian branch is well maintained, and my inspection gave me a very favourable impression. The children in the home were neatly dressed and happy.

THE CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHANAGES (FOUNDED BY DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON), CANADIAN BRANCH, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The number of children under the supervision of the Canadian branch of the children's homes and orphanages now exceeds 300. This home, as I have previously reported, is efficiently maintained.

On June 23 there were 4 boys in residence, all of whom were found busily engaged about the house and area.

The greater number of the children are from Edgworth and Farnborough farm schools. Such practical training as I have witnessed there cannot fail to be beneficial to the children when they reach Canadian farms. The average training before emigration is five years, during which term children are under excellent influences.

THE BRISTOL EMIGRATION SOCIETY, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Forty-one boys and 31 girls were emigrated to New Brunswick during the year. They came from Bristol and vicinity and were placed, with one or two exceptions, in the maritime provinces. This society has recently arranged for the establishment of a receiving home at St. John, which has been long required.

THE GIBB HOME, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

There were only 2 boys at the home on this date, and their stay was temporary, while changing places. Eighty-eight boys from their English homes have been placed in situations during the year. The home was exquisitely tidy throughout.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY, 'OUR WESTERN HOME,' NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO.

I made my annual visit of inspection to this home on November 21, 1905. There were 28 little girls here, and all were attending the private school in the home. I questioned them concerning the various routine of their studies, and their replies showed good intelligence. The home was tidy and in good order throughout.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

My annual visits of inspection to the Toronto and Peterborough homes were made on June 19 and 22, respectively.

The number of children emigrated by the Dr. Barnardo homes during the past year was 1,314, making a total emigration to Canada of 18,037.

At Peterborough two parties of girls have been received.

Since 1883, 4,320 girls have been emigrated through the agency of these homes. At present there are 2,500 (girls) under actual visitation.

From the superintendent of the Canadian agencies I learn that approximately there are 6,400 boys under supervision, of whom 609 are 'boarded out.' These statistics, however, do not represent those with whom he is in touch, as an interest and correspondence are maintained with many even after they have passed the limit of age at which ordinary supervision ceases.

There has been no variation in the zeal and efficiency of these agencies, and business principles appear to prevail in the work of the homes.

At Peterborough I inspected 50 young girls, and their manner and appearance gave me a most favourable impression as I saw them at work in the kitchen and sewing-rooms.

MARCHMONT HOME—REV. ROBERT WALLACE, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

There are approximately 600 children under the supervision of this home.

During the year just ended 109 children (78 boys and 31 girls) were received and distributed under Mr. Wallace's direction.

The past year has been a successful one both as regards the health, progress and acceptability of their juvenile immigrants.

There were only 2 children in residence at the date of my visit, June 20.

The deep personal interest taken in the children calls for special comment.

THE COOMBE HOME, HESPELER, ONTARIO—THE MISSES SMYLEY OF DUBLIN.

(Formally opened December 13, 1905.)

My first official visit to this receiving and distributing home was made on June 21, 1906.

The home was originally the residence of Jacob Hespeler, the founder of the thriving town of that name. The house is a large, handsome, cut stone structure, situated on a high elevation, surrounded by twelve acres of land, and a healthier or more suitable location could hardly be found. The living rooms and dormitories are nicely furnished and afford a cheerful outlook for the children. Boys and girls received here are from the Bird's Nest and other well known training homes in Dublin and its vicinity. There were 17 boys and 5 girls in residence at the time of my visit. The boys were busily engaged at gardening, poultry raising and such employment, and the girls were being taught domestic work. It is desired to keep each party of children

here a year before indenturing them, in order that they may become familiar with Canadian ways. During their stay at the home they attend the town school. In selecting situations for the children an effort will be made to place them within a radius of 6 miles of Hespeler, under personal supervision. There are 28 boys in situations.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, of Toronto, and the citizens of Hespeler have shown a kindly interest in the home, which is under very efficient management. The Misses Smyley are to be congratulated on acquiring this excellent property.

ST. GEORGE'S HOME—THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION, HINTONBURG, ONTARIO.

This association has 1,385 children, 332 girls and 1,053 boys, under actual supervision.

Since my last inspection 187 children have been placed in situations by the honorary manager. There were 20 boys in residence at this date, all bright and prosperous looking. A number of the girls are to be found in domestic service in Ottawa. An excellent system of visiting the children is maintained. During the year the children are given entertainments and treats at the home, and much interest is taken in their comfort and welfare.

The home is conveniently arranged, and the children's quarters satisfactorily laid out.

MR. MIDDLEMORE'S HOME, FAIRVIEW, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

On June 28 I visited this home. Two hundred and ninety-eight juveniles have been sent to Canada under Mr. Middlemore's auspices during the past year. There are at this date approximately 800 children under the personal supervision of this agency. The health of the children has been excellent, and only two deaths occurred during the year. It was unfortunate that I should have missed the superintendent of the home, who had just left on a tour of the provinces, distributing the children who had arrived from Birmingham. There were no children in the home at this date, and the number in residence at any one time during the year has seldom exceeded 4. The home has a pleasant situation and appears to be well maintained.

MR. J. W. C. FEGAN'S HOMES.

One hundred boys have been received at this home during the past year, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over their numbers of the previous year.

The total emigration to Canada from Mr. Fegan's homes has reached, approximately, 2,000.

Since my last report I have had an opportunity of inspecting the training schools at Southwark, London and Stony Stratford. The former is a well equipped industrial school, where the lads are taught various trades such as printing and shoemaking. The Stony Stratford school is for younger children. There were 115 boys in this excellent home.

The training afforded the children impressed me as being very thorough and useful. The deepest personal interest is taken in the children, and it was apparent that they responded to the excellent influences brought to bear on them. While there is no farm, for the special training of the boys, a large garden forms the area to the home and the boys are taught gardening, a training and experience which cannot fail to be useful to such as are emigrated to the Dominion.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME, KNOWLTON, QUE.

I paid my annual visit of inspection to this home on March 5. Their first party of juveniles for the year had arrived only a few hours previous to my reaching Knowlton. I was, therefore, able to make individual inspections of 62 children, 61 boys and 1 girl, of an average age of twelve years. While at the home, farmers from the various districts began to arrive to take the children home with them. They were a nice-looking lot of juveniles, and I was impressed by their good manners and clear and open

countenances. The general arrangements for the reception and distribution of the children are very satisfactory.

I concluded my last annual report as follows:—

'The suggestion having been made from time to time, that in view of the importance of juvenile immigration, I should pay a visit to Great Britain for the purpose of studying the nature of the training given prospective children emigrants in the various homes and schools in the United Kingdom, and that suggestion being approved by the department, I left for England in the middle of June, and shall give some account of my experiences there in my next annual report.'

It was, however, deemed better that I should make a report upon my English visit without waiting for the expiration of the departmental year, and such report having been made accordingly, and published, it is unnecessary that I should add anything further on the subject here.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

OTTAWA, July 2, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the third annual report of the medical inspection service, it being for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The work covers the same field of operations as that of the previous year, with the addition of that of a medical officer stationed at New York since January, 1906. Thus the medical inspection of immigrants has been regularly carried on at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Victoria, Vancouver, and for six months at New York. Through the courtesy of the Department of Commerce and Labour of the United States it has been possible to obtain a return of immigrants destined to Canada, arriving at the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Thus the actual number of immigrants arriving in Canada, whether subject to primary inspection at our own seaports, whether at United States ports or to examination subsequent to their being admitted to Canada will be found to have notably increased during the past year.

As was stated in the report for 1904-5, the methods for inspecting immigrants at the several seaports have become, with increased facilities and enlarged experience, of a very precise and thorough character. Quebec has a staff of four medical officers, of whom the chief is the superintendent of the detention hospital, who, with the hospital assistant, devotes all his time to the work of the service. At Halifax there are two physicians, one acting as medical inspector, and one as superintendent of the detention hospital; St. John has one physician, acting both as medical inspector and superintendent of detention hospital, while Montreal has similarly one physician in charge of the medical inspection and the detention hospital.

At Vancouver there is one physician acting as medical inspector and another has charge of the detention hospital, while at Victoria one physician devotes his whole time to the work of inspection and the care of detained immigrants.

At all these points, with the exception of Victoria, hospitals fully equipped exist, and the quality of the medical work performed by them is of a high order. At Victoria the great increase in the number of detentions has made it necessary to construct there an hospital as well. The officers of the staff at all these ports are enthusiastic, and an amount of clinical knowledge is being accumulated, especially with regard to diseases of the eyes and nervous system, which will prove of great future importance.

The addition, during the past year, of New York to the ports where the medical inspection of Canada-bound immigrants is carried on is also to be noted. During the fiscal year 1905-6 a total of 880,543 aliens arrived at this port, of which the larger number entered since January. Of this total 13,654 were booked for Canada. Of these the inspection since March 1, included 44 who were deported as undesirables. The medical officer who has charge of the work reports that he has received 'the most cordial treatment from the United States officials.'

TABLE I.—STATEMENT for the Ports of Halifax, St. John and Quebec, showing the number of Immigrants detained and the number of Immigrants deported in the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

SS. Line.	Port.	Number examined.	Detained.		Deported.	Ratio of detained to Number examined.	Ratio of deported to Number examined.
			Male.	Female.			
Allan SS. Line	Halifax	21,553	213	93	8	1 in 70	1 in 2,694
" "	St. John	2,048	8	5	.....	1 in 157	1 in .....
" "	Quebec	43,219	158	84	93	1 in 179	1 in 465
	Total	66,820	379	182	101	1 in 119	1 in 662
Dominion SS. Line	Halifax	5,746	18	11	1	1 in 198	1 in 5,746
" "	Quebec	21,518	217	118	65	1 in 64	1 in 331
	Total	27,264	235	129	66	1 in 75	1 in 413
Canadian Pacific SS. Line	St. John	16,399	282	98	31	1 in 43	1 in 529
" "	Quebec	25,076	446	128	157	1 in 44	1 in 160
	Total	41,475	728	226	188	1 in 43	1 in 221
Donaldson SS. Line	St. John	938	2	.....	.....	1 in 469	.....
" "	Quebec	2,157	6	4	4	1 in 216	1 in 539
	Total	3,095	8	4	4	1 in 258	1 in 774
Other Line	Halifax	1,310	27	4	1	1 in 42	1 in 1,310
"	St. John	231	1	.....	1	1 in 231	1 in 231
"	Quebec	29	2	.....	1	1 in 15	1 in 29
	Total	1,570	30	4	3	1 in 46	1 in 523
Grand total		140,224	1,380	545	362	1 in 73	1 in 387

To the list of immigrants in this table, almost all of whom come from European ports, may properly be added for clinical purposes those of similar nationalities destined to Canada via United States Atlantic ports, all of whom are examined by officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service, while most of them are again reviewed by our own officers either at New York or at Montreal. Of the latter entering Canada from either Portland, Boston or New York, 137 were detained at Montreal on account of disease. An examination of the table gives comparative figures of much interest, as in some measure indicating the quality of immigrants booked by different steamship companies. The table shows there was 1 detained in every 73 examined, as compared with 1 in every 56 in the previous year. Of these only 1 in every 387 was deported, as compared with 1 in every 228 in 1904-5. It is further interesting to note that the Allan line, at the several ports, showed relatively, as in the previous year, the fewest detentions and deportations, there being 1 in every 119, and 1 in every 662, respectively, as compared with 1 in 130 and 1 in 490 in 1904-5. It is rather remarkable, however, that there should be such notable variations for different ports. It has, however, invariably occurred that everywhere the vessels arriving during the winter and early spring months have more detentions, especially due to trachoma, than those later in the season.

The vessels of the Dominion line have indicated improvement, but still show a notably large number of detentions, there being 1 to every 75, and 1 deportation to every 413.

The detentions on the Canadian Pacific Steamship line are still too high, being 1 in every 43, as compared with 1 in 38 last year, while the deportations are 1 in 221, as

compared with 1 in 153. It is to be remembered, however, that this is practically the only steamship line bringing passengers direct from continental ports.

The Donaldson line, which last year first carried passengers, has shown a remarkable improvement, there having been but 1 in 258 detained, and 1 in 774 deported, as compared with 1 in 11 detained and 1 in 16 deported in 1904-5.

The total results, due we must conclude to the steady influence of strict inspection resulting in the companies preventing the embarkation of undesirables, are most gratifying. While the total number of immigrants arriving at these ports in 1905-6 is 140,224, as compared with 113,298 in the previous year, the total detained has been but 1,925, as compared with 2,016. The deported likewise has fallen from 496 to 362, or 27 per cent.

TABLE II.—STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants detained or deported from Montreal and from Victoria and Vancouver during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Arrivals.	Total Number Arriving.	Port of Arrival.	Total Detained.	Total Deported.	Total Released.	Still in Hospital.
Montreal	8,650	Montreal via U. S. Ports	137		120	17
Victoria Vancouver	8,697	Victoria Vancouver	1,456	118	1,273	65
Total	17,347		1,593	118	1,393	82

The above table shows the number of immigrants recorded as arriving at Victoria and Vancouver, from which it would appear that a very large number, viz.: 1 in 7 were detained and 1 in 74 were deported. The detentions, however, have been from the total second-class and steerage passengers coming from the United States ports as well as from Transpacific ports. For instance, at Victoria there were 743 vessels inspected, which had 87,210 on board, of whom 55,514 debarked at Victoria, while the intermediate and steerage alone at Vancouver numbered 8,169. It is apparent, however, making due allowance for detentions from tourists, for diseased Chinese and others who have been previous residents in Canada, that the diseased amongst those from China and Japan is very large. In nearly all cases the disease has been some form of ophthalmia, either trachoma or conjunctivitis, presumably in some instances contracted on the long sea voyage.

We have thus seen, in the several tables presented, the history of the results of inspection of immigrants before their admission to Canada at the several ports of entry from across the ocean, while in the following figures are seen as well the operation of the Act resulting in the deportation of those who, within a year of their admission to Canada have proved undesirable. In all there were:—

1. Number of immigrants deported prior to admission to Quebec, Halifax and St. John	362
2. Number of immigrants deported at Pacific ports	118
3. Number of immigrants deported after admission to Canada	137
4. Number of immigrants deported prior to admission at United States Atlantic ports (in last four months)	44
Total	661

There is, however, further interest attaching to the fate of the immigrants of many diverse nationalities from Europe and Asia on their arrival at the seaports. The following table shows the results of medical examination and detention in hospital:—

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of Deportations by Nationalities of Immigrants seeking admission to Canada during the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

Nationality.	Total Arrivals.	Atlantic Ports.		Pacific Ports.		Totals.		Total.
		For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	
Austrian, N.E.S. *	1,324	22				22		22
Buckowinian	1,355	13				13		13
Galician	5,656	33	7			33	7	40
Hungarian	739	2	1			2	1	3
Belgian	1,106		1				1	1
Chinese	18	1	1	8		9	1	10
French	1,648	3		1		4		4
German, N.E.S	1,745	4	2	1		5	2	7
English	65,135	39	2	1		40	2	42
Scotch	15,846	4				4		4
Irish	5,018	6		2		8		8
Welsh	797	1				1		1
Greek	254	3				3		3
Hebrew, N.E.S	731	2				2		2
" Russian	6,056	26	10			26	10	36
" Austrian	260							
" Polish	44	1				1		1
Italian	7,959	43		1		44		44
Japanese	1,922			53	15	53	15	68
Poles, N.E.S	155	1	1			1	1	2
" Russian	385	8	3			8	3	11
Roumanian	396	1	1			1	1	2
Russian, N.E.S	3,152	36	38			36	38	74
Finns	1,103	5	6			5	6	11
Danish	474	1				1		1
Swedish	1,802	3				3		3
Icelandic	168	1				1		1
Norwegian	1,415	4	5			4	5	9
Turks	357	5				5		5
Armenian	82	11				11		11
Syrian	336	4				4		4
Arabian	19	1				1		1
Newfoundlander	340			1		1		1
U. S. Citizens	57,919			15		15		15
Negro	42			2		2		2
India	387			17	1	17	1	18
Total	186,145	284	78	102	16	386	94	480

* Not elsewhere specified.

What is apparent from a first glance at the table is that of the total 480 deported, 94 had indicated their destination to be the United States. This relatively high number is but a repetition of that of previous years and has been explained partly on the ground of there being a tendency on the part of such immigrants, who have failed to find an entrance by United States ports, to attempt the Canadian route, and partly on the ground that there being fewer immigrants to examine more time is given to individual cases, while contract labourers are wholly excluded.

As compared with the total immigrants the number of British deported on arrival at some port of entry has been few as compared with those of the continental nationalities. Thus of the 65,932 English and Welsh, 15,846 Scotch and 5,018 Irish, or 86,796 in all, there were deported 43 English and Welsh, 4 Scotch and 8 Irish, or 55 in all, that is 1 in 1,578 for the total, for English 1 in 1,533, for Scotch 1 in 3,961 and for Irish 1 in 627. Of the 44,349 immigrants from the continent of Europe, 425, or 1 in every 104·3 was deported. There were notable variations in different nationalities. Thus of the total Austrians 9,334, including Buckowinians, Galicians, Hungarians and Austrian Hebrews, 78 in all were deported, or 1 in 120. Of the French and Belgian

2,754, in all 1 in 551, and of the 5,130 German and Swedes, Norwegians and Icelanders, 1 in 256 were deported. There were in all 7,959 Italians, of whom 1 in 180 was deported. Of 794 Turks, Armenians, Syrians and Arabians, 21, or 1 in 37 were deported, while of 254 Greeks, 3, or 1 in 84 were deported. Of the 10,696 Russians, including Russians proper, Russian Poles, Russian Hebrews and Finns, 132, or 1 in 80 were deported.

From the same table we gather interesting comparative facts regarding the Oriental immigration coming in by the Pacific coast ports of Vancouver and Victoria. At first this immigration was principally of Chinese. Then of late years since the Chinese exclusion tax it has been almost wholly of Japanese and of Chinese returning after a visit to China. This year has seen the first of an East Indian immigration. Altogether there were 2,327, including 18 Chinese, 1,922 Japanese and 387 East Indians, of whom 96 were deported, or 1 in 24, these being 1 in 1·8 Chinese, 1 in 28 Japanese and 1 in 21 East Indians. Compared with the exclusions at Atlantic ports this is very high, and places these people in much the same class as the people of the eastern Mediterranean as regards physical disease. From what is gathered from the hospital reports it is abundantly plain that these people from both eastern and western, and now from southern Asia suffer very generally from trachoma, the disease for which most have been excluded. Its importance is great, not alone as a communicable disease to be excluded, but because it is in a large measure the index of the low social condition of the sufferers from it. Were these people who have shown themselves on admission in most instances industrious and law-abiding, forced by municipal regulations to occupy better houses, and prevented from crowding into old and insanitary houses, for which landlords exact excessive rents, there seems no reason from the public health standpoint why they should not be allowed to enter where accepted as physically healthy.

THE DETENTION HOSPITALS.

Since the department, in 1904, undertook the establishment of immigrant detention hospitals, for the treatment of immigrants who though they might be desirable were nevertheless detained on account of some curable disease, the work has been enlarged until it covers the regular inspection of all immigrants arriving in Canada by sea, whether directly or indirectly. Thus at Quebec a fully equipped hospital has been in operation for two years, at St. John for two years, at Halifax for over one year, at Montreal for over one year, at Vancouver for four months; while detention, in boarding-houses, with treatment has existed in Victoria for over one year.

The Immigration Act of 1902 placed the cost for the treatment of all immigrants detained upon the steamship companies bringing them to Canada; and when the department undertook the work of treatment as well as detention it arranged that the various companies should pay the cost thereof. The amount at present paid by them is 75 cents per day for each patient, and 50 cents per day for each person accompanying a patient, as for children with parents. This rate has prevailed during the year at Quebec, Halifax and St. John. At Montreal it has also applied to all arriving by Canadian ocean ports; but it has not been collected from the railway companies bringing passengers arriving via United States ports, as they were found not legally liable under the Act. In the case, therefore, of the immigrants so arriving they were, as far as possible, made to pay for their own treatment. Montreal hospital is in another respect under conditions different from the seaport hospitals, as it is the chief port at which immigrants being deported are detained until arrangements can be made for their reception in the country from where they have come.

The hospital at Vancouver has only been in operation since April, 1906, so that the receipts for nine months are at the rate of 35 cents per day for medical treatment, the same amount as that still collected at Victoria where there is no hospital, the immigrants maintaining themselves in boarding-houses.

As seen in the following table, the revenue received as applied to daily maintenance and salaries may be considered satisfactory, but if against it were charged the

cost of the hospitals, including their equipment and maintenance, the amount would prove inadequate.

TABLE IV.—STATEMENT showing total Earnings, total Receipts and total Expenses of daily maintenance of hospitals at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria for 1905-6.

Port.	Year.	Days in Hospital.	Rate per Diem.	Total Earnings.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure
			Cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Quebec	1905-6	15,977	75	11,982 75	14,294 60	21,709 18
"	1905-6	4,344	50	2,172 00	.....	.....
Halifax	1905-6	9,262	75	6,946 50	6,706 25	3,920 31
"	1905-6	52	50	26 00	.....	.....
St. John	1905-6	4,781	75	3,585 75	958 85	3,091 99
"	1905-6	1,581	50	790 50	.....	.....
Montreal	1905-6	3,216	75	2,412 00	2,091 85	5,157 96
"	1905-6	495	50	247 50	.....	.....
Vancouver	1905-6	4,233	35	1,481 55	1,481 53	3,435 49
"	1905-6	4,154	75	3,115 50	.....	.....
"	1905-6	304	50	152 00	.....	.....
Victoria	1905-6	7,469	35	2,614 15	2,091 85	1,558 05
Totals		55,868	.....	35,526 20	* 27,624 93	38,872 98

* Partial receipts are for previous year and part of the year's earnings will appear in next year's receipts.

A glance at the table shows that in only one hospital, that at Quebec, have the expenditures greatly exceeded maintenance. An examination of the per capita daily cost for maintenance there, apart from salaries, shows no great difference from the others, but the salary list is especially heavy in consequence of the extra guards required, owing to the use of the temporary hospital, and the necessity for allowing the immigrants in the hot summer weather to wander about the grounds. It is hoped that the facilities in the new hospital under construction, will lessen the need of so many guards. In addition to this expense there has been that of the transfer of immigrants to the hospital, a distance of two miles. But another, and quite notable addition to the cost, was the occurrence of measles in children who had either passed quarantine, unreported by the ship's surgeon, or in those accompanying their parents, detained on account of some other disease. A separate camp of tents, quite apart from the hospital proper, had to be maintained, there being cases in five families in all. Two special nurses for severe pneumonia cases added considerably to the expenses during May and June.

The total number of hospital days for all the hospitals was 55,868, and the total expenditure was $38,872.98. A comparison with an average hospital expenditure elsewhere is of interest. Thus the General Hospital, Ottawa, with 26,777 hospital days, cost for salaries and daily maintenance 74 cents per patient, excluding heating, lighting, water, &c., as compared with 82 cents at the six detention hospitals, where the salaries of the six medical superintendents alone was $6,700, as compared with the total salary list of Ottawa hospital of $7,997.77. Remembering how large the necessary additional salary list for hospital guards must be, the total cost must be considered very moderate.

DISEASES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DETENTION.

In the following statement have been classified the total detentions at the six ports where hospital and medical treatment are carried on:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE V.—STATEMENT giving the Diseases and other causes for which Immigrants were detained at the ports of entry, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Vancouver and Victoria.

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Number yet in Hospital.
I. Contagious diseases	Measles	19	19 (1 died)		
	Diphtheria	2	2		
	Quinsy	1	1		
	Totals	22	22		
II. General diseases	Tuberculosis	4	(1 died)	3	
	Delirium tremens	2		2	
	Rheumatism	1		1	
	Totals	7	1	6	
III. Eye diseases	Trachoma	1,542	1,117	312	113
	Conjunctivitis	1.310	1,256	7	47
	Keratitis	1	1		
	Blepharitis	2	2		
	Ulcer of cornea	3	3		
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	1		1
	Partial blindness	4	1	3	
	Totals	2,864	2,381	322	161
IV. Nervous system	Insanity	4		4	
	Epilepsy	7	3	4	
	Idiocy	4	2	2	
	Mental infirmity	3		3	
	Paralysis	8	2	6	
	Hysteria	1	1		
	Locomotor ataxia	1	1		
	Totals	28	9	19	
V. Circulatory system	Heart disease	4	2	1	1
VI. Respiratory system	Pneumonia	2	2 (1 died)		
	Bronchitis	2	2		
	Totals	4	4		
VII. Digestive system	Hernia	5	5		
	Gastritis	1	1		
	Peritonitis	1	(1 died)		
	Totals	7	7		
VIII. Genito-urinary system	Gonorrhoea	2	2		
	Cellulitis	1	1		
	Totals	3	3		
IX. The skin	Favus	14	12	1	1
	Favus and trachoma	1		1	
	Alopecia	3	1	2	
	Eczema	2	2		
	Facial lupus	1		1	
	Tinia	1		1	
	Totals	22	15	6	1
X. Locomotor system	Morbus coxae	3	3		

TABLE V.—STATEMENT giving theDiseases and other causes for which Immigrants at the ports of entry, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Vancouver and Victoria—*Concluded.*

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Number yet in Hospital.
XI. Malformation—diseases of old age and infancy	Cripple	5	2	3	
	Deformity	3		3	
	Infantile debility	2	2 (2 died)		
	Deaf and dumb	5	3	2	
	Senility and debility	21	11	7	3
	Naevus	1	1		
	Totals	37	19	15	3
XII. Accidents, &c	Accidental poisoning	1	1		
	Dislocated shoulder	1	1		
	Maimed hand	1		1	
	Totals	3	2	1	
XIII. Ill-defined causes	Wounds	1			1
	Tumor	1	1		
	Poor physique	13	6 (1 died)	6	1
	Nervous disease	2	1	1	
	Totals	17	8	7	2
XIV. Other causes	Accompanying patients	369	309 (2 died)	38	22
	Likely to become a public charge.	116	56 (1 died)	58	2
	Vicious character	7		5	2
	Criminals	2		2	
	Sore foot	1	1		
	Waiting money from friends	1	1		
	Waiting employment	1	1		
	Totals	497	368	103	26
	Grand totals	3,518	2,844 (10 died)	480	194

The preceding table gives in detail the various causes for which the 3,518 persons were detained during the year. It is a notable increase over the previous year, but it is worthy of remark that the number detained at the Atlantic seaports was less than in the former year, the excess being from the Pacific seaports. We thus have introduced a new problem of interest regarding the diseases tending to prevail in the Oriental immigrants, Chinese, Japanese and Hindoos, who form the majority of detentions at Vancouver and Victoria. Altogether 480 were deported, or 1 in every 7·3 detained, as compared with 1 in 4 last year. Class I. shows a notably greater number of cases than last year, there being 19 cases of measles and 3 of diphtheria and quinsy. Of the measles, 2 cases died, while 1 died of pneumonia and 1 of debility following measles. Some of these cases ought properly to have been returned to quarantine, having not been reported by the ship's surgeon. The freedom of the hospitals from cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever has, however, been quite remarkable, remembering the very considerable number of cases of children detained.

Class II. shows but 4 cases of tuberculosis, of whom 1 died and 3 were deported. That there are not more does not imply that more did not come to Canada. It is

evident that in the absence of positive signs, like emaciation, cough and evident weakness, there will always be immigrants admitted who may later develop a latent tuberculosis, in some cases quite unknown probably to themselves, just as other persons in the community very frequently never consult a physician till well advanced in the disease, and then only for some slight stomach trouble or cough. Fortunately the occupations which many take up in Canada in a bright, western climate, often mean recovery of health; but, as has been seen in the table VI. a number of consumptives are sent home really to die.

Class III. dealing with eye diseases is this year, as last, the chief cause of detentions, there having been in all 2,864 cases, as compared with 2,291 last year; or 81 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent of the total detentions were for eye diseases. The number deported, moreover, was notably fewer, being only 322, as compared with 492 the previous year. This notable reduction, not alone in number relatively to the whole detained, but the notably less number deported, indicates that the careful supervision of the previous year has had its direct effect in increasing the strictness of examination at the ports of embarkation, and a great reduction in the more severe and incurable cases. From the scientific standpoint, moreover, the increased experience of the medical officers, with additional facilities for effective work is adding the cure of many cases of trachoma through radical operation under strict hospital methods to the triumphs of medicine. Trachoma has been in the past, in many cases, the despair of the ophthalmic surgeon; but this has been due, not so much to the nature of the disease as to the class of cases in which it has most prevailed and the conditions under which its cure was attempted. Spread through contact of hands, towels or infected water, naturally its presence has always been amongst the poorer classes and in unsanitary surroundings. Further its progress being chronic and its harmful effects slow in making themselves evident, the cases, where treated at all, have been through the casual visit to the physician or public dispensary. In both cases the treatment was intermittent and, under the conditions, ineffective, resulting in cases running along for months or years. To-day in our detention hospitals treatment means all the care that is implied in any severe surgical operation, with results hitherto infrequent, because nowhere have trachoma cases ever before been treated in such large number and under circumstances so favourable for the observation of results in every phase of the disease. It will be observed that of the detentions 1,310 out of the 2,864 cases of eye disease proved to be conjunctivitis. There is a simple and adequate explanation of this, which even from the financial standpoint the steamship companies would do well to consider. While it is quite probable that the continental emigrants are exposed on trains and in boarding-houses at seaports to conditions making them liable to infection, yet there can be no doubt that where, as both at Antwerp and Hong Kong, every emigrant is certified free from disease, the conditions on shipboard during the long voyage must be the explanation of so many cases of infective conjunctivitis. The sanitary conveniences are often defective, towels are used in common, and not infrequently the overcrowding has been such that infection through the air in sleeping rooms is not improbable. It is especially with the crowded ships of the spring season, when the weather is bad, that this prevalence takes place. The advantage of detention of the immigrants in an hospital, apart from mere cure of some infection, has been before adverted to. The rest given to women and children is often needed, while their education into the relatively sanitary modes of house-life in Canada is in itself important.

Class IV.—It is notable that the number of patients in this class has so markedly increased, there being 28, as compared with 14 the previous year, or just twice as many. This is due in large degree to the more strict observation extended, especially to British immigrants, during the past year, as it is found that by far the largest number of those detained in this class were English. Of the 28, in all 19 were deported, those admitted having been allowed out after bonds had been taken that they would be cared for by their family.

In Classes V., VI. and VII. there were but few cases, all presumably acute and cured before being released, and but 1 dying.

Class IX., including diseases of the skin, while having but 22 cases, had notably more favus than in the preceding year, there having been 15, as compared with 9. The other skin diseases were few and of minor importance. The paucity of this class of diseases usually readily diagnosed, may be considered as being directly due to more strict inspection, causing refusal of passage at ports of embarkation.

Class XI. likewise shows a remarkable increase over last year, there being 37, as compared with 8 cases the previous year, or four times as many, of whom 15 were deported. The problem is presented with almost every ship of some crippled or malformed person, usually a member of a family seeking admission, and often presents a problem of great difficulty and delicacy. Is a whole family to go back because of one partially helpless, or to what degree of helplessness has some particular case reached? No absolute rule is possible, and hence each case must be dealt with by itself. The personal equation, that of the character of the individual person and his family counts for much; while naturally occupation and destination enter into the problem. Suffice to say that it is the most important as well as most difficult of all the problems of medical inspection, and demands, not only medical judgment, but a good knowledge of its bearing on the wider social problems Canada will have increasingly to deal with.

Apart from what appeals immediately to the tax-payer, viz., the certainty that the insane and idiot are the most serious of burdens to the state, there is on every side, amongst his patients, the constant reminder to the medical man of the perpetuation of hereditary neuroses in many forms, and which under the stress of modern life are in the older civilizations, whether of Europe or of America, types which are directly affecting the literature, morals and general character of society. Table VI. of deportations after admission not only shows, along with this class, what we have had imported, but also what we have got rid of.

Class XIV. contains the large number of 369 detained on account of other members of a family. Of these 38 were deported with their friends. The 116 detained on account of lack of funds, or other disqualifying causes, is notably greater than last year, but the 58 deported is but 3 greater. There were 9 criminals detained and 7 deported as compared with 13 the previous year.

Viewing the results of the whole work broadly, there is everywhere evidence that the public, the shipping companies and their numerous agents abroad and the officials in Canada have in large degree begun to learn the attitude of the department toward the great body of what may be called the emigrating class in the different foreign countries, viewed at least from the medical standpoint, and that they are governing themselves accordingly.

As shown in the lessening detentions, a knowledge that the unfit will be detained lessens the number sent; hence it follows preventive medicine everywhere has proven, that the most and best work is being done where there are the fewest having to be deported.

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TABLE VI.—STATEMENT showing the Number, Nationality and Causes for which Immigrants admitted to Canada were deported after admission.

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
Deported at St. John					
Irish	Winnipeg	1		General diseases	Tuberculosis.
English	Montreal	1		"	"
"	Winnipeg	1		"	"
"	"	3		"	Rheumatism
"	"	1		Eye diseases	Keratitis.
"	"	2		Nervous diseases.	Epilepsy.
"	Toronto	1		"	Insanity.
"	Winnipeg	2		"	"
"	Montreal	1	1	"	"
Russian	U.S.A		1	"	"
Welsh	Montreal	1		"	"
Finn	U.S.A		1	"	"
English	"	1	1	"	"
"	Winnipeg	1		"	Imbecillity.
"	"	1		Skin diseases	Ulcer on leg.
"	"	2		"	Varicose ulcers.
"	St. John	1		Accidents	Disabled by acc'dt.
"	Winnipeg	1		"	" by frost-bite.
"	"	1		Nervous diseases	Paralysis.
"	St. John	1	2	Ill defined causes.	Physical infirmity.
Irish	Winnipeg	1		" "	"
English	St. John	1		Other causes	Accompanying patients.
"	Winnipeg	3		"	Likely to become a public charge.
Scotch	Montreal	1		"	Likely to become a public charge.
Hungarian	Winnipeg	1		"	Going to insane wife.
Irish	Montreal		1	"	Criminal.
	Totals	30	7		
Deported at Quebec.					
Swede	U.S.A	1		General diseases	Tuberculosis.
Norwegian	"		1	Nervous diseases	Insanity.
English	Quebec	1		"	"
Irish	"	1		Ill defined causes.	General debility.
English	Ottawa		1	Other causes	Vicious tendencies.
Galician	Winnipeg	1		"	Likely to become public charge.
English	Quebec	1	1	"	Criminal.
	Totals	5	3		
Deported at Halifax.					
Dane	Halifax	1		Nervous diseases	Insanity.
Newfoundlander	"	1		"	"
	Totals	2			
Deported at Montreal.					
Austrian	Winnipeg	1		General diseases	Tuberculosis.
Icelandic	Montreal	1		"	"
English	"		1	"	"
Scotch	"	1		"	"
Hebrew, N.E.S.	Winnipeg	1		"	Rheumatism.
English	"	5		"	"
Russian	"	1		Eye diseases	Astigmatism

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT showing the Number, Nationality and Causes for which Immigrants to Canada were deported after admission—*Concluded.*

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
Deported at Montreal—Con.					
English	Winnipeg	1		Eye diseases	Going blind.
"	Toronto	1		"	"
Russian Hebrew	Winnipeg	2		"	"
English	"	1		Nervous diseases	Epilepsy.
"	"	3	2	"	Insanity.
"	U.S.A.	1	1	"	"
"	Montreal	1		"	"
Welsh	"	1		"	"
Belgian	Winnipeg	1		"	"
Icelandic	"	1		"	"
Scotch	"	1		"	"
English	"	5	2	"	Mental infirmity.
"	Montreal	1		"	"
Galician	Winnipeg	1		"	"
English	"	1		"	Locomotor Ataxia.
"	"	5		"	Paralysis.
"	"	1		"	Facial paralysis.
"	"	1		"	Partial "
Scotch	"	1		"	Cerebral "
English	"	1		"	Sciatica and senility.
"	"	1		"	Muscular atrophy.
"	"	3		Circulatory system	Heart disease.
Scotch	"	1		"	"
Galicians	"		1	"	"
English	Montreal	1		"	Varicose veins.
"	Winnipeg	1		Digestive system	Gastritis.
"	"	1		"	Chronic catarrh of stomach.
"	"	2		"	Hernia.
"	Montreal	1		Genito-urinary system	Bright's disease.
Galician	Winnipeg	1		" "	Venereal "
Welsh	"	1		Locomotor system	Stiff knee joint.
Norwegian	Ottawa	1		Old age	Old age.
English	Winnipeg	1		Malformation	Curvature of spine
Galician	"	1		"	Cripple.
French	"	1		Accident	Disabled by accident.
Scotch	"		1	Ill defined causes	Poor physique.
Swede	"	1		"	Physical infirmity.
Dutch	"	1		"	"
English	"	3		"	"
"	"	1		"	Invalid.
Scotch	"		1	Other causes	Accomp'g patients
Icelandic	Montreal	1	2	"	"
English	Winnipeg	1		"	"
"	Montreal	1	3	"	"
"	Toronto	1	1	"	"
Scotch	Montreal	2		"	Likely to become a public charge.
English	Ottawa	1	3	"	Likely to become a public charge.
Dane	"	1		"	Criminal.
	Totals	72	18		

From the table it is evident that of the 137 cases deported or sent out of Canada, after having been admitted, by far the largest number consisted of people from England. Of these there was a total of 100 out of a total of 65,932 immigrants

arrived in 1905-6, while of 15,846 immigrants from Scotland, 9 were returned, and from 44,349 immigrants from continental Europe, 28 were returned. It thus will be seen that from a comparative standpoint by far the largest number returned were English. The character of those returned is, however, a matter of more importance, since it shows that persons were sent whose physical and mental condition must at the time have been well known either to their friends or to those persons, societies or local authorities who supplied the funds for their emigration. The fact that 20 of these were declared insane, 5 were imbecile, and 3 showed physical and mental debility sufficiently indicates that it has become necessary on the part of the medical officers of the department to exercise the strictest scrutiny, whether in foreign countries or at ports of entry in Canada, if this class, increasing naturally with the number of immigrants, is to be reduced to a minimum.

It would be improper to conclude this report without again referring to what may be called the immunity little short of marvellous of the whole country during this year from outbreaks of acute contagious diseases, directly traceable to the movements of immigrants over thousands of miles and going into hundreds of municipalities and thousands of homes. Practically not a single outbreak has been brought to the attention of the department. In past years, as the quarantine reports show, contagious disease again and again arrived at the ports and occasionally resulted in wide-spread outbreaks. To-day the same systematic inspection has made the steamship companies and their medical officers so careful, that seldom now do such cases occur. In all 22 cases were detained at the port hospitals, while, as the report of the medical officer at Winnipeg shows, the cases occurring amongst the thousands who were housed there from day to day, were only 42 cases of measles, of whom 4 died. With this very remarkable freedom of the immigrants from infectious disease, the fact cannot be overlooked that the many thousands going into the towns and new settlements of the Northwest are exposed, judging by the number of cases of typhoid in immigrants in the hospitals of Winnipeg and elsewhere, to dangers from local insanitary conditions to a much greater degree than are the people of these communities to diseases from the incoming emigrant.

Looking over the whole field of operations for the year, however, whether on the one hand as regards the number and quality of immigrants admitted to Canada and their freedom, whether from contagious disease or from more serious, deep-seated maladies, and on the other hand to their reception in all the provinces, shown by their ready distribution and abundant employment amongst our people, and the mutually satisfactory results measured whether by statistical results or common report, it may fairly be said, comparing the present with the past history of large immigration whether to Canada in the early years of the last century, or of the large immigration in more recent years to the United States, that never have so many persons of a good class relatively come to any country in a single year, and nowhere have so many immigrants been more cordially received or more generously treated.

P. H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.



THE COOMBE, HESPELER, ONTARIO, MISS SMYLY'S CANADIAN HOME FOR IRISH CHILDREN.



YOUNG BRITISHERS BUILDING A POULTRY HOUSE.



Leaving for His New Home.



A Group of Girls Recently Arrived in Canada from Dr. Barnado's English Homes.



Planting Potatoes. Irish Lads in Their First Experience of Farm Life.

PART III

SURVEYS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 31, 1906.

The Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of the Topographical Surveys Branch for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

The season for making surveys being generally the summer and autumn months, it is convenient to refer to the operations by calendar years although it involves some repetition in the successive annual reports.

SURVEYS OF 1905.

One hundred and ninety-three whole townships and two fractional townships were completely subdivided during the calendar year of 1905, while eighty-one townships were partially subdivided. There were also twenty-six whole townships and nine fractional townships completely resurveyed, while forty-nine townships were partially resurveyed. Forty-nine survey parties were employed, forty-five being engaged on township surveys and four on other surveys. Of the parties engaged twenty-nine were paid by the day and twenty were working under contract. Five of the parties under daily pay were located in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, twelve in Alberta, and three in British Columbia. The remaining parties worked partly in one province and partly in another. One contractor was located in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, fourteen in Alberta and one in the Yukon Territory. The twenty-nine parties under daily day were distributed as follows:—

1. C. F. Aylsworth.—Resurveys in western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.
2. David Beatty.—Resurveys in north-eastern Alberta.
3. P. R. A. Belanger.—Supervisor of surveys.
4. E. Bray.—Resurveys east of Lake Manitoba.
5. L. T. Bray.—Resurveys in south-western Manitoba.
6. R. W. Cautley.—Block lines, north-west of Edmonton.
7. W. A. Ducker.—Outlines in south-eastern Manitoba.
8. A. Driscoll.—Block lines in the Peace River District.
9. C. C. Fairchild.—Subdivision surveys north of Banff, Alberta.
10. L. E. Fontaine.—Resurveys west of Edmonton.
11. J. Francis.—Subdivision surveys north-east of Yorkton.
12. G. A. Grover.—Resurveys north of Winnipeg.
13. E. W. Hubbell.—Resurveys south of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
14. A. W. Johnson.—Subdivision in western British Columbia.
15. R. C. Laurie.—Reposting, townsite of Battleford.
16. G. J. Lonergan.—Resurveys near Red Deer, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.
17. J. A. Macdonell.—Exploration survey in British Columbia.
18. C. F. Miles.—Miscellaneous subdivision work in south-western Alberta.
19. W. G. McFarlane.—Inspection of survey contracts.
20. T. S. Nash.—Inspection of survey contracts.
21. Geo. Ross.—Re-surveys and other surveys.
22. J. E. Ross.—Subdivision eastern British Columbia.
23. A. Saint Cyr.—Block lines in the Peace River District.
24. B. J. Saunders.—Block lines northwest of Edmonton.
25. H. W. Selby.—Block lines in the Peace River district.

26. J. N. Wallace.—Block lines in the Peace River district.
27. Jas. Warren.—Resurveys south of Moosejaw, Saskatchewan.
28. M. B. Weekes.—Block outlines in northern Manitoba.
29. A. O. Wheeler.—Topographical survey in the Rocky Mountains.

Two inspectors of surveys were employed : T. S. Nash, D.L.S., of the office staff, and Walter G. McFarlane, D.L.S. Each had a party of the usual strength for inspection, and their work extended over the whole season. Mr. McFarlane inspected the survey contracts in western and northern Alberta, and Mr. Nash those in eastern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The number of contracts examined was twenty-seven.

The mileage surveyed in the last three years is tabulated below :—

—	1905.	1904.	1903.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines	1,591	1,285	833
Section lines	10,544	24,488	25,982
Traverse	1,809	4,441	4,050
Re-survey	2,579	7,699	5,390
Total for season	16,523	37,913	36,255
Number of parties	46	80	65
Average per survey party	359	474	558

The following table shows the mileage surveyed by the parties under daily pay and that by the parties under contract :—

Work of Parties Under Daily Pay.	1905.	1904.	1903.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines	1,008	719	632
Section lines	939	235	478
Traverse	421	223	236
Re-survey	2,499	2,122	497
Total for the season	4,867	3,299	1,843
Number of parties	26	22	12
Average miles per party	187	150	154

Work of parties under contract.	1905.	1904.	1903.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines	583	566	201
Section lines	9,605	24,253	25,476
Traverse	1,388	4,218	3,808
Re-section	80	2,809	1,793
Total for the season	11,656	31,846	31,278
Number of parties	20	57	52
Average miles per party	583	559	601

NOTE.—In the tables of mileage the parties under Messrs. Wheeler, Macdonell and Laurie are not included because of the nature of their work.

SURVEYS OF 1906.

Prior to July 1, 1906, forty-nine survey parties were engaged on township surveys and four on other surveys. Of the parties employed, twenty-nine were paid by the day and twenty-four were under contract. Eight of the contracts were for the subdivision of townships in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan and thirteen in Alberta. The twenty-nine parties under daily pay were distributed as follows :—

1. C. F. Aylesworth.—Resurveys north-east of Winnipeg, Man.
2. David Beatty.—Resurvey and correction north of Prince Albert and east of Battleford, Sask.
3. P. R. A. Belanger.—Resurvey near Yorkton, Sask.
4. L. T. Bray.—Subdivision in southwestern Alberta.
5. Triangulation in the Railway Belt, British Columbia.
6. W. Christie.—Resurveys northwest of Winnipeg, Man.
7. W. J. Deans.—Resurvey and subdivision of lands adjacent to Lake Manitoba.
8. C. C. Fairchild.—Subdivision north of Banff, Alta.
9. L. E. Fontaine.—Miscellaneous surveys in eastern Alberta and western Saskatchewan.
10. Geo. A. Grover.—Resurveys northwest of Winnipeg, Man.
11. A. H. Hawkins.—Resurveys and subdivision east of Coutts, Alta.
12. E. W. Hubbell.—Resurveys nothwest of Moosejaw, Sask.
13. A. W. Johnson.—Survey of southern limit of the Railway Belt, British Columbia.
14. R. C. Laurie.—Reposting townsite of Battleford.
15. G. J. Lonergan.—Resurveys and other surveys near Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
16. J. A. Macdonell.—Exploration survey in British Columbia.
17. Geo. McMillan.—Inspection of survey contracts.
18. C. F. Miles.—Resurvey and subdivision southwest of Calgary, Alta.
19. W. F. O'Hara.—Resurveys south-east of Red Deer, Alta.
20. A. W. Ponton.—Outlines north of Athabaska Landing, Alta.
21. W. R. Reilly.—Resurveys east of Saskatoon, Sask.
22. J. F. Richard.—Miscellaneous surveys at Cumberland and Le Pas on the Saskatchewan River.
23. J. E. Ross.—Subdivision and other surveys in the Railway Belt, British Columbia.
24. A. Saint Cyr.—Block lines in the Peace River district.
25. J. B. Saint Cyr.—Survey of settlement at Vermilion, Alta.
26. H. W. Selby.—Subdivision near Lesser Slave Lake.
27. J. N. Wallace.—Block lines north of Prince Albert, Sask.
28. J. Warren.—Resurveys south of Moosejaw, Sask.
29. A. O. Wheeler.—Topographical survey in the Rocky Mountains.

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Descriptions of the townships subdivided have been compiled from the surveyors' reports received during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906; they are given as Appendix No. 44. The townships are put in order of township, range and meridian and the descriptions are preceded by a list of all townships described.

In the reports of the last three years similar compilations have been published. Prior to 1893 such descriptions were published from time to time in separate volumes covering different portions of the country, but these volumes are now almost exhausted and moreover they are out of date, the surveys of the last fifteen or twenty years not being included. Many applications coming in for description of this nature it is hoped that at some early date authority may be obtained to combine and arrange

all surveyors' reports to date, and to issue revised editions. Such a publication would be of considerable service to land prospectors and others interested in western lands.

EXPLORATION IN PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

A party under Mr. J. A. Macdonell was engaged in an exploration with the object of selecting and locating three million five hundred thousand acres of land in the Peace River district of British Columbia, granted to the Dominion as a compensation for the lands in the Railway belt which had been alienated prior to the transfer of the belt to the Dominion. The operations of the party were continued throughout the year. Considerable information has been gathered, but the required tract of land has not yet been finally located.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Under the supervision of the Director of Surveys at Dawson, work was continued, though on a somewhat less extended scale than last year. The returns of survey of thirty-six group lots were received of which a list is given in Appendix No. 5. Base lines were run on Caribou creek and Lion gulch, on the right and left forks of Eureka creek, on Flat creek and Isaac's gulch and on Bullion creek. A survey was also made of the Frooks hydraulic concession on Flat creek.

SCHEME FOR WATER WORKS IN KLONDIKE DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., completed an extensive survey of the Klondike region in the Yukon Territory in connection with a proposal for bringing water from the Klondike river to be used in the gold mines. From his report the scheme appears to be a practicable one.

IRRIGATION SURVEYS.

These surveys were formerly carried out by an officer of this branch, Mr. J. S. Dennis, then Inspector of Surveys. When Mr. Dennis was appointed Deputy Minister of Public Works of the Northwest Territories at Regina, it was agreed that he should remain in charge of these surveys and that they should continue to be carried out under the direction of this branch. Mr. J. S. Dennis was succeeded as deputy minister by Mr. John Stocks who also took charge of these surveys. On the formation of the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Mr. John Stocks was reappointed Chief Engineer of Irrigation and the irrigation office was transferred from Regina to Calgary. Mr. John Stewart, D.L.S., was subsequently appointed Commissioner of Irrigation in succession to Mr. Stocks. Three parties were engaged on surveys during the present season in charge of Messrs. R. J. Burley, R. M. Saunders and J. F. Hamilton. Gauge readings on a number of streams were continued as in former years; they are generally taken by residents to whom small payments are made

CAVES OF CHEOPS.

A monogram on the caves recently discovered near Glacier, B.C., known as the 'Caves of Cheops,' has been prepared by Mr. A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S., accompanied by a map of the caves. This monograph is inserted as Appendix No. 41. It is illustrated by photographs taken by Mr. Wheeler and by Mr. W. S. Ayres, and will serve to draw attention to a natural feature of the mountains which in the future will attract many tourists.

MANUAL OF SURVEY.

The new edition of the Manual of Instructions for the Survey of Dominion Lands, which at the time of the issue of last year's report was in the hands of the printers, has since been published and distributed to surveyors in the field and to the

members of the office staff. Subsequent to the issue of this edition, an Order in Council was passed making various changes in the rates received by survey contractors and surveyors working under daily pay. In addition to this, other amendments were required. They were all printed in booklet form and sent to all the surveyors employed by the department.

The astronomical field tables, which in the past have proved to be of very great value to surveyors in furnishing a ready and accurate means of reducing their observations, continue to be issued. A description of these tables is given in the report of 1904. Formerly each set of tables covered six successive months but those now issued are good in some cases for two months only out of each year and for three successive years ; in other cases they are good for three months out of each year and for two successive years. The reason for the change is this : The apparent motion of the pole star is in cycles and it returns approximately to the same position from year to year although not at the same time of the year. Its position then for a given period one year is approximately the same as its position for anothter period of the next year and so on. It was found that tables, when constructed for a short period of each year but for two or three years as the case might be, could be made to cover six months in this way with greater accuracy than six successive months for a single year. Our surveys are increasing in precision every year and this is due in no small degree to the use of these astronomical field tables in connection with the new pattern of transit theodolite supplied by this office. The chief objection which formerly existed to taking a sufficient number of observations to produce accurate surveys was the amount of time and trouble required to make the reduction. Under present conditions, however, a very few minutes suffice for this work.

As a further aid to surveyors in taking and reducing observations on the pole star, a diagram of the altitude and azimuth of the pole star has been published since last year's report. Although the calculation .required in finding the altitude of the pole star and its bearings from the tables is very simple, some surveyors prefer to have no calculation whatever; this condition is fulfilled in the abacus of the altitude and azimuth of the pole star. It is in the form of a printed card six by seven and one-half inches, showing on one side of the card the bearing and on the reverse side the altitude of the pole star. The altitude and bearing of the pole star are given by it to practically the same degree of accuracy as by the tables. The abacus covers the same period as the astronomical field tables and accompanies them when sent to surveyors ; it furnishes an excellent check on calculations made from the tables.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence consisted of :—

Letters received..	8,965
Letters sent	9,452

The staff consists of one correspondence clerk, three stenographers and typewriters and two messengers.

ACCOUNTS.

The Accountant's records show:—

Number of accounts dealt with	704
Amount of accounts	$599,780.00
Cheques forwarded	2,056

OFFICE WORK.

A list of the office staff of part of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa is given in Appendix No. 12.

A number of changes have taken place during the twelve months. In the Metcalfe Street office Mr. M. J. Cullen has been appointed stenographer and typewriter. Mr. Geo. McMillan, D.L.S., is in charge of a party of field inspecting surveys made under contract. Mr. J. C. Baker, D.L.S., has resigned to take a survey contract. Messrs. W. E. Weld, E. E. D. Wilson, F. W. Rice and A. J. Elder are acting temporarily as assistants to surveyors. Messrs. J. C. Baker, A. A. Bailie, Geo. L. Brown, A. d'Orsonnens, H. V. Finnie and W. J. Graham have left the office. Mr. J. D. McLennan has been transferred to the Boundary Commission. Mr. A. Groulx has been transferred to the staff of the Geographer. Mr. M. F. Cochrane has been transferred to the Railways and Swamp Lands Branch. Mr. G. B. Dodge has been granted leave of absence to make a hydrographical survey of the harbour of Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on the Pacific coast. Mr. P. A. Carson, D.L.S., is in charge of surveys in British Columbia. The additions to the staff during the year are :—Wm. Crawford, D.L.S., A. d'Orsonnens, T. A. Davies, Captain T. E. S. Davies, Wm. Elwell, graduate School of Practical Science, G. A. Grey, M. J. Carroll, graduate School of Practical Science, E. R. Williams. Messrs. A. Rogers and D. C. Robertson have been reappointed to the staff.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

A summary of the work executed in the chief draughtsman's office is given as Appendix No. 7.

This part of the branch was arranged some three years ago in five divisions and the same arrangement is still in force.

First Division—Instructions and General Information.

In the first division, where a variety of miscellaneous work is carried on, instructions were prepared for the guidance of the surveyors engaged during the year, involving the compilation of 1,092 sketches of township outlines, besides other sketches and copies of plans. About 530 applications for various information as to areas, survey monuments, &c., were dealt with, 245 preliminary plans of townships were made in triplicate and some 400 miscellaneous plans and tracings. The register of all field books, &c., received and other records are kept in this division.

Second Division—Examination of Surveyors' Returns.

The second division occupies the largest number of draughtsmen. Here most of the field notes received are examined, plans being compiled from them and the accounts of the contract surveys checked. A total of 744 sets of field notes were examined during the twelve months.

It may be of interest to give a short description of the methods now employed in compiling plans.

In 1903, it was decided by the Minister that the plans of the surveys of Dominion lands instead of being made by the surveyors as formerly should be prepared by the office staff from the surveyors' field notes. There were several reasons for such a radical change ; among them it may be mentioned that the great amount of work to be done in connection with the examination of returns of surveys and the issue of the township plans in that and the succeeding years required to be handled systematically. It had long been recognized that the old style township plan was lacking in much information that would be of value to those dealing with the plans, such as registrars, land agents and the various officers of the department at Ottawa. Such information as the bearings and lengths of the lines surveyed, the description of the corner monuments, &c., is more useful than the topographical features of the country, the plans being intended primarily as a record of surveyed boundaries and for reference in dealing with the lands. It was found impracticable to merely add this valuable information to the plans as then issued; the principle now adopted is that of issuing two plans, a

land plan, on which is shown such information as is necessary in dealing with the land, and another plan showing features of a topographical nature such as hills, valleys, streams, marshes, the kinds and sizes of the timber and the class of soil, which although not required for the issue of patents, are nevertheless of value for the purpose of general information. But the office staff not being numerically strong enough to meet the demand even for the land plans alone, the topographical plans have not yet been commenced.

The new plans, however, do not overlook the topographical features altogether, as while the small details are omitted, there are still shown the larger valleys and hills, all the rivers, streams and all the lakes of sufficient size to materially affect the value of the quarter sections in which they are situated. The areas, instead of being shown for each quarter section only as formerly, are given in legal subdivisions to the nearest tenth of an acre where the quarter section is broken by a body of water.

On the plans formerly issued, bush, water and swamps were represented by colours ; this required that each plan should go through the press several times, once for each colour, which occupied much time and caused delays in the issue. By the system adopted one printing is all that is usually needed, the plans can be printed much more expeditiously and delays avoided. Printing in colours will be limited to the topographical plans.

As a result, the legal tariff of fees charged by the department for printed copies of township plans fixed by the Order in Council of the 12th April, 1880, at fifty cents per copy, was reduced by Order in Council of the 4th November, 1905, to ten cents per copy, which it is estimated, will fully cover the cost of printing.

The colours, while they served a useful purpose and perhaps made the plans look more attractive, did not give much definite information. For instance, a green wash was used for bush, but there was no way of indicating whether the bush was composed of valuable timber or of a small growth of trees ; the colours also being generally given along the surveyed lines only, and the interior of the sections left uncoloured, the plans were apt to mislead persons not familiar with them. The kinds and sizes of timber are indicated in a general way by a note on each plan. A great gain in uniformity has been attained by the plans being prepared in the office from the surveyors' notes. Another advantage of the new system is the speed with which plans can be issued. With the almost phenomenal increase in immigration to the Northwest during the last few years, the number of townships that have been surveyed is greatly in excess of the number surveyed in any other like period of time, with the exception perhaps of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was being constructed. It would have been an almost impossible task to have issued township plans as they were wanted, by the system then in use. By the present system the greater part of the land is open for entry almost as soon as the survey is made. The surveyors are instructed to report, at least once every month, the progress of their work, and to send in sketches of the lines surveyed with their bearings and lengths, distinguishing quarter sections made fractional by water from the full quarter sections. On receipt of these sketches, if the proper information is given and no mistakes in the survey are noticed, a preliminary plan is issued to the land agent in whose district the township is situated, and entry can be granted for the unbroken or full quarters. In the case of the fractional quarter sections, entry is not granted until the issue of the final plan showing the correct areas.

One great cause of delay in the issue of the final plans still exists and probably will never be overcome; that is the difficulty of communication between the head office and the surveyors. It is a very rare occurrence that the field notes of a survey be absolutely correct when received from the surveyor; clerical errors, omissions and discrepancies are nearly always found and it is necessary to ask for further information, sometimes more than once, before the plan can be issued. If, as is often the case, the surveyor is fifty or one hundred miles from the nearest post office, a great deal of time elapses before replies can be received. This correspondence with the surveyor has been greatly reduced, however, since the plans are made in the office, the requests for

further information now being in reference to the field notes only, instead of, as formerly, to the plan and field notes.

The introduction of this system required a large increase in the office staff as well as the adoption of new methods and processes; the latter have gradually been improved until a workable system of handling the returns has been evolved. The work has been, to a great extent, specialized, each clerk having his own particular work to do which he learns to do expeditiously. Uniformity of examination has also been reached to an extent which was not attained under the former system.

After the field book has been received and entered in the register, it is given a cursory examination, noting whether or not all the information required has been entered therein, whether the instructions have been followed and in a general way whether the notes are acceptable. If any serious errors or omissions are discovered, the book is returned at once to the surveyor for correction; if not, the book is accepted and the examination is proceeded with. The astronomical observations are then checked and the information necessary to plot the plan is collected. Any former surveys made in the township and those adjoining have to be looked up, and all field notes and plans relating thereto procured from the Records Office. These consist of outline and subdivision surveys, railway right-of-way surveys, traverse surveys, surveys of Indian and other reserves, and of trails, lots and mineral locations. All plots of rivers and lakes, if not already made on the scale used in plotting the township plan, have to be reduced or enlarged, as the case may be, to the proper scale. This is done by photography; the outline of the lake or river traversed can then be traced directly to the township plan without going through the tedious process of replotting. An exhaustive examination of the field notes is then made, a rough plan being compiled at the same time. This includes checking the account, which in an ordinary township means adding up the chainage and classifying it under the different rates of payment for 250 to 300 items, checking over all triangulations and traverse surveys; entering the necessary information on the rough plans, calculating the areas of the full quarter sections, dividing the broken quarter sections up into legal subdivisions and calculating their areas, comparing the closings and corner monuments with those of adjoining surveys and preparing a memorandum of omissions, clerical errors and discrepancies to be sent to the surveyor with a request for explanations or further information. On receipt of his reply, the corrections which he indicates are made in his notes in red ink and the plans amended accordingly.

When the rough plan has been completed and checked, it is handed over to the draughtsmen who prepare finished plans and who form a distinct division of the office. They are not necessarily conversant with the details of the survey work, as the examiners must be.

The progress of the work in connection with the field notes and plans in this and other divisions is kept track of by means of slips attached to books or plans. Each separate set of notes is given a 'job number,' and as the slip passes from one man to another, the dates and number of hours each was engaged are entered on it, forming a complete record from the receipt of the field notes to the issue of the printed plan. These slips show that many of the jobs pass through as many as twenty hands from first to last.

Third Division—Drawing for Reproduction.

The third division of the draughting staff is engaged chiefly in drawing plans for reproduction by photo-zincography or lithography. Four hundred and forty-four township plans and eight plans of settlements or townsites in addition to thirty-five other plans of various descriptions were completed during the year.

The method of preparing township plans for printing is that outlined in the annual report of the Surveyor General for 1905. All distances, bearings, areas and corner markings are stamped on the plans by means of type stamps. During the past year an effort has been made to have all the remaining work required on town-

ship plans done in the same manner. The great difficulty is to secure suitable styles of type, those in use for ordinary printing being, as a rule, not suitable for plans, However, type has been procured suitable for stamping names of lakes, rivers, railroads, &c., but for some of the work none has yet been obtained. It is also very difficult to stamp lettering which lies on a curve. Such work is being done at present in the old way by our more expert draughtsmen, though the aim in view is to have everything done by type.

The plans of townships in British Columbia, owing to the mountainous character of the country, are usually quite complicated and irregular. These plans are the most difficult to prepare and take up much more time than plans of prairie townships. It is necessary to carefully arrange all the details so as to have everything clear and unmistakeable, giving each feature its proper prominence, and at the same time endeavouring to produce the most pleasing effect as a whole.

The work has been systematized so that at present each man has one particular line and no one man turns out a complete pl.... Each doing his own special part, the plan passes from one to the other until each line of work has been performed on it, making a complete plan ready for printing. The result of this system has been a saving in time and also uniformity in the appearance of the finished plans. Four additional stamping outfits have been procured during the year and two more are being made. A small press capable of printing titles, notes, &c., has also been procured; for the work required, it is a great convenience.

Fourth Division—British Columbia Surveys.

Another part of the office staff (the fourth division) looks after the surveys in the railway belt, British Columbia. The nature of these surveys being peculiar on account of the character of the country, and the earlier provincial surveys largely affecting the subdivision of the Dominion lands, it is found convenient to have men who deal with British Columbia work exclusively and become familiar with the many details which complicate it. Ninety-four books of field notes were examined, the methods pursued being very similar to those employed in the second division and the rough plans when completed being sent on to be copied in the third division.

Two hundred and forty-seven miscellaneous plans and tracings were made and two hundred and seventy applications for various information dealt with.

Fifth Division—Mapping.

The remaining draughtsmen, the fifth division, compile and draw any maps that may be required. These consist chiefly of the 'sectional sheets' which are plo ted on a scale of two miles to an inch and kept up to date from the township plans and any other material available. As soon as, from new surveys or other information, it seems necessary, a revised plan on tracing cloth is made and handed to the photographer, who reduces it to the scale of three miles to an inch on which these maps are lithographed. Another edition on a six mile scale is issued for office use by further reduction, the small maps being found very convenient for many purposes. Twenty-one sheets were issued during the year on both scales. The sectional maps are confined to that part of the country in which subdivision surveys have been made.

Besides the usual routine work of adding new surveys, railways, post offices, &c., and preparing the maps for new editions, extra work was caused by changes in the outlines of the sheets east of the second meridian. As mentioned in last year's report, it was found advisable to alter the scheme of numbering the sheets so as to cover in a uniform plan the whole extent of country in which Dominion lands are situated. The distance from east to west between the initial meridians of the system of survey is uniform (four degrees of longitude), except in the case of the meridian first established, which was run from a point about ten miles west of Pembina, without any reference to longitude, because the location was a convenient one for making the survey of the line. Two sectional sheets cover the space between any two adjoining meri-

dians from the second meridian westerly, but as there are four ranges more between the first (the principal) meridian and the second, this space was mapped on three sheets of which one covered only a few ranges. The size of the sheets is now being made uniform throughout. This necessitated the redrawing of the Lake of the Woods and Cross lake sheets, and a new tracing of the Winnipeg sheet.

Pincher creek and Kamloops sheets also had to be redrawn because the originals were worn out by the numerous corrections and changes made on them; a new tracing of Lytton sheet was made for the same reason.

New blank forms suitable for all sectional maps between the 17th and 25th base lines were drawn and are now being copied on stones by the lithographers.

These new forms are necessary on account of the extension of the surveys northward, the greater convergence of the meridians in the higher latitudes increasing the 'jogs' on the correction lines to such an extent that the diagrams in use for districts further south become unsuitable.

Apart from the sectional maps, a diagram of the Rocky Mountains triangulation with tables of angles and distances was drawn for photo-lithography; also a map of the semi-arid area of Alberta, and a series of diagrams showing the rainfall in different places for a number of years.

A list of the sectional sheets issued since the last report is given in Appendix No. 8.

ARREARS OF WORK.

The volume of business in this part of the branch is so large that it is found impossible to keep it up to date with the present staff, and even the most essential part of the work cannot be handled with the promptness that is desirable.

The delay in closing surveyors' accounts and in furnishing final plans of newly surveyed townships and of resurveys, is a cause of frequent complaint. Many of the old plans which are out of print require recoupling and printing, but we have been unable to prepare any during two or three years past. It is also very desirable that the series of topographical plans previously mentioned should be proceeded with. The surveyors' field notes contain a large amount of information as to lakes, ponds and swamps, hills and ridges, limits of tracts covered by bush and scrub, nature of timber and classification of the soil in respect to its value for agriculture, which is not at present readily available to the public, or even to officers of the department, being necessarily omitted from the land plans. Any attempt to place these details on one set of plans, in addition to those required for dealing with the lands, would result in so overcrowding the plans as to render them indistinct.

Some of the delay in issuing plans is unavoidable, and some is caused by circumstances exterior to the office and largely beyond our control, such, for instance, as surveyors failing to send in their field notes within a reasonable time or to supply the additional information needed for plotting. Much of the delay would be avoided if the office staff were stronger, but the most serious cause of weakness is the constant changing of the personnel of the office. From January 1, 1905, to date, no less than forty-four men left for one reason or another; some resigned to take employment elsewhere, others were transferred to different branches of the department. The result is that the staff is composed chiefly of men with very little experience and imperfectly acquainted with the business of the office. Effective administration under such conditions is an impossibility. It is most desirable that the staff should be increased to a number commensurate with the amount of work to be done and that after men have been trained to our business and are conversant with it, we should be allowed to retain them. To show how far behind the office work is, it may be mentioned that the plans of about five hundred townships of which surveys have been completed or in which resurveys have been made, remain unissued; new issues of the plans of about eight hundred townships are also needed, but cannot be prepared by the present staff.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

In the photographic office there is a large increase in the work executed over that of last year, the total number of negatives and prints being eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-six against four thousand seven hundred and forty-six last year. The increase is chiefly in the number of silver prints, five thousand one hundred and twenty-four, as compared with nine hundred and sixty-six last year ; many of these prints were for the Forestry Branch.

In the wet plate and photozincography department the township plans are reduced by photography from a scale of thirty chains to a scale of forty chains to the inch. Each plan is photographed on a 16-inch x 18-inch wet plate negative and printed on an 18-inch x 20-inch sheet of zinc. The process of photozincography, introduced in 1903 and 1904 and described in my report for 1904, has proved a success and is far superior to the old method of photolithography. It is more economical and the quality of the work is better. In less than one hour, a township plan can be photographed, printed on zinc and transferred to the power press, a stage which could be reached under the old system only after four or five hours' work and frequently more when the weather conditions were unfavourable.

Sectional maps on a scale of two miles to the inch are reduced for publication to a scale of three miles. They are photographed in two sections on 18-inch x 20-inch wet plate negatives: they are then impressed on zinc and transferred in the lithographic office to large stones for printing. It is hoped in a short time to print these from the zinc plates direct. Another issue of the sectional maps is reduced by photography to a scale of six miles to the inch and printed from zinc for office use.

In addition to the above are the traverses of lakes and rivers furnished by the surveyors with their field notes; they have to be reduced to the thirty chains scale. The average number pinned on the camera board is fifteen. They are first greatly reduced, after which the negative is placed in the enlarging camera and adjusted to the proper size. The image is thrown on bromide paper and when developed, washed and dried, is used for plotting out the township plans.

The work for the Geological Survey consists principally of photographing sections of maps for the purpose of enlarging or reducing the scales, a great help and saving of time to the draughtsmen.

On several occasions lantern slides transparencies were made for the Forestry Branch for use in illustrated lectures abroad and at home.

A schedule of the work executed is given as Appendix No. 10.

The staff is the same as at the date of the last report, namely, one photographer in charge, one photo-lithographer and photo-engraver, three photographers and two assistants. A large part of their work is in direct connection with the preparation of township and other plans, reducing plans to proper scale for compiling and photographing for reproduction on zinc or stone the plans furnished by the draughtsmen.

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Work was continued in the lithographic office on the same lines as last year. There has been some increase in the number of maps and forms printed and a decrease in the number of township plans.

No change was made in the staff, which consists of one foreman, one transferer, one power press printer, one lithographer, one stone polisher and one apprentice.

VISIT TO SOUTHAMPTON.

The methods and processes for the preparation and reproduction of plans outlined above were, to a large extent, adopted from those in use at the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, as described in their publications. This is the largest map making establishment in the world; it is under the direction of specialists of great ability and everything pertaining to map making has been brought there to a high degree of perfection. Owing to the enormous increase in the number of plans issued by this

office, their mode of production has assumed considerable importance and it is most desirable that the latest improvements should be introduced in our practice. I was accordingly authorized to visit the Ordnance Survey in order to become acquainted with the details of the organization and mode of execution of their work, which in technical matters of this kind, cannot be fully understood from printed descriptions. The High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona, was kind enough to introduce me to Colonel R. C. Hellard, R.E., Director General of the Ordnance Survey, by whom I was received with the utmost courtesy. I was shown over the whole establishment by Colonel S. C. M. Grant, C.M.G., R.E., in charge of the Publication Branch, and Capt. W. J. Johnston, R.E., in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch; they spared no pains to show and explain everything in connection with their work. Advantage was taken of my presence in London to visit the establishments where the surveying instruments supplied to our surveyors, are made. I had conferences with the makers and discussions with their men which resulted in marked improvements in the patterns of our instruments. At the request of the Minister of Inland Revenue, I called at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to obtain information respecting the organization and work of the bureau.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

The regular meeting of the board was held as directed by clause 101 of the Dominion Lands Act, on the second Monday in February, 1906, and following days. Special meetings were held from the 12th to the 16th December, 1905, on the 20th April, on the 1st May, and from the 7th to the 16th May, 1906.

The regular examinations were held during the February meeting at Ottawa, Toronto, Regina and Edmonton. Professor Stewart, D.T.S. of the School of Practical Science, presided at the examination in Toronto, F. J. Robinson, D.L.S., in Regina, and J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., in Edmonton, the two latter gentlemen having been appointed as special examiners by an Order in Council, dated February 10, 1906.

Twenty-five candidates successfully passed the 'Preliminary Examination for admission as articled pupil' as follows:—

A. H. Arens, Orillia, Ont.
D. D. Cairnes, Ottawa, Ont.
W. M. Carthew, Edmonton, Alta.
A. L. Cuming, Ottawa, Ont.
E. Flexman, Edmonton, Alta.
P. W. Greene, Orillia, Ont.
R. M. Hannon, Edmonton, Alta.
E. Harrison, Belleville, Ont.
S. N. Hill, Ottawa, Ont.
P. N. Johnson, Edmonton, Alta.
G. R. Jones, Brantford, Ont.
A. E. Jupp, Toronto, Ont.
F. Lambart, Ottawa, Ont.
N. C. Mackinnon, Red Deer, Alta.
W. L. MacIlquham, Ottawa, Ont.
J. F. Menzies, Staples, Ont.
B. F. Mitchell, Hamilton, Ont.
G. L. Rainboth, Aylmer, Que.
F. W. Rice, Ottawa, Ont.
H. F. Routly, Cambray, Ont.
C. Ryley, Ottawa, Ont.
W. A. Scott, Galt, Ont.
W. M. Setwart, Hamilton, Ont.
P. B. Street, Toronto, Ont.
W. M. Treadgold, Ottawa, Ont.

Nineteen candidates passed the 'Final Examination for Admission as a Dominion Land Surveyor,' as follows:—

J. C. Baker, Vermilion, Alta.
E. R. Bingham, Toronto, Ont.
P. A. Carson, Ottawa, Ont.
W. Christie, Chesley, Ont.
F. F. Clarke, Deer Park, Ont.
T. A. Davies, Ottawa, Ont.
J. S. Dobie, Regina, Sask.
A. H. Hawkins, Listowel, Ont.
F. D. Henderson, Ottawa, Ont.
A. J. Latornell, Meaford, Ont.
F. H. Mackie, Ottawa, Ont.
G. McMillan, Ottawa, Ont.
H. J. McAuslan, Heathcote, Ont.
H. L. Seymour, Ottawa, Ont.
J. D. Shepley, Leamington, Ont.
C. C. Smith, Ottawa, Ont.
A. G. Stacey, Ottawa, Ont.
C. M. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.
W. M. Tobey, Ottawa, Ont.

Bonds for the sum of one thousand dollars each, as required by clause 115 of the Dominion Lands Act, were received from seventeen candidates who had previously passed the necessary examinations for commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors.

Sixteen commissions to Dominion land surveyors were issued.

Every Dominion land surveyor is required by clause 125 of the Dominion Lands Act to be in possession of a subsidiary standard of length furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Examiners. Eleven such standards were issued during the year. A list of surveyors who have been furnished with standard measures up to June 30, 1906, will be found in Appendix No. 4.

The correspondence of the board amounted to:—

Letters, &c., received	627
Letters sent	564

The examination papers used at the regular examination in February, 1906, and at a special examination in May, 1906, are submitted as Appendix No. 43.

APPENDICES.

The following documents are appended:—

No. 1.—Schedule of Dominion land surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from July 1, 1905, to December 31, 1905.

No. 2.—Schedule of Dominion land surveyors employed and work executed by them, from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1906.

No. 3.—Schedule showing for each surveyor employed during 1905, the number of miles surveyed of township subdivision lines, township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers, and resurvey; also cost of the same.

No. 4—List of Dominion land surveyors who have been supplied with standard measures.

No. 5.—List of lots in the Yukon Territory of which surveys have been confirmed during the year ended June 30, 1906.

No. 6.—List of miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory of which returns have been received during the year ending June 30, 1906.

No. 7.—Statement of work executed in the office of the chief draughtsman.

No. 8.—List of sectional maps revised and reprinted from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, on three mile and six mile scales.

No. 9.—Statement of work performed in the survey record office for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

No. 10.—Statement of work executed in the photographic office during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

No. 11.—Statement of work executed in the lithographic office during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

No. 12.—Names and duties of employees of the topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa.

No. 13.—Report of C. F. Aylesworth, D.L.S.

No. 14.—Report of D. Beatty, D.L.S.

No. 15.—Report of P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S.

No. 16.—Report of E. Bray, D.L.S.

No. 17.—Report of L. T. Bray, D.L.S.

No. 18.—Report of R. W. Cautley, D.L.S., survey of sixteenth base.

No. 19.—Report of R. W. Cautley, D.L.S., survey of thirteenth base.

No. 20.—Report of W. A. Ducker, D.L.S.

No. 21.—Report of A. Driscoll, D.L.S.

No. 22.—Report of C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S.

No. 23.—Report of L. E. Fontaine, D.L.S.

No. 24.—Report of G. A. Grover, D.L.S.

No. 25.—Report of E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S.
No. 26.—Report of A. W. Johnson, D.L.S.
No. 27.—Report of G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S.
No. 28.—Report of C. F. Miles, D.L.S.
No. 29.—Report of W. G. McFarlane, D.L.S.
No. 30.—Report of T. S. Nash, D.L.S.
No. 31.—Report of Geo. Ross, D.L.S.
No. 32.—Report of J. E. Ross, D.L.S.
No. 33.—Report of A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., for 1905.
No. 34.—Interim Report of A. St. Cyr, D.L.S., for 1906.
No. 35.—Report of B. J. Saunders, D.L.S.
No. 36.—Report of H. W. Selby, D.L.S.
No. 37.—Report of J. N. Wallace, D.L.S.
No. 38.—Report of Jas. Warren, D.L.S.
No. 39.—Report of M. B. Weekes, D.L.S.
No. 40.—Report of A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S.
No. 41.—Report on the Caves of Cheops by A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S.
No. 42.—Report of W. Thibaudeau, C.E.
No. 43.—Examination papers of the Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors.
No. 44.—Descriptions of surveyed townships submitted by Dominion Land Surveyors during the year ending June 30, 1906.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General.

[These appendices will appear in supplement form.]

PART IV.

REGISTRARS.

REGISTRARS

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT BATTLEFORD.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,
BATTLEFORD, June 30, 1906.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the report of this office for the fiscal year which ends to-day. The large increase in the work and revenue over the preceding year, and particularly the increase in the months of the present calendar year, will be observed. For the first time in the history of this office I believe it can now be said that it has reached the self-supporting stage.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. HANNON,
Registrar.

STATEMENT of transactions at the Land Titles Office for the West Saskatchewan Land Registration District, Battleford, Saskatchewan, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Year and Month.	Free Certificates Issued.	Total Certificates Issued.	Total Instruments Registered	Fees Received.				
				For Certificates of Title.	For Registration of Instruments.	For Searches, Abstracts, Copies, &c.	For Assurance Fees.	Total.
1905.				$	$	$	$	$
July	1	17	29	71 00	11 50	35 75	28 14	146 39
August	1	23	30	78 00	9 00	10 75	45 48	143 23
September	82	104	136	69 00	7 00	12 25	56 15	144 40
October	212	228	237	58 00	17 00	12 50	37 78	125 28
November	165	170	170	16 00		11 25		27 25
December	48	63	87	58 00	41 00	19 25	37 80	156 05
1906.								
January	12	52	68	150 00	116 00	33 50	110 80	410 30
February	38	64	65	91 00	102 00	79 35	79 75	352 10
March	37	90	93	186 00	20 50	47 75	74 45	328 70
April	14	40	61	97 00	28 50	53 50	83 85	262 85
May	17	72	91	179 00	120 50	50 75	133 91	484 16
June	74	105	55	126 50	52 00	70 75	134 01	383 26
Totals	701	1,028	1,122	1,179 50	525 00	437 35	822 12	2,963 97
For 1904–1905	259	352	398	339 00	87 00	148 25	198 33	772 58
Increase in 1905-1906	442	676	724	840 50	438 00	289 10	623 79	2,191 39

J. W. HANNON.
Registrar.

No. 2.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,
CALGARY, N.W.T., July 12, 1906.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Inclosed will be found the statement of the transactions in regard to registrations in this office for the year ending June 30, 1906, as also for comparison, a similar statement for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Your obedient servant,

W. ROLAND WINTER,
Registrar.

SOUTH ALBERTA LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT, CALGARY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Registrations, &c., in the Land Titles Office, South Alberta Land Registration District (Calgary), for the Years July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, and July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Year and Month	Number of Instruments Registered.	Free Certificates only.	Aggregate Number of Certificates.	Assurance Fees.	Total Fees.	Year and Month	Number of Instruments Registered.	Free Certificates only.	Aggregate Number of Certificates.	Assurance Fees.	Total Fees.
1905.				$ cts.	$ cts.	1904.				$ cts.	$ cts.
July	598	132	415	459 20	1,886 50	July	501	95	355	395 40	1,605 15
August	670	154	482	658 65	2,245 55	August	696	215	536	389 50	1,787 80
September	685	221	508	587 10	2,022 90	September	511	71	343	348 00	1,604 15
October	649	98	432	587 85	2,191 25	October	571	187	42	312 75	1,435 25
November	689	116	480	679 90	2,454 05	November	485	93	347	326 60	1,507 60
December	602	15	357	718 15	2,517 50	December	484	106	339	404 70	1,521 30
1906.						1905.					
January	841	126	564	817 25	3,009 30	January	514	71	315	451 05	1,758 00
February	934	159	689	870 80	3,264 80	February	477	26	295	441 90	1,820 05
March	1,034	224	741	1,000 85	3,632 15	March	608	79	409	575 03	2,159 73
April	869	85	620	1,139 70	3,695 95	April	594	55	402	1,074 10	2,768 35
May	1,130	189	758	1,272 15	4,135 75	May	710	139	508	542 50	2,293 45
June	1,862	946	1,537	1,285 50	4,154 30	June	819	281	642	655 60	2,412 55
	10,563	2,465	7,583	10,077 10	35,210 00		6,970	1,418	4,533	5,917 13	22,673 38
Irrigation plans.	4				4 00	Irrigation plans.	4				4 00

Certified correct,
W. ROLAND WINTER,
Registrar.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT DAWSON.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., June 30, 1906.

Report made by J. E. Girouard, Registrar of the Land Titles Office for the Yukon land registration district, of transactions of the office, from the 1st day of July, 1905, to the 30th day of June, 1906.

Year and Month.	No. Deeds Recorded.	No. Certificates of Title Issued.	Income.		
			Fees.	Assurance Fund.	Total.
1905.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	57	36	254 42	12 08	266 50
August	71	37	296 80	31 75	328 55
September	48	28	211 15	32 30	243 45
October	49	18	159 85	14 15	174 00
November	20	13	80 75	4 00	84 75
December	12	5	37 00		37 00
1906.					
January	9	5	20 80	2 80	23 60
February	14	8	39 11	11 74	50 85
March	42	15	82 70	6 35	89 05
April	24	15	111 35	4 65	116 00
May	33	19	145 55	8 40	153 95
June	31	14	145 15	4 70	149 85
	410	213	1,584 63	132 92	1,717 55

J. E. GIROUARD,
Registrar.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT EDMONTON.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, August 20, 1906.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Inclosed please find my annual statement showing number of registrations and total amount of fees collected in the North Alberta Land Titles Office for the year ending June 30, 1906, amounting to $35,574.70.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. ROY,

Registrar.

STATEMENT showing number of Registrations and amount of Fees collected in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land Registration District, for the Year ending June 30, 1906, and a comparison with the work done the previous year.

Month.	Number of instruments registered.	Total number of certificates issued.	Number of free certificates issued.	Amount of assurance fees.	Total amount of fees collected.
1905.				$ cts.	$ cts.
July	874	450	112	391 55	2,106 55
August	644	466	186	423 10	1,915 35
September	673	399	126	410 50	1,930 25
October	686	397	80	543 30	2,264 65
November	766	447	118	605 25	2,418 00
December	741	378	100	681 25	2,311 25
1906.					
January	1,171	726	212	1,009 35	3,890 35
February	664	344	90	590 85	2,175 00
March	1,292	713	86	1,238 40	4,679 40
April	1,064	621	145	1,043 35	3,825 95
May	1,239	271	785	1,063 65	4,038 55
June	1,029	119	642	1,056 50	4,019 40
Totals	10,843	5,331	2,682	9,057 05	35,574 70
Registrations for year ending June 30, 1905	8,401	4,631	1,476	4,966 00	23,835 55
Showing increases over previous year	2,442	700	1,206	4,091 55	11,739 15

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT PRINCE ALBERT.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., July 6, 1906.

The Honourable
Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith beg to submit my report of the proceedings of this office for the year 1905-06.

The receipts show a very satisfactory increase over the preceding year, that of $3,988.50.

This increase has not been attained without a great strain on the part of the staff, considering that only during ten weeks has additional help been allowed us, but I must now most urgently point out the immediate necessity of enlarging the staff so as to compete with the work before us. In my opinion the work of this office now warrants the appointing of a deputy registrar and a stenographer, making a staff of five in all.

These appointments should be made at once as both the free work and pay work are far behind.

I must also report that vault accommodation is badly needed ; the shelves in the vault are now more than full, many registers and other papers and books standing on the floor. The condition of the vault itself is not at all satisfactory, the walls being cracked by the subsidence of the foundation ; the door is badly cramped so that it has to be forced open with an iron bar and closed with a heavy maul. I beg to acknowledge with gratitude the willing help afforded me at all times by the staff.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. BREWSTER,
Registrar.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ANNUAL Report for the East Saskatchewan Land Registration District, Prince Albert, Year 1905-6.

Year and Month.	No. of Instruments	Free Certificates Issued.	No. of Certificates Issued.	Assurance Fees.	Total Fees.
1905.				$ cts.	$ cts.
July	400	102	231	235 10	1,058 15
August	400	106	228	146 10	896 45
September	311	69	192	189 25	867 50
October	292	62	173	226 35	934 55
November	279	28	165	196 85	1,016 85
December	329	94	231	229 45	940 20
1906.					
January	320	50	176	255 75	1,013 75
February	401	97	265	277 10	1,166 85
March	449	65	289	327 65	1,451 40
April	351	40	219	321 85	1,329 60
May	485	37	308	611 45	2,064 45
June	418	28	394	445 60	1,638 10
Totals	4,435	778	2,871	3,462 50	14,377 85

The total receipts for the year 1904-5 were $10,389.35, showing an increase this year of $3,988.50, and an increase over 1903-4 of $6,876.15.

S. BREWSTER,

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., July 5, 1906. *Registrar.*

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT REGINA.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,
REGINA, N.W.T., July 16, 1906.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows regarding the work of the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District, for the year ending June 30 last past.

The following is a statement of the fees received during each month of the said year :—

—	For Certificate of Title.	For Registra on of Instruments	For Searches.	For Assurance Fees.	Total Fees.	Deposits.
1905.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	2,359 20	912 50	472 55	1,318 10	5,062 35	5,062 35
August	2,230 00	888 00	452 65	1,597 35	5,168 00	5,168 00
September	2,156 35	695 50	378 25	1,305 45	4,535 55	4,535 55
October	2,021 75	809 50	612 30	1,377 15	4,820 70	4,820 70
November	2,314 45	768 25	737 10	1,747 35	5,567 15	5,567 15
December	2,658 50	794 50	644 00	1,621 15	5,718 15	5,718 15
1906.						
January	3,378 60	1,258 75	794 00	2,598 10	8,029 45	8,029 45
February	3,800 60	1,447 00	757 55	2,537 85	8,543 00	8,543 00
March	5,280 95	1,873 75	1,220 45	3,688 95	12,064 10	12,064 10
April	3,444 30	1,234 00	780 25	2,480 80	7,939 35	7,939 35
May	4,359 70	1,450 75	1,070 30	3,171 85	10,052 60	10,052 60
June	5,830 65	1,723 00	936 50	4,349 05	12,839 20	12,839 20
Totals	39,835 05	13,855 50	8,855 90	27,793 15	90,339 60	90,339 60

The total of these fees for the year ending June 30, 1905, was $63,646.15, showing an increase, roughly speaking, of 45 per cent. Besides the above work free certificates were issued on grants to the number of 2,607, an increase over last year of 1,213, or about the same increased percentage. The volume of 'Free' work done for the North-west Territories and province of Saskatchewan for the same time would not show quite this increase, I am satisfied, and as it would necessitate a large amount of clerical time being taken to figure this with certainty, I have not done so, not considering it of sufficient importance. Each item would have to be picked out of the general work of the office.

Twenty-two new town sites have been registered, as have twenty-six additions to and subdivisions of heretofore existing town sites, an increase of nearly 25 per cent over last year.

The contingent expenditure of this office outside the payment of temporary clerks has been for the past year only $1,284.10. This was almost altogether expended for postage.

The increase of work in this office necessitated some change if section 33 of the Land Titles Act was to be always complied with, and I have instituted a receiving book in which all work is entered as of the day, hour and minute when received. This work then passes along to the examiners and such as is found to be correct and ready for registration is placed on the day-book and given date, hour and minute taken from the receiving book in order that the section of the Act may be followed. The incomplete work is returned.

The transfer to the Southern Alberta Land Registration District of the ten ranges west of the fourth meridian caused a congestion of the work in this office, but I am pleased to be able to report that with the assistance of the night staff, lately established, all arrears have now been cleared off, except the issue of certificates of title on grants, and the work is being regularly done. It takes from five to six days to get a piece of work through the office, but I hope later on to shorten this time by a day or two.

I would suggest that if in future any division of registration districts is made the new one be established and have its officers appointed, and that they come right into this building (supposing the division is in this district), and while doing the registration work for the new district they would be gradually transferring the papers and records to that office, and thus after a time, without stopping or interfering with the work of this office they would have the registrations of the new district up to date and all instruments and documents that would have to be transferred, picked out and filed in their own files, and the only delay would be the day or two required to move the files and place them in position in their new quarters.

Besides the registrar and deputy registrar the staff to-day consists of thirteen permanent clerks and twenty-one temporary clerks. Nine of these clerks constitute the night staff. This staff is employed making out duplicates and copying duplicate certificates of title into the registers.

If this Land Titles Office is to occupy this building for another year increased vault accommodation should be provided.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. F. FORBES,

Registrar.